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Public Law 38--79th Congress

Chapter 92--1st Session

H. R. 2252

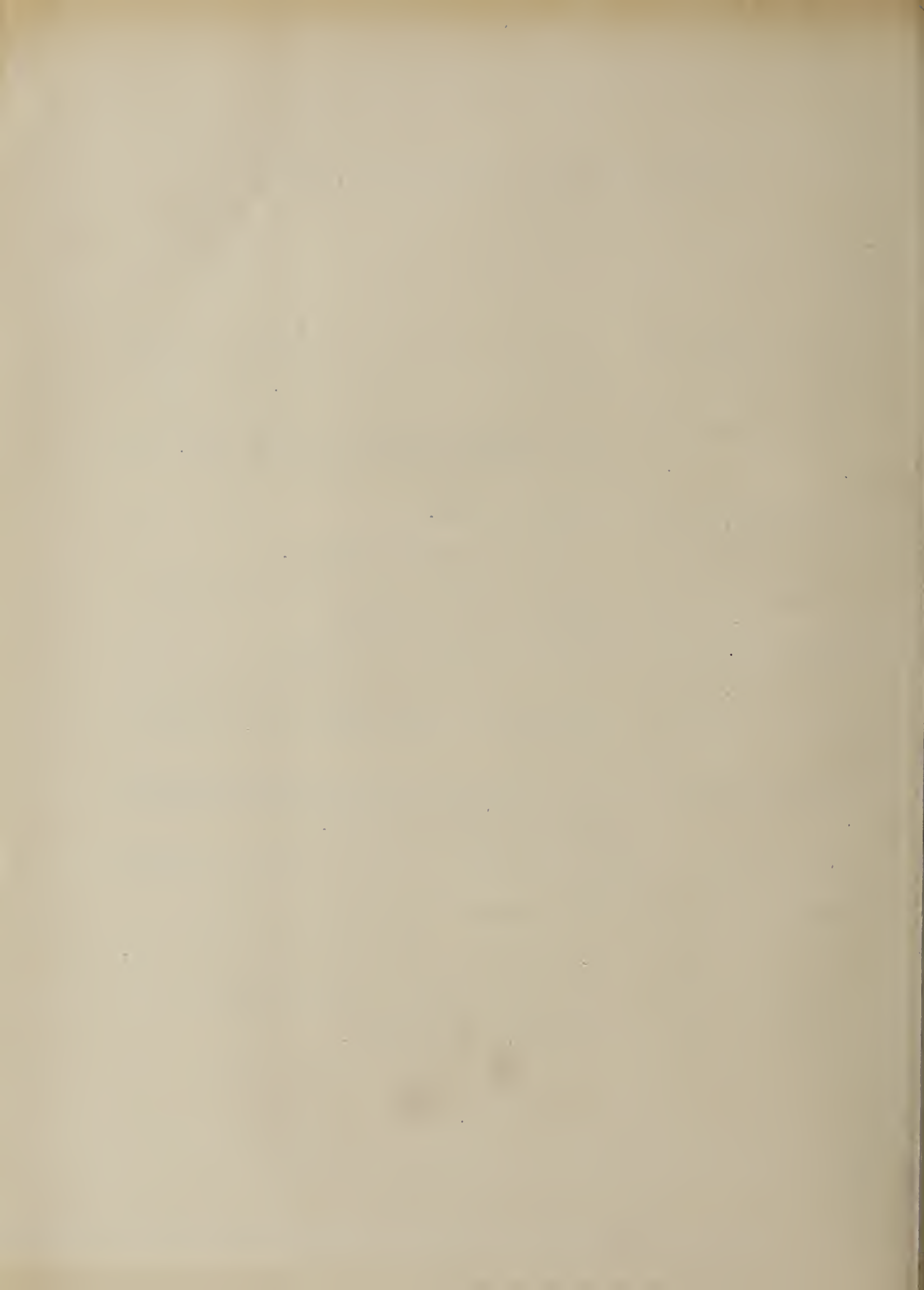
TABLE OF CONTENTS

Digest of Public Law 38	1
Summary and Index of History on H. R. 2252	2

TREASURY-POST OFFICE APPROPRIATION BILL, 1946. Provides for transfer of funds from various USDA and WFA agencies for expense of disbursing funds, clearing checks, servicing bonds, handling collections, and rendering accounts; continues availability of balances for refunds and payments of processing and related taxes; requires (under Procurement Division) transfers from other agencies to the Procurement Division in connection with transfers of functions to the Division, provides the method of payments to the general supply fund, permits the Division to repair Government typewriters at cost, limits the amount which may be paid for typewriters, and provides for the disposal of surplus property; provides for transfers from the Post Office Department to other Government agencies for chemical investigations, etc.; permits the Post Office Department to manufacture small quantities of distinctive equipments required by other departments; provides for joint telephone switchboard service in post-office buildings serving two or more Government agencies; and authorizes field settlement for stock issue by warehouses and the purchase of printing and binding from GPO for field-warehouse stocking and issue.

Summary and Index of History on H. R. 2252.

January 8-27, 1945	Hearings: House, Post Office Dept. H. R. 2252.
Jan. 15-30, 1945	Hearings: House, Treasury Dept. H. R. 2252.
February 19, 1945	House Committee on Appropriations reported H. R. 2252 and submitted House Rept. 158. Print of bill as reported to House.
February 20, 1945	Debated in House.
February 21, 1945	Passed House without amendment.
February 22, 1945	Referred to Senate Appropriations Committee. Print of bill as referred.
March 26, 1945	Hearings: Senate. H. R. 2252.
March 29, 1945	Senate Appropriations Committee reported with amendments. S. Rept. 154. Print of bill as reported.
March 30, 1945	Passed Senate with amendment. Senate insists upon its amendments and requests a conference. Senate conferees appointed.
April 2, 1945	Print of bill with Senate amendments numbered.
April 17, 1945	House conferees appointed.
April 18, 1945	House receives conference report. House Rept. 430.
April 19, 1945	Both Houses agreed to conference report.
April 24, 1945	Approved. Public Law 38.



OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
Legislative Reports and Service Section

79th-1st, No. 31

DIGEST OF PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
(Issued February 20, 1945, for actions of Monday, February 19, 1945)

(For staff of the Department only)

CONTENTS

A.A.A.; tobacco.....2	Foreign relief.....16	Personnel.....8,17,25
Adjournment.....19	Foreign service.....8	Post-war planning.....36
Alaska.....13	Labor, farm.....33,38	Price supports.....12
Animal production.....23	Lands.....13	Property.....27
Appropriations.....1,11	Latin America.....3	Pulaski's Memorial Day...7
Claims.....9	Lend-lease.....37	Reclamation.....10,39
Committee authority.....5	Loan agencies.....31	Regulatory functions....24
Congressional organiza- tion.....4	Machinery, farm.....26	Sabotage.....20
Dairy industry.....12	Missouri Valley Authori- ty.....10	Selective service.17,28,33
Food adm. (general).....38	National service.....35	Taxation.....14,22
Food production.....28	Nomination.....18,34	Transportation.....15
Food supply.....30,38	Patents.....21,32	Veterans.....26,29
		Water utilization.....6,13

HOUSE

1. TREASURY-POST OFFICE APPROPRIATION BILL, 1946. Appropriations Committee reported this bill, H.R. 2252 (H.Rept. 158)(pp. 1279,1311).
2. A.A.A.; TOBACCO. Passed without amendments H.J.Res. 98, providing for the establishment of national marketing quotas and acreages for fire-cured and dark air-cured tobacco at the 1943-4 level (pp. 1291, 1295-5).
3. LATIN AMERICA. Agreed, without amendment, to H.Res. 37, expressing the approval of the House of Representatives of action toward establishing an American Inter-parliamentary Congress (pp. 1292-5).
4. CONGRESSIONAL ORGANIZATION. Concurred in the Senate amendments to H.Con.Res. 18, establishing a Joint Committee on the Organization of Congress. In final form the resolution provides for a joint committee to study the organization of Congress and for the committee to make recommendations for improvements in such organization with a view to strengthening its organization, simplifying its operations, improving its relationships with the other branches, and better enabling it to meet its responsibilities; that the study shall include Senate-House relationships; employment and compensation of officers and employees, and the structure of the various committees of both Houses; for the functioning of the committee during the 79th Congress; and prohibits recommendations on the rules, parliamentary procedure, practices, precedents, and consideration of any matter on the floor of either House. (pp. 1298-300.)
5. RULES COMMITTEE. Rep. Bulwinkle, Mass., criticized Rules Committee action, stating "it was going into the question of legislation" and Rep. Rankin, Miss., defended the Committee, stating that it "was acting within its proper scope" (p. 1281).

6. MEXICAN WATER TREATY. Rep. Hinshaw, Calif., criticized the Mexican Water Treaty and inserted Calif. Attorney General's testimony before the Senate Committee on this subject (pp. 1308-10).
7. PULASKI'S MEMORIAL DAY. Passed without amendment H.J. Res. 15, authorizing the President to proclaim Oct. 11, 1945, General Pulaski's Memorial Day (p. 1290).
8. FOREIGN SERVICE: PERSONNEL. On objection of Rep. Rich, Pa., passed over H.R. 689, to enable the State Department to more effectively carry out its responsibilities in the foreign field, ^{and} to strengthen the Foreign Service permitting fullest utilization of available personnel and facilities of other departments and agencies and coordination of activities abroad under a Foreign Service unified under the guidance of the State Department (pp. 1288-9).
9. CLAIMS. Passed as reported H.R. 129, to provide for the barring of claims by the U.S. in connection with checks and warrants "against banks or other endorsers or guarantors of a Government check in case of forgery or when the money has been obtained by fraudulent means...unless the Government within 6 years from the time the check was presented to the Treasury Department starts proceedings to collect the money" (pp. 1290-1).
- SENATE
10. MISSOURI VALLEY AUTHORITY. Sen. Murray, Mont., submitted a resolution to rerefer S. 555, creating a Missouri Valley Authority, to the Agriculture and Forestry Committee, and stated that he intended to call the resolution up for consideration next Thurs., Feb. 22 (p. 1237).
11. CENSUS OF AGRICULTURE. Passed, without amendment, H. J. Res. 85, appropriating \$6,784,000 additional for the census of agriculture for the fiscal year 1945 (pp. 1243-4). This bill will now be sent to the President.
12. DAIRY INDUSTRY. Sen. Butler, Nebr., inserted several Nebr. cooperative creamery resolutionsurging increased butterfat prices (pp. 1235-6).
13. ALASKA. Received an Alaska legislature petition criticizing Interior's land and water policies in Alaska (p. 1234).
14. TAXATION. Received from the Ark. legislature a resolution opposing a constitutional amendment to place a 25% limit on income tax (p. 1235).
15. TRANSPORTATION. Sen. Reed, Kans., inserted a petition by sundry citizens opposing transportation of liquor because of the manpower shortage (p. 1235).
16. FOREIGN RELIEF. Sen. McMahon, Conn., urged relief for Italy (p. 1235).
Sen. Burton, Ohio, discussed the future policy of the U. S. in North Africa and the Middle East, particularly regarding UNRRA (pp. 1245-54).
17. PERSONNEL; SELECTIVE SERVICE. Sen. Maybank, S. C., inserted his letter from the Selective Service System discussing procedures relating to deferments of Federal employees (pp. 1255-6).
18. NOMINATION. Sen. Taft, Ohio, criticized the nomination of Henry A. Wallace to be Secretary of Commerce while Sens. Pepper, Fla., and Hill, Ala., spoke in favor of his nomination (pp. 1256-68, 1269-77).

House of Representatives

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1945

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. James Shera Montgomery, D. D., offered the following prayer:

O loving and compassionate Father, who keepest truth and forgivest iniquity to a thousand generations, look upon us in mercy as we come before Thee. Humbly and earnestly we ask for discerning minds that our knowledge of principles and of methods may be wise even in that which seems to be small and trivial. We pray for courage that generously recognizes another's worth and guards another's interest. We rejoice that Thou didst sweep aside the old law, "An eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth," and the Lamb of God in the midst of the throne became the Saviour of men. As Thy children, help us to meet despondency with fortitude, disappointment with resignation, and fear with eternal hope. Multitudes are waiting for Thy touch; O Sun of Righteousness, arise with healing in Thy beams; walk beside them in their sorrow; when the day closes, give peace and rest to all, and may we not fear tomorrow. Through Christ. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The Journal of the proceedings of Friday, February 16, 1945, was read and approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Mr. Carrell, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate agrees to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 626) entitled "An act to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to proceed with the construction of certain public works, and for other purposes."

The message also announced that the Senate disagrees to the amendment of the House to the bill (S. 340) entitled, "An act to express the intent of the Congress with reference to the regulation of the business of insurance," requests a conference with the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. McCARRAN, Mr. O'MAHONEY, and Mr. FERGUSON to be the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed, without amendment, joint resolutions of the House of the following titles:

H. J. Res. 85. Joint resolution making an additional appropriation for the fiscal year 1945 for the census of agriculture; and

H. J. Res. 100. Joint resolution making an additional appropriation for the fiscal year 1945 for the Public Health Service.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. LANE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and to in-

clude therein an address I delivered yesterday at St. Francis Roman Catholic Church in Lawrence, Mass., in commemoration of Lithuanian Independence Day, and, secondly, to include a resolution.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

THE UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Nebraska?

There was no objection.

[Mr. STEFAN addressed the House. His remarks appear in the Appendix of today's RECORD.]

(Mr. REED of New York asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and to include a newspaper article.)

Mr. COLE of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that my colleague the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. ARNOLD] may extend his own remarks in the RECORD and include therein an editorial.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

(Mr. HILL asked and was given permission to extend his own remarks in the RECORD and include a newspaper article.)

(Mr. BENNET of New York asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and to include an article.)

Mr. MERROW. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and include therein a letter received from Mr. J. W. Winterbottom and Mr. Arthur Connor, of Nashua, N. H., concerning the status of the returning war veteran and his possible acceptance as an apprentice in the various skilled trades; and, second, that I may extend my own remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and include an article from the New York Times entitled "A New Turn for America."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New Hampshire?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. KILBURN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to include in the RECORD a letter from Capt. M. Marshall Kissane, United States Army Medical Corps, in reply to a column of Drew Pearson.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. GAVIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to include in the Appendix of the RECORD an article from a paper called the Union.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

TREASURY AND POST OFFICE DEPARTMENTS APPROPRIATION BILL, 1946

Mr. LUDLOW, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the bill (H. R. 2252) making appropriations for the Treasury and Post Office Departments for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 158), which was read a first and second time and, with the accompanying report, referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union and ordered to be printed.

Mr. TABER reserved all points of order.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks in the RECORD and to include therein an article that appeared in a morning paper.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi?

There was no objection.

[Mr. RANKIN addressed the House. His remarks appear in the Appendix of today's RECORD.]

Mr. BULWINKLE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute, to revise and extend my remarks, and to include copy of a letter.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Carolina?

There was no objection.

[Mr. BULWINKLE addressed the House. His remarks appear in the Appendix of the today's RECORD.]

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. WELCH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and to include

therein an editorial published in the San Francisco Examiner with reference to the combined sea-air services.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. RAMEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and to include therein an editorial which appeared in the Toledo Times on February 16, 1945, by the great journalist, Mr. Hartley.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio? There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD in two instances and to include a letter and an editorial.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Nebraska?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

ORDER LIFTING ARMY BAN ON REDS

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. RANKIN] called attention to the fact that the Communists in this country are going to be taken into our Army. I want to say that during the past few years this administration has been doing everything in this country it could to aid and assist the Communists to get control of our country. We now have Harry Bridges through an organization that has been set up trying to seek the aid and assistance of Members of Congress in an effort to get the President to permit him to remain in this country. We in the Congress here should get after the President of the United States in an endeavor to have him get rid of Harry Bridges and the Communists, otherwise we are going to be in bad shape. The Communists will rule the country. The quicker we get rid of Harry Bridges and all Communists the better it will be for our form of government, our liberty, and our freedom.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman has expired.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. CRAWFORD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and include a resolution passed by the Legislature of Michigan and two editorials on the subject of drafting farm help.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mrs. BOLTON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD, and include several articles.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. ANGELL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and include an address by Secretary of War Stimson.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oregon?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. GILLIE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and include an article by our former colleague, Mr. McCord.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Indiana?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and include an editorial on the George bill appearing in the Evening Star entitled "House Acts Wisely."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD on the subject of universal military conscription.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

Mr. WEISS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD in two instances; in one to include an address by Lt. Col. J. Howard Berry.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. ROBERTSON of North Dakota. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent

to extend my remarks in the RECORD and include an editorial appearing in the Bismarck (N. Dak.) Tribune.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Dakota?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. CRAVENS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD in two instances and include an editorial in each.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Arkansas?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

OBJECTORS COMMITTEES FOR CONSENT AND PRIVATE CALENDARS

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I desire to announce to the House that the members of the Objectors Committee on the Democratic side for this Congress are the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. BARDEN], the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. MADDEN], and the gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. TRIMBLE]. This applies to both the Consent Calendar and the Private Calendar.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I desire to announce that the members of the Objectors Committee on the Republican side for the Consent Calendar are the gentleman from New York [Mr. COLE], the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. KEAN], and the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. CUNNINGHAM]; and that the members of the Objectors Committee for the Private Calendar are the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. SPRINGER], the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. McCREGOR], and the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. DOLLIVER].

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. FOLGER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that on tomorrow at the conclusion of the legislative program of the day and following any special orders heretofore entered, I may be permitted to address the House for 10 minutes on the subject of an appeal for national and international unity and for continued, diligent prosecution of the war.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Carolina?

There was no objection.

Mr. HINSHAW. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that today, at the conclusion of the legislative program and following any special orders heretofore entered, I may be permitted to address the House for 30 minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

MR. JUSTICE FRANKFURTER

Mr. McGEHEE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute, and to revise and extend my remarks.

mental estimate of appropriation for the fiscal year 1945, in the amount of \$1,400, for the judiciary (H. Doc. No. 80); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

231. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a supplemental estimate of appropriation for the fiscal year 1945, in the amount of \$25,000, for the Department of State; to the Committee on Appropriations.

232. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a supplemental estimate of appropriation for the Treasury Department for the fiscal years 1945 and 1946 in an indefinite amount (H. Doc. No. 82); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

233. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting an estimate of appropriation under the Treasury Department for payment of certain claims allowed by the General Accounting Office, amounting to \$770.78 (H. Doc. No. 83); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

234. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a supplemental estimate of appropriation for the Treasury Department for the fiscal year 1945, amounting to \$45,000 (H. Doc. No. 84); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

235. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a schedule of judgments rendered by the Court of Claims which has been submitted by the Treasury Department and requires an appropriation for payment, amounting to \$5,409,574.40 (H. Doc. No. 85); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

236. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting an estimate of appropriation for payment of judgments rendered against the Government by United States district courts, amounting to \$11,119.57, together with an indefinite appropriation to pay interest (H. Doc. No. 86); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

237. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting records of judgments rendered against the Government by United States district courts, as submitted by the Department of Justice through the Treasury Department, and which require an appropriation of \$18,405.48, together with an indefinite appropriation to pay interest; to the Committee on Appropriations.

238. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting estimates of appropriation amounting to \$2,995,579.47 to cover claims allowed by the General Accounting Office and for the services of the several departments and independent establishments (H. Doc. No. 88); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

239. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting estimates of appropriations submitted by the several executive departments and independent establishments to pay claims for damages to privately owned property, in the sum of \$45,945.88 (H. Doc. No. 89); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

240. A letter from the Attorney General, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill to amend the Criminal Code so as to punish anyone injuring a party, witness, or juror on account of his having acted as such; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

241. A letter from the Archivist of the United States, transmitting a report on records proposed for disposal by various Government agencies; to the Committee on the Disposition of Executive Papers.

242. A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting copies of communications from the Treasury Department to the Director of the Bureau of the Budget

relating to personnel ceilings of Bureau of Internal Revenue and the Division of Disbursement, Bureau of Accounts; to the Committee on the Civil Service.

243. A letter from the Attorney General, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill to require a witness seeking immunity from prosecution under certain acts to claim his privilege against self-incrimination; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. LUDLOW: Committee on Appropriations. H. R. 2252. A bill making appropriations for the Treasury and Post Office Departments for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. 153). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. SCRIVNER: Committee on Claims. H. R. 256. A bill for the relief of Dr. Luther J. Head; with amendment (Rept. No. 157). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 3 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. LUDLOW:

H. R. 2252. A bill making appropriations for the Treasury and Post Office Departments for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. PRIEST:

H. R. 2253. A bill to establish in the Veterans Administration a commissioned service consisting of physicians, surgeons, dietitians, nurses, and medical technicians; to the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation.

By Mr. BROOKS:

H. R. 2254. A bill to provide that where the rating of disability of a veteran of the World War as to an arm or leg is equal to the rating for amputation at any level, the loss of use of such extremity shall be considered as established, for statutory award purposes; to the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation.

By Mr. DE LACY:

H. R. 2255. A bill for the purpose of regulating the conditions of employment of mechanics and helpers at all Government navy yards, naval stations, arsenals, and other Government establishments, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. DIRKSEN:

H. R. 2256. A bill to authorize the naturalization and admission into the United States under a quota of Eastern Hemisphere Indians of India and descendants of Eastern Hemisphere Indians of India; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. ERVIN:

H. R. 2257. A bill to require the pay and allowances of personnel of the armed forces of the United States to be paid in United States currency or at a fair rate of exchange if in the money of any other nation; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. HOEBS:

H. R. 2258. A bill to amend sections 1, 2, and 3 of the act entitled "An act to punish the willful injury or destruction of war materials, or of war premises or utilities used in connection with war material, and for other purposes," approved April 20, 1918, as amended (40 Stat. 533; U. S. C., title 50, secs. 101, 102, and 103); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SPRINGER:

H. R. 2259. A bill to incorporate the Mothers of World War No. 2, to set forth and establish the purposes and aims of the organization, fixing its corporate powers and establishing the rights of membership, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WOOD:

H. R. 2260. A bill to consider members of the armed forces, whose application for National Service Life Insurance was rejected for physical reasons and who thereafter die in a theater of combat operations, as having been granted such insurance; to the Committee on World War Veterans Legislation.

By Mr. WADSWORTH:

H. R. 2261. A bill to amend section 4915, title 35, section 63, of the United States Code, as amended by section 72a of the code, and for the protection of inventors and owners of patents and applications for patents; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BARTLETT:

H. R. 2262. A bill to amend section 6 of the act approved June 6, 1900 (31 Stat. 323), entitled "An act making further provision for a civil government for Alaska, and for other purposes," and authorizing necessary appropriations; to the Committee on the Territories.

H. R. 2263. A bill to amend section 16 of an act entitled "An act for the retirement of employees of the Alaska Railroad, Territory of Alaska, who are citizens of the United States," approved June 29, 1936 (49 Stat. 2017); to the Committee on Civil Service.

By Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL:

H. R. 2264. A bill to provide means for bringing back to the United States after the present war for burial in the United States the remains of persons who died in the service of the armed forces of the United States and who are buried in foreign lands; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. KING:

H. Con. Res. 30. Concurrent resolution to declare a governmental policy in relation to the apprehension and punishment of war criminals; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. BLOOM:

H. J. Res. 108. Joint resolution relative to determination and payment of certain claims against the Government of Mexico; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. CARLSON:

H. J. Res. 109. Joint resolution establishing a Federal Tax Commission, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mrs. LUCE:

H. J. Res. 110. Joint resolution assuming national responsibility for the results of the Crimean conference as they affect members of the Polish armed forces serving today outside Poland; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. MARCANTONIO:

H. Res. 139. Resolution making H. R. 7, a bill making unlawful the requirement for the payment of a poll tax as a prerequisite to voting in a primary or other election for national officers, a special order of business; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. ERVIN:

H. Res. 140. Resolution to authorize and direct the Committee on Military Affairs to

investigate the exchange rates relative to pay of members of the armed forces; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. HARLESS of Arizona:

H. Res. 141. Resolution to create a special committee of the House of Representatives to investigate the prison camps in the United States; to the Committee on Rules.

MEMORIALS

Under clause 3 of rule XXII, memorials were presented and referred as follows:

By the SPEAKER: Memorial of the Legislature of the State of Texas, memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States that the United States Congress amend the laws and regulations covering the sale of surplus vehicles so that an honorably discharged veteran shall have the right to attend a sale of these surplus motor vehicles and have the right to bid thereon and buy as many of the vehicles as he shall need and be able to use in his enterprise and personal business; to the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments.

Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of Michigan, memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States to enact legislation protecting farm labor as critical in the war effort; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of Texas, memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States relative to Federal-owned property in the State of Texas; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of Montana, memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States for a resurvey of the present old-age and survivors insurance system with a view to expanding coverage and increasing the benefit structures thereof; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. CHELF:

H. R. 2265. A bill for the relief of owners of land and personal property of the Fort Knox area of Hardin County, Ky.; to the Committee on Claims.

H. R. 2266. A bill for the relief of land and personal property owners of Fort Knox area of Meade County, Ky.; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. LEONARD W. HALL:

H. R. 2267. A bill for the relief of Harriet Townsend Bottomley; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. LARCADE:

H. R. 2268. A bill for the relief of Armas Ballard; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. LEMKE:

H. R. 2269. A bill for the relief of William A. Schumacher, M. D., and Magdalen M. Schumacher, his wife; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. SHEPPARD:

H. R. 2270. A bill for the relief of Harry C. Westover; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. SIKES:

H. R. 2271. A bill for the relief of Henry Hobbs; to the Committee on Claims.

H. R. 2272. A bill for the relief of Albert Shaw; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. WADSWORTH:

H. R. 2273. A bill conferring jurisdiction upon the Court of Claims of the United States to hear, adjudicate, and enter judgment on the claim of Carl G. Allgrunn against the United States for the use of his invention in rifling guns during the last war in 1918 and thereafter by the Symington-Anderson Co. at Rochester, N. Y., said invention being shown and described in his Letters Patent No. 1,311,107, issued by the Patent Office of the United States on or about July 22, 1919, and conferring jurisdiction upon said Court of Claims to reopen and further adjudicate

the claim of said Carl G. Allgrunn for the use of his invention by companies or in ships other than the Symington-Anderson Co. in 1918 and thereafter which claim has heretofore been settled on the basis of the judgment of the Court of Claims of February 8, 1937; to the Committee on War Claims.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

87. By Mr. MANSFIELD of Montana: Memorial of Montana State Legislature commending the War Department and Navy Department for instituting and putting into operation the program of extending furloughs and leaves to our citizens serving as soldiers, sailors, and marines who have served the longest period of time overseas or in naval combat zones; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

88. Also, memorial of Montana State Legislature to the Congress of the United States, petitioning for a resurvey of the present old-age and survivors insurance system with a view to expanding coverage and increasing the benefit structure thereof; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

89. By Mr. WELCH: Petition of California Legislature concerning House Resolution No. 36, relative to control of ships' garbage; House Resolution No. 78, relative to urging Congress and the Director of Selective Service to grant all possible deferments of dairy labor; House Resolution No. 84, relative to California boat-building concerns; House Resolution No. 85; and House Resolution No. 87; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

90. By the SPEAKER: Petition of American Federation of the Physically Handicapped, Inc., petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to the House Labor Subcommittee to Investigate Aid to the Physically Handicapped; to the Committee on Labor.

TREASURY AND POST OFFICE DEPARTMENTS
APPROPRIATION BILL, 1946

FEBRUARY 19, 1945.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the
state of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. LUDLOW, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted
the following

REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 2252]

The Committee on Appropriations submits the following report in explanation of the accompanying bill making appropriations for the Treasury and Post Office Departments for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946.

The bill embraces regular annual appropriations for these Departments, the estimates for which are to be found: For the Treasury Department, on pages 601 to 653, inclusive, of the Budget and in House Document No. 40; and for the Post Office Department, on pages 563 to 580, inclusive, of the Budget.

Inasmuch as various laws providing overtime pay and other additional compensation, on account of wartime conditions for the employees of the two Departments expire on June 30, 1945, neither the estimates nor the bill for the fiscal year 1946 include funds for the payment of such expenses. It is therefore necessary to eliminate the amount provided in 1945 for such purposes in order to arrive at comparable figures as to 1945 appropriations and 1946 Budget estimates.

There follows a comparative summary of annual estimates and current fiscal year appropriations:

	Treasury Department	Post Office Department	Total
Appropriations, 1945.....	\$290, 452, 297	\$1, 112, 234, 522	\$1, 402, 686, 819
Appropriations, 1945, eliminating for comparative purposes wartime extra compensation, not included in estimates or bill for 1946.....	259, 033, 724	1, 016, 502, 709	1, 275, 536, 433
Estimates, 1946.....	296, 512, 100	1, 065, 535, 720	1, 362, 047, 820
Bill, 1946.....	285, 763, 800	1, 057, 049, 290	1, 342, 813, 090
Bill compared with 1945 appropriations.....	-4, 688, 497	-55, 185, 232	-59, 873, 729
Bill compared with 1945 appropriations, omitting wartime extra compensation.....	+26, 730, 076	+40, 546, 581	+67, 276, 657
Bill compared with 1946 estimates.....	-10, 748, 300	-8, 486, 430	-19, 234, 730

If the expiring extra compensation laws should be reenacted for 1946 it will be necessary to provide the necessary funds in supplemental appropriations. Failure to reenact such laws would also require supplemental appropriations in many cases on account of the hour length of the workweek. In all items to which temporary laws are applicable the number of employees provided for in the estimates and in the bill is predicated on a 48-hour workweek while the amount of money appropriated is computed on base-pay rates only, which rates are for a 40-hour workweek.

Tables commencing on page 3 for the Treasury Department and on page 10 for the Post Office Department set forth comparisons of 1945 appropriations reduced by the cost of expiring statutes, 1946 estimates, and amounts carried in the bill.

TITLE I—TREASURY DEPARTMENT

The accompanying bill carries a total of \$285,763,800 of direct appropriations, together with indefinite appropriations, the estimated obligations under which are in the sum of \$1,656,925,000.

These sums aggregate \$1,942,688,800. The Budget has requested a total in direct appropriations of \$296,512,100; indefinite appropriations, the total obligations for which are estimated at \$1,656,925,000 or an aggregate of \$1,953,437,100. The amount recommended is \$10,748,300 below the Budget estimate and this reduction occurs entirely in the items recommended for direct appropriations. The appropriations for the fiscal year 1945 include \$290,452,297 of direct appropriations; indefinite appropriations, the estimated total obligations under which aggregate \$1,100,290,000, or a grand total for 1945 of \$1,390,742,297. The aggregate total recommended in the bill of \$1,942,688,800 is therefore \$551,946,503 in excess of the appropriations for 1945.

Permanent appropriations: In addition to the activities appropriated for in the regular bill there exist permanent appropriations administered by this Department, the estimated obligations for which in 1946 aggregate \$6,163,333,073; a sum which is \$639,778,626 in excess of the permanent appropriations for 1945. These appropriations cover such items as interest on the public debt, the sinking fund, expenses of loans, etc.

Trust funds: In addition to the foregoing, there exist trust funds administered by this Department. These are funds which do not belong to the Government, do not proceed from appropriations out of the

Federal Treasury, but consist of such items as the Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund, the unemployment trust fund, etc. The total disbursements of these trust funds during the fiscal year 1945 are estimated in the sum of \$2,934,311,532 as compared with similar disbursements for the fiscal year 1946 of \$3,116,647,175. The 1945 amount for the Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund is \$1,423,043,773, as compared with the 1946 amount for the same item of \$1,753,683,112. For the unemployment trust fund, the 1945 disbursements are estimated at \$1,511,079,679, as compared with \$1,362,878,063 in 1946.

All the foregoing items are set forth in tabular form at the end of this report.

ITEMIZED COMPARISON BETWEEN APPROPRIATIONS, ESTIMATES, AND
RECOMMENDATIONS IN THE BILL

The following table shows comparatively the amount appropriated for 1945 under each appropriation heading for all purposes other than overtime, the amount of the Budget estimate which contemplates a 48-hour workweek but which does not include any fund for payment of service in excess of 40 hours per week, and the amount recommended in the bill which is on the same basis as the Budget estimate. In the text of this report comparisons between appropriations and estimates are based on the figures in this table.

Titles	Appropriations less amount required for overtime, 1945	Estimates, 1946	Recommended in bill, 1946
OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF TREASURY			
Secretary's office, salaries.....	\$360,630	\$360,000	\$350,000
Cost of handling penalty mail.....	5,890,400	6,335,000	5,701,500
Division of Tax Research.....	145,045	165,000	153,500
Smaller War Plants.....	50,000,000		
Tax legislative counsel's office, salaries.....	90,385	90,000	80,000
Foreign funds control.....	3,694,479	2,250,000	2,000,000
Division of Research and Statistics.....	154,530	155,000	155,000
General counsel's office, salaries.....	131,925	162,000	160,000
Personnel Division.....	160,000	181,140	164,000
Chief Clerk, office of, salaries.....	284,310	286,000	286,000
Contingent expenses.....	250,000	270,000	260,000
Printing and binding.....	24,000	24,000	24,000
Treasury buildings: Operating force, salaries.....	477,260	452,000	452,000
BUREAU OF ACCOUNTS			
Salaries and expenses.....	706,000	741,200	734,000
Printing and binding.....	32,000	32,000	32,000
Disbursement, Division of.....	4,467,645	5,013,800	4,700,000
Printing and binding.....	117,500	135,000	130,000
Contingent expenses, public moneys.....	400,000	460,000	450,000
Relief of indigent of Alaska.....	20,000	24,000	24,000
Deposit of withheld taxes, salaries, and expenses.....	672,188	544,000	500,000
Recoinage of silver coins.....	200,000	140,000	140,000
Refund of moneys erroneously received and covered.....	200,000		
BUREAU OF THE PUBLIC DEBT			
Administering the public debt.....		\$5,500,000	\$4,250,000
Salaries.....	4,938,829		
Printing and binding.....	65,000		
Distinctive paper for United States securities.....	915,025	800,000	800,000
OFFICE OF TREASURER OF UNITED STATES			
Salaries and expenses.....	3,758,813	4,800,000	4,600,000
Federal Reserve and national currency, salaries for redemption of (reimbursable).....	70,270	80,000	80,000
Printing and binding.....	115,000	300,000	275,000

Titles	Appropriations less amount required for overtime, 1945	Estimates, 1946	Recommended in bill, 1946
CUSTOMS SERVICE			
Salaries and expenses.....	\$22,209,500	\$23,150,000	\$22,900,000
Printing and binding.....	85,000	80,000	80,000
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF CURRENCY			
Salaries.....	231,070	233,000	233,000
Printing and binding.....	17,000	12,000	12,000
INTERNAL REVENUE BUREAU			
Expenses of assessing and collecting taxes.....	122,623,204	121,819,760	120,000,000
Additional income tax on railroads in Alaska.....	21,850	9,600	9,600
BUREAU OF NARCOTICS			
Salaries and expenses.....	1,162,735	1,168,900	1,168,900
Printing and binding.....	4,000	4,000	4,000
BUREAU OF ENGRAVING AND PRINTING			
Salaries and expenses.....	9,531,720	10,471,000	10,400,000
Printing and binding.....	5,500	5,500	5,500
SECRET SERVICE			
Departmental salaries.....	72,580	72,900	72,500
Printing and binding.....	7,000	7,000	7,000
Suppressing counterfeiting and other crimes.....	1,426,229	1,428,000	1,400,000
White House Police, salaries.....	264,000	260,000	260,000
Uniforms and equipment.....	9,000	9,000	9,000
Guard force, salaries.....	478,265	654,000	654,000
Reimbursement to the District of Columbia.....	25,000	31,500	31,500
BUREAU OF THE MINT			
Director's office, salaries and expenses.....	144,520	145,000	145,000
Freight on bullion and coin.....	12,800	12,800	12,800
Operation of mints and assay offices.....	5,310,245	5,400,000	5,400,000
Printing and binding.....	7,000	8,000	8,000
PROCUREMENT DIVISION, SUPPLY BRANCH			
Salaries and expenses.....	1,028,648	1,330,000	1,300,000
Printing and binding.....	150,000	150,000	150,000
Federal property utilization.....	15,865,624	20,750,000	15,000,000
Total.....	259,033,724	296,512,100	285,763,800

TRAVEL AND COMMUNICATIONS

The committee, acting under authority of House Resolution 50, has inquired into the controls exercised by departmental officials over expenditures for travel and communications. From the facts available it appears that the only effective control over such items is the amount of appropriation. The total estimates for these purposes for the Treasury Department for 1946 amount to more than \$17,000,000 and represent the best judgment of the officials in the executive branch of the Government who were required to make their decisions 7 or 8 months before the ensuing fiscal year begins. The responsibility of the departmental officials does not end with the submission of estimates to Congress. When the appropriations have been approved by Congress and the President, the responsibility for providing necessary service at lowest possible cost shifts to the administrative officers of the Department and it is incumbent on them to maintain such controls as will prevent useless and wasteful expenditures. The fact that there is an appropriation sufficient to cover the cost should not be the governing consideration.

DEPARTMENTAL OFFICES

For the offices of the Secretary, the Division of Tax Research, the tax legislative counsel, the division of Research and Statistics, the general counsel, and the Chief Clerk the amounts carried in the bill will carry through 1946 the present numbers of persons employed.

An increase of \$20,280 was proposed for the Office of the Director of Personnel to absorb the cost of personal services now paid for by the Bureau of Internal Revenue and utilized by the Director of Personnel of the Department. Inquiry by the committee has developed the fact that there is considerable duplication of records and files between the departmental personnel office and the personnel offices of the larger bureaus. The committee has eliminated the salaries of 12 clerks from the appropriation as these positions will not be needed if duplication of records and files is avoided wherever possible.

FOREIGN FUNDS CONTROL

The amount carried in the bill, \$2,000,000, is a reduction of \$250,000 below the Budget estimate and a reduction of \$1,694,479 below the appropriation on a comparable basis for 1945.

This is a purely war item and because of constantly changing conditions it is difficult to estimate financial requirements more than a year in advance of expenditures. The original Budget estimate for 1945 was \$4,500,000 but the committee, after considering the matter recommended and the Congress approved \$4,000,000. Of this amount \$900,000 will remain unexpended at the end of the fiscal year. In September 1944 the Department, presenting its original estimates, recommended \$3,000,000 for 1946 and the Budget Bureau approved \$2,750,000. Early in December, however, the Department recommended that this figure be reduced to \$2,250,000. If the present trend continues, the amount proposed by the committee for 1946, \$2,000,000, will be adequate.

BUREAU OF ACCOUNTS

Salaries and expenses.—The amount carried in the bill, \$734,000, which is a reduction of \$7,200 below the Budget estimate and an increase of \$28,000 over the amount provided on a comparable basis for 1945, should be sufficient for all purposes contemplated by the estimate. The abnormal turn-over of personnel will result in lapses which will be available for the payment of promotions under the Ramspeck Act and the cost of reclassification of positions.

Salaries and expenses, deposit of withheld taxes.—The amount carried in the bill, \$500,000, is a reduction of \$44,000 below the Budget estimate and \$175,000 below the appropriation for 1945. The major portion of this appropriation is paid to the Federal Reserve banks to reimburse them for acting as agents of the Government in receiving deposits of amounts withheld by employers under the income-tax act. The cost of this service is reducing and, in the judgment of the committee, the recommended amount will meet all requirements.

Division of Disbursement.—The amount carried in the bill, \$4,700,000, is a reduction of \$300,000 below the Budget estimate and an increase, on a comparable basis, of \$246,155 over the appropriation for 1945. The Budget estimate was predicated on projected increases in the numbers of checks to be written for various activities of the

Government, the largest item of increase being for the Veterans Administration. Some of the factors involved in computing these work loads are purely speculative and the committee is not convinced that the full burden of the increased activity relied upon by the Department to justify the proposed increase in appropriation will materialize during 1946. The committee is pleased to note a reduction in the cost per unit of making disbursements. In 1941 the unit cost was \$0.0589. In 1945 it is \$0.05277 and in 1946 it is estimated to be \$0.05244. These reductions are small but considering the fact that the Division handles more than 80,000,000 items per annum the gross amount of the saving is worth while. It is to be hoped that the officials of the Department will keep a watchful eye on these costs at all times and effect further economies wherever possible.

Refund of moneys erroneously received and payment of unclaimed moneys.—For a number of years annual appropriations in specific amounts under the two foregoing titles have been carried in the bill. The expenditures therefrom arise from circumstances beyond the control of the Department and the amount of the appropriation is in no sense a control over expenditure. Frequently it has been necessary to appropriate deficiencies. The Budget proposed for 1946 that the two items be taken out of the specific appropriation category and appropriated for on an indefinite basis. While the committee is always reluctant to make indefinite appropriations and prefers to appropriate the exact amounts, it has approved the Budget proposal for these two items in view of the fact that the amounts to be paid cannot be predetermined. The committee does expect to review these items annually and keep a close check on expenditures.

Trust funds.—There are a number of trust accounts carried on the books of the Treasury Department and the committee has reviewed them with view to determining whether or not any could be dispensed with. Its study of the matter prompts it to recommend that the trust fund accounts entitled "Return of proceeds of undelivered Liberty Loan bonds belonging to subscribers whose whereabouts are unknown," "Return of proceeds of assets of Liberty Loan associations of banks and trust companies of New York," and "Return of proceeds of Government obligations held for rightful owners" be abolished. The first two accounts result from operations during and shortly after World War No. 1. The third account was established in order to care for the proceeds derived from unmatured coupons from Government bonds or other Government obligations which it may be necessary to hold in the Treasury Department awaiting determination of the rightful owners. Any balances now in these accounts and any moneys received hereafter for proper credit thereto will be deposited in the trust fund receipt account "Unclaimed moneys of individuals whose whereabouts are unknown," and all claims for moneys so deposited will be settled for payment from the appropriation "Payment of unclaimed moneys." This procedure will simplify the accounting incident to management of these small funds.

BUREAU OF THE PUBLIC DEBT

Heretofore the annual appropriation act has carried three items for the administration of the public debt: "Salaries and expenses, Bureau of the Public Debt;" "Printing and binding, Bureau of the Public Debt;" and "Expenses of loans." The last item was not a direct

appropriation but a limitation on a permanent indefinite appropriation provided by section 10 of the Second Liberty Bond Act. The purposes for which the three appropriations were made were so interrelated that the distinctions made were purely arbitrary and for appropriating purposes only. The Budget for 1946 proposes a single direct appropriation for activities of the Bureau formerly covered by the three items and provides that the permanent indefinite appropriation shall not be available for expenditure. Amounts formerly allotted from "Expenses of loans" to the general counsel, \$30,500; the Treasurer of the United States, \$1,076,000; and guard force, Treasury buildings, \$173,385, are estimated and appropriated for under these headings for 1946. The committee has approved this procedure and the amount carried in the bill, \$84,250,000, is a reduction of \$1,250,000 below the Budget estimate and \$23,209,575 below appropriations for comparable items for 1945. However, of the 1945 appropriations, \$18,754,906 will remain unexpended; so the reduction below actual expenditures for 1945 is \$4,454,669.

This item includes the funds necessary to administer the outstanding public-debt issues as well as the expense of borrowings. The outstanding debt on June 30, 1944, was \$201,000,000,000 and is expected, according to the President's Budget message, to rise to \$292,000,000,000 by June 30, 1946. In 1945 approximately \$51,000,000,000 will be borrowed and in 1946 the prophecy is that this amount will be reduced to \$40,000,000,000 approximately.

The amount allotted to the War Finance Division, which is charged with responsibility for additional borrowings, is estimated in the Budget at \$8,675,000 for 1946 as compared with \$13,612,652 for comparable items in 1945. The remainder of the appropriation is for administrative expenses connected with the outstanding debt. The Budget includes \$1,684,336 for travel and communications. Careful attention to these items as suggested heretofore in this report should result in savings which will absorb partially the reduction below the estimate. Inability of the Bureau to recruit personnel has resulted in savings in 1945, and this situation doubtless will continue through 1946. While some backlogs of work are accumulating as a result, these backlogs do not appear to be immediately serious and can be absorbed at a later date when manpower is plentiful.

TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES

Salaries and expenses.—The amount carried in the bill, \$4,600,000, is a reduction of \$200,000 below the Budget and an increase of \$841,187 over the amount appropriated for comparable items under this heading in 1945. However, there has been transferred heretofore from the appropriation "Expenses of loans" (which has been dropped from the bill as explained under the heading "Bureau of the Public Debt") the amount of \$1,010,000, which, for 1946, is included with the direct appropriation for the Office of the Treasurer. There is, therefore, an actual reduction of \$168,813 below the 1945 appropriation. At the present time the Office of the Treasurer, due to inability to secure personnel, is operating at a much lower rate than was contemplated by 1945 appropriations and there is every indication that this situation will continue through 1946. The cost of operation of this office is being materially reduced by the further utilization of punch-card checks instead of paper checks. The extension of this program

should enable the Department to absorb much of the reduction proposed by the committee.

OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY

The items for Comptroller of the Currency, salaries \$233,000, and printing and binding \$12,000, are the same as the Budget estimates. These amounts represent only a small part of the funds expended by the Comptroller for operation of his office and the remainder, approximately \$4,000,000, is secured from assessment on the national banks which the Comptroller of the Currency supervises. The committee has given consideration to eliminating the two appropriations from the annual act and requiring all expenses of the office to be paid from the assessment fund but has determined to carry them in order to keep an eye on the cost of supervision of banks. The committee believes that consideration should be given to amending the law in order to provide for annual review by Congress of all expenditures of this office.

BUREAU OF INTERNAL REVENUE

The amount carried in the bill, \$120,000,000, is a reduction of \$1,840,000 below the Budget estimate and a reduction of \$2,623,204 below the appropriation on comparable basis for 1945. However, the Salary Stabilization Unit accounts for \$1,630,500 of the 1945 appropriation and this unit is not provided for in 1946 as the law which it administers expires on June 30, 1945. The reduction below the 1945 appropriation for continuing functions, therefore, is \$992,704. Of the total amount in the estimate, \$5,660,265 was earmarked for travel and communications. Careful attention to these items as suggested by the committee heretofore in this report should enable the Department to absorb a substantial part of the cut imposed without in any way hampering necessary activity. At the present time the Bureau is operating with considerably less personnel in the departmental service than was contemplated by the appropriation and if present employment levels are maintained through 1946 the resulting saving coupled with savings on travel and communications should enable the Bureau to operate within the recommended appropriation.

BUREAU OF THE MINT

The committee has approved the estimates for the Bureau of the Mint as submitted. This Bureau has found it necessary to resort to deficiency appropriations in order to be able to produce the amount of coin required during each of the past 6 years. These deficiencies have amounted to as much as 30 percent of the total of original appropriations. While some reductions in original estimates have been made by Congress, these reductions have been relatively small as compared with the total deficiencies. The committee is in hope that estimates submitted for future years will be more nearly in line with known requirements of the Bureau.

PROCUREMENT DIVISION

Surplus-property program.—The amount carried in the bill, \$15,000,000, is \$5,750,000 less than the Budget estimate and \$865,624 less than the amount appropriated for comparable items in 1945.

This appropriation is for the expenses of the Procurement Division of the Treasury Department in carrying out the functions assigned to it under the Surplus Property Act of 1944. The disposal program is just beginning to develop and it is not possible to forecast accurately what the need for 1946 will be inasmuch as it is not possible to determine the amount or character of property which eventually will be turned over to the Procurement Division for disposal. Many of the items to be sold are of such character as to be readily usable by civilians and local governmental units while others—such as a quantity of helmets released by the Office of Civilian Defense—are not in demand on the civilian market and present a difficult and probably expensive merchandising problem. This latter category will be large and the best intelligence and ingenuity available must be utilized to recover for the Treasury the largest possible amount.

The committee realizes the magnitude of the task and is fully aware of the fact that a large-scale organization will be necessary to handle it. However, it is imperative that the cost of disposition of surpluses be held to a minimum in order that the Treasury may realize the maximum return. The committee, therefore, believes it good policy to await more accurate data as to quantity and character of commodities to be sold before increasing appropriations for the purpose. Departmental officials should watch the costs of this program closely and make every effort to avoid unnecessary expenditures.

Purchase of standard forms.—In conformity with the Budget recommendation the bill carries authority to the Procurement Division to purchase standard forms and blank-book work from the Public Printer for stocking in field warehouses to be resold to agencies of the Government. At the present time each agency is required to order all such work directly from the Public Printer and the new provision of law is only to enable the Procurement Division to stock forms for those agencies which do not have warehouse facilities in the field. It is not intended to interfere with the present authority of the Public Printer over such items.

TITLE II.—POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

The accompanying bill carries a grand total of \$1,057,049,290 for the Department and field. This sum represents a reduction of \$8,486,430 under the Budget estimate. It represents a decrease of \$55,185,232 below the total of the appropriations for the fiscal year 1945.

However, the total cost of overtime and other additional compensation to postal employees under various temporary laws for which no estimates are included in the Budget for 1946 amounted to \$95,731,813 so the amount recommended is \$40,546,581 more, on a comparable basis, than the appropriations for 1945.

POSTAL RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES

The postal revenues for the fiscal year 1944 were \$37,768,028 more than expenditures, and it is anticipated that the revenues in 1945 will exceed expenditures by \$117,643,897 while estimates for 1946 indicate a possible revenue surplus of \$265,214,280. However, this latter figure does not take into account the cost of overtime and other additional compensation statutes which expire on June 30, 1945. If these laws

are reenacted they will cost in the neighborhood of \$110,000,000 which will reduce the surplus by that amount. If they are not reenacted it will be necessary to appropriate for additional clerks, carriers, etc., to offset the shorter workweek which would be in effect: so, in any event, the postal surplus for 1946 will be considerably less than the present estimate. This surplus is, of course, brought about by the abnormal amount of mail incident to wartime civilian activity as well as mailings to members of the armed forces.

ITEMIZED COMPARISON BETWEEN APPROPRIATIONS, ESTIMATES, AND
RECOMMENDATIONS IN THE BILL

The following table shows comparatively the amount appropriated for 1945 under each heading for all purposes other than overtime or other wartime additional compensation, the amount of the Budget estimate, which contemplates a 48-hour workweek but which does not include any fund for payment of overtime or other additional compensation, and the amount recommended in the bill which is on the same basis as the Budget estimate. In the text of this report comparisons between appropriations and estimates are based on the figures in this table.

Titles	1945—appropriation less amount required for laws due to expire June 30, 1945	1946	
		Estimate	Recommended in bill
DEPARTMENTAL			
Salaries, Post Office Department:			
Office of the Postmaster General.....	\$244, 468	\$247, 450	\$240, 000
Office of Budget and Planning.....	35, 889	37, 300	36, 000
Office of the First Assistant.....	682, 000	728, 000	693, 600
Office of the Second Assistant.....	540, 340	556, 500	550, 000
Office of the Third Assistant.....	842, 400	898, 000	860, 000
Office of the Fourth Assistant.....	469, 000	467, 680	441, 800
Office of the Solicitor.....	121, 596	128, 200	113, 000
Office of the chief inspector.....	287, 440	293, 600	290, 000
Office of the purchasing agent.....	57, 813	58, 200	58, 200
Bureau of Accounts.....	304, 612	523, 700	375, 000
Contingent and miscellaneous expenses.....	141, 900	136, 900	135, 000
Printing and binding.....	1, 770, 000	1, 800, 000	1, 750, 000
FIELD SERVICE			
OFFICE OF THE POSTMASTER GENERAL			
Travel expenses, Postmaster General and Assistant			
Postmasters General.....	3, 000	3, 000	3, 000
Personal or property damage claims.....	75, 000	75, 000	75, 000
Adjusted losses and contingencies.....	55, 000	55, 000	55, 000
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF INSPECTOR			
Post-office inspectors:			
Salaries.....	3, 030, 400	3, 143, 500	3, 050, 000
Traveling and miscellaneous expenses.....	962, 133	975, 000	950, 000
Clerks, division headquarters.....	924, 446	990, 000	950, 000
Payments of rewards.....	55, 000	55, 000	55, 000
OFFICE OF THE FIRST ASSISTANT			
Compensation to postmasters.....	57, 827, 197	59, 773, 000	59, 773, 000
Compensation to assistant postmasters.....	10, 070, 600	10, 508, 000	10, 071, 000
Clerks, first- and second-class post offices.....	276, 746, 119	302, 000, 000	302, 000, 000
Contract station service.....	2, 700, 000	3, 000, 000	2, 900, 000
Separating mails.....	427, 400	427, 400	427, 400
Unusual conditions at post offices.....	696, 000	600, 000	500, 000
Clerks, third-class post offices.....	10, 000, 000	11, 492, 000	11, 492, 000
Miscellaneous items.....	2, 576, 723	3, 298, 000	3, 200, 000
Village delivery service.....	1, 166, 074	435, 000	375, 000

Titles	1945—appropriation less amount required for laws due to expire June 30, 1945	1946	
		Estimate	Recommended in bill
OFFICE OF THE FIRST ASSISTANT—continued			
Detroit River service.....	\$11,960	\$12,990	\$12,990
Carfare and bicycle allowance.....	1,670,000	1,675,000	1,575,000
City delivery carriers.....	178,855,158	174,000,000	172,000,000
Special-delivery fees.....	13,808,000	12,000,000	11,500,000
Rural Delivery Service.....	93,102,855	93,598,000	93,598,000
OFFICE OF THE SECOND ASSISTANT			
Star Route Service.....	19,600,000	19,500,000	19,150,000
Star Route and Air Mail Service, Alaska.....	500,000	445,000	400,000
Powerboat service.....	570,000	545,000	500,000
Railroad transportation and mail messenger service.....	138,180,000	145,000,000	145,000,000
Railway Mail Service, salaries.....	72,948,625	74,000,000	74,000,000
Railway postal clerks, travel allowances.....	4,075,000	4,050,000	4,025,000
Railway Mail Service, traveling expenses.....	64,000	61,300	61,300
Railway Mail Service, miscellaneous expenses.....	400,000	420,600	420,600
Electric car service.....	230,000	235,000	235,000
Foreign mail transportation.....	574,700	425,000	400,000
Balances due foreign countries.....	2,250,000	1,500,000	
Indemnities, international mail.....	8,000	8,000	8,000
Foreign air mail transportation.....	3,785,000	5,836,000	4,836,000
Domestic air mail service.....	34,997,600	43,315,000	43,315,000
OFFICE OF THE THIRD ASSISTANT			
Manufacture and distribution of stamps and stamped paper.....	6,033,090	6,750,000	6,500,000
Indemnities, domestic mail.....	1,500,000	1,270,000	1,270,000
Unpaid money orders more than 1 year old.....	774,000	835,000	800,000
OFFICE OF THE FOURTH ASSISTANT			
Post-office stationery, equipment, and supplies.....	4,217,100	5,900,000	4,900,000
Equipment shops, Washington, D. C.....	2,935,003	2,480,000	2,480,000
Rent, light, fuel, and water.....	10,700,000	12,000,000	11,700,000
Pneumatic-tube service, New York City.....	534,660	537,000	537,000
Pneumatic-tube service, Boston.....	24,000	24,000	24,000
Vehicle service.....	19,440,647	21,848,400	21,848,400
Transportation of equipment and supplies.....	300,000	340,000	320,000
Operating force.....	25,050,756	27,164,000	27,164,000
Operating supplies.....	6,000,000	6,505,000	6,500,000
Furniture, carpets, and safes.....	550,000	550,000	550,000
Total.....	1,016,502,709	1,065,535,720	1,057,049,290

DEPARTMENTAL SALARIES

The amounts recommended in the bill for the various departmental salary items will maintain through 1946 the numbers of personnel now on the rolls and such increases as seem absolutely imperative. With present manpower shortages increases in personnel should be held to the minimum required to keep essential work current. The largest increase is provided for the Bureau of Accounts where additional personnel is required on account of additional accounting work incident to the volume of business and the enactment of Public Law 364, requiring agencies of the Government to pay the cost of handling penalty mail. The committee has not approved the amount requested by the Bureau of Accounts for employment of 56 temporary employees to bring up to date the retirement records of postal employees. These records have been neglected and it is now necessary to search old files in order to build up the retirement credit of each employee of the Postal Service who applies for retirement. This is admittedly a wasteful operation and all records should be developed and maintained on a current basis as soon as practicable. However, the committee

believes the project should be deferred—the existing conditions have continued for a number of years—until the manpower requirements of the country will permit the employment of properly qualified personnel on a temporary basis which, more than likely, would not be possible under present circumstances.

INSPECTION SERVICE

The committee has approved the number of inspectors requested in the estimate, but has reduced the amount of appropriation requested from \$3,143,500 to \$3,050,000 inasmuch as it appears that the original estimate did not make sufficient allowance for probable turn-over, which will result in less expenditure to carry the number of positions provided.

Travel and miscellaneous expenses.—The amount carried in the bill, \$950,000, is \$12,133 less than the appropriations for 1945 and \$25,000 less than the Budget estimate for 1946 but is an increase of about \$30,000 over actual expenditures in 1944.

Clerks.—The amount carried in the bill, \$950,000, is an increase of \$25,554 over appropriations for comparable items for 1945 and a reduction of \$40,000 below the Budget estimate for 1946. The number of positions estimated for, 365, was increased by the committee to 367 to allow for 2 additional positions which the Department has found it necessary to establish since the original estimate was prepared. Here, again, it appears that the savings resulting from turn-over should permit the number of positions to be carried on the amount of money appropriated.

This appropriation formerly carried only salaries of clerks at division headquarters, and clerks at other posts of duty of postal inspectors were borrowed from the post office rolls but for the past 3 years it has included all full-time clerks in the field service of the inspection division. It has been the practice of the Department to detail such additional clerks as are found to be required from the post office rolls and transfer them to the regular appropriation item in the succeeding year after provision therefor by Congress. The committee is making provision for all full-time clerks found to be necessary at the date of hearings and feels that the number provided should be adequate. No additions to the full-time staff should hereafter be made until appropriated for.

BUREAU OF THE FIRST ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

ASSISTANT POSTMASTERS

The amount carried in the bill, \$10,071,000, is a reduction of \$437,000 below the Budget estimate and an increase of \$70,900 over appropriations for comparable items in 1945. The committee has not approved the amount requested, \$315,000, for 200 additional assistant postmasters as the present number, 3,423, should be sufficient to provide assistant postmasters at all offices where actually needed. The remainder of the reduction below the Budget estimate, \$122,000, probably can be absorbed through turn-over inasmuch as there were savings on this account in 1944 of about \$167,000 and the 1946 estimate contemplated only \$34,500 of such savings.

UNUSUAL CONDITIONS AT POST OFFICES

The amount carried in the bill, \$500,000, is a reduction of \$100,000 below the Budget estimate and \$300,000 below the appropriation for 1945. For many years this item amounted to \$75,000 per annum but with the dislocation of postal service due to war conditions it was necessary to appropriate larger amounts. Much of the adjustment to war activity has now been made and the burden on the appropriation to meet unusual conditions is reduced to such a degree as to lead to the conclusion that \$500,000 will be adequate in 1946 with more marked reductions possible in future years.

VILLAGE DELIVERY SERVICE

The amount carried in the bill, \$375,000, is a reduction of \$60,000 below the Budget estimate and \$886,000 below the appropriation for 1945. The conversion of established village delivery services to regular city delivery has been at such a rapid rate that the amount recommended should be sufficient to meet all requirements. Conversions resulted in savings of \$389,800 in 1944 and will approximate \$125,000 in 1945 but the original Budget estimate contemplated only \$32,000 in 1946.

CITY DELIVERY CARRIERS

The amount carried in the bill, \$172,000,000, is a reduction of \$2,000,000 below the Budget estimate and a reduction of \$6,855,158 below the appropriation on a comparable basis for 1945. Of the 1945 appropriation, however, \$9,222,900 will remain unexpended—so the amount recommended is \$2,367,742 more than is required to meet all needs in 1945.

BUREAU OF THE SECOND ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

STAR ROUTE SERVICE

The amount carried in the bill, \$19,150,000, is a reduction of \$350,000 below the Budget estimate and a reduction of \$450,000 below the appropriation for 1945. Of the 1945 appropriation, \$1,411,000 will remain unexpended. The increase over actual costs in 1945 contemplated by the estimate was predicated largely on probable higher rates resulting from new contracts to be let. It is impossible to predict accurately the amount of such increases, but, inasmuch as contracts have been rewritten on practically all star routes since the beginning of the war, it is logical to assume that in most instances the additional costs incident to war conditions already have been taken into account and that the contract rates should now be fairly stabilized.

BALANCES DUE FOREIGN COUNTRIES

The committee has eliminated this item, for which an estimate of \$1,500,000 was submitted. This appropriation is used in settling accounts with foreign postal services after taking into account amounts due the United States, and the departmental officials testified that there is a sufficient balance on hand to meet all requirements without an appropriation for 1946.

FOREIGN AIR MAIL TRANSPORTATION

The amount carried in the bill, \$4,836,000, is a reduction of \$1,000,000 below the Budget estimate and an increase of \$1,051,000 above the appropriation for 1945. The estimate included \$2,320,530 for routes for which rates have not yet been fixed by the Civil Aeronautics Board. The estimates on such routes were based on the best information available to the Department but in some instances—notably the Seattle to Fairbanks, Alaska, route—the available data was so meager as to furnish no real basis for an accurate estimate and the rates used in estimating probable financial needs appeared to the committee to be excessive. The amount recommended in the bill will meet all requirements on those routes for which rates are now established and should be sufficient to take care of obligations resulting from future rate determinations on other routes until such time as it is possible to submit supplemental estimates to Congress. No payment is made to a carrier until after the Civil Aeronautics Board has announced a rate.

Due to wartime development of the art and science of aviation and of potential fields of operation, former guides in determining fair rates are of little value. The committee is, of course, fully aware of the importance of developing the civilian air services, domestic and foreign, and, in the future as in the past, will cooperate sympathetically in the provision for appropriate measures of support, but desires to urge upon the Civil Aeronautics Board that in determining post-war rates the subsidy feature in the rate structure should be restricted to minimum levels commensurate with adequate governmental support of air services flying the United States flag. It would look with disfavor upon any other course.

BUREAU OF THE FOURTH ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES

The amount carried in the bill, \$4,900,000, is a reduction of \$1,000,000 below the Budget estimate and an increase of \$660,000 above the appropriation for 1945. The estimate included \$1,000,000 for the purchase of stamp-vending devices and omnidenomination machines. For a number of years the Department has been experimenting with various types of such machines and now finds that they have been perfected to such degree that their general use in the Postal Service is recommended. However, the committee believes that the program should proceed more slowly than contemplated by the Department and is therefore recommending \$500,000, which accounts for one-half of the reduction imposed. The remainder of the reduction is applicable to the amount included for purchase of equipment for post offices. The Department proposed to purchase standard equipment for a number of small offices which heretofore have not been furnished with Government-owned equipment. It is the desire of the Department to purchase all equipment for third-class post offices as rapidly as available funds will permit. The amount recommended for appropriation will permit the Department to meet the most urgent situations.

RENT, LIGHT, AND FUEL

The amount carried in the bill, \$11,700,000, is a reduction of \$300,000 below the Budget estimate and an increase of \$1,000,000 over the appropriation for 1945. There is an anticipated deficiency of \$555,000 for 1945 so the increase over actual costs in 1945 is \$445,000. If costs continue to increase at the present rate the amount recommended will be sufficient to meet requirements in 1946.

LIMITATIONS AND LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

The following limitations and legislative provisions not heretofore carried in any appropriation act appear in the bill:

On page 28, line 16, relating to the Procurement Division of the Treasury Department:

* * * *Provided further, That payments covering transactions between the Procurement Division and field offices of other Government agencies whose detailed appropriation or fund accounts are maintained elsewhere than within the District of Columbia may be made on the basis of itemized vouchers or invoices prepared by the Procurement Division and sent through the appropriate field offices to the disbursing officers for the agencies involved, who are hereby authorized to make payment based (1) upon certification of the Procurement Division, which shall include the specific statement that the vouchers are issued pursuant to and in conformity with purchase orders or requisitions duly executed by the agency billed, and (2) upon approval and certification of such vouchers by the agency billed, which action shall be based upon acceptance of the Procurement Division certification as made, subject to later adjustment if necessary, the responsibility of the certifying officer to be limited to the availability of the funds charged: Provided further, That the general supply fund may be used to purchase from or through the Public Printer standard forms and blankbook work for field warehouse stocking and issue, but issues thereof shall be made only to Government agencies and shall be chargeable to applicable appropriation authorizations or limitations of such agencies for printing and binding, and reports of such issues shall be made as the Public Printer may require: * * **

On page 36, line 23, relating to the traveling expenses of post-office inspectors:

* * * *including reimbursement of not to exceed 3 cents per mile for official travel performed by them in privately owned automobiles within the limits of their official stations * * **

TREASURY AND POST OFFICE DEPARTMENTS APPROPRIATION BILL, FISCAL YEAR 1946

Comparative statement of the appropriations for 1945, the estimates for 1946, and the amounts recommended in the bill for 1946

TITLE I—TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Object	Appropriations for 1945	Budget estimates for 1946	Amount recommended in bill for 1946	Increase (+) or decrease (—), bill compared with 1945 appropriation	Increase (+) or decrease (—), bill compared with 1946 Budget estimates
OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF TREASURY					
Secretary's office, salaries-----	\$412, 500	\$360, 000	\$350, 000	—\$62, 500	—\$10, 000
Cost of handling penalty mail-----	1 5, 890, 400	6, 335, 000	5, 701, 500	—188, 900	—633, 500
Smaller war plants-----	2 50, 000, 000	-----	-----	—50, 000, 000	-----
Division of Tax Research-----	169, 295	165, 000	153, 500	—15, 795	—11, 500
Tax Legislative Counsel's office, salaries-----	103, 300	90, 000	80, 000	—23, 300	—10, 000
Foreign Funds Control-----	4, 000, 000	2, 250, 000	2, 000, 000	—2, 000, 000	—250, 000
Division of Research and Statistics-----	181, 500	155, 000	155, 000	—26, 500	-----
General counsel's office, salaries-----	150, 000	162, 000	160, 000*	+10, 000	—2, 000
Personnel Division-----	191, 495	* 181, 140	164, 000	—27, 495	—17, 140
Chief Clerk, office of, salaries-----	345, 000	286, 000	286, 000	—59, 000	-----
Contingent expenses-----	250, 000	270, 000	260, 000	+10, 000	—10, 000

Printing and binding-----	24, 000	24, 000	24, 000	-----
Treasury buildings: Operating force, salaries-----	580, 000	452, 000	452, 000	-----128, 000-----
Total, Office of Secretary of the Treasury, including special items-----	62, 297, 490	10, 730, 140	9, 786, 000	-----944, 140-----
BUREAU OF ACCOUNTS				
Salaries and expenses-----	830, 000	741, 200	734, 000	-----96, 000-----7, 200
Printing and binding-----	32, 000	32, 000	32, 000	-----
Disbursement, Division of-----	4 5, 250, 000	5, 013, 800	4, 700, 000	-----550, 000-----313, 800
Printing and binding-----	5 117, 500	135, 000	130, 000	-----12, 500-----5, 000
Contingent expenses, public moneys-----	400, 000	460, 000	450, 000	-----50, 000-----10, 000
Relief of indigent of Alaska-----	20, 000	24, 000	24, 000	-----4, 000-----
Deposit of withheld taxes, salaries, and expenses-----	675, 000	544, 000	500, 000	-----175, 000-----44, 000
Recoinage of silver coins-----	200, 000	140, 000	140, 000	-----60, 000-----
Refund of moneys erroneously received and covered-----	6 200, 000	(7)	-----	-----200, 000-----
Total, Bureau of Accounts-----	7, 724, 500	7, 090, 000	6, 710, 000	-----1, 014, 500-----380, 000-----

¹ Includes \$5,890,400 appropriated in the First Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1945.² Includes \$50,000,000 appropriated in the First Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1945.³ \$20,280 included in H. Doc. No. 40.⁴ Includes \$1,500,000 appropriated in the First Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1945.⁵ Includes \$35,000 appropriated in the First Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1945.⁶ Includes \$125,000 appropriated in the First Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1945.⁷ Indefinite appropriation proposed.

Comparative statement of the appropriations for 1945, the estimates for 1946, and the amounts recommended in the bill for 1946—Continued

TITLE I—TREASURY DEPARTMENT—Continued

Object	Appropriations for 1945	Budget estimates for 1946	Amount recommended in bill for 1946	Increase (+) or decrease (—), bill compared with 1945 appropriation	Increase (+) or decrease (—), bill compared with 1946 Budget estimates
BUREAU OF THE PUBLIC DEBT					
Administering the public debt-----	-----	\$85,500,000	\$84,250,000	+\$84,250,000	-\$1,250,000
Salaries-----	\$5,900,000	-----	-----	-\$5,900,000	-----
Printing and binding-----	65,000	-----	-----	-65,000	-----
Distinctive paper for United States securities-----	929,000	800,000	800,000	-129,000	-----
Total, Bureau of the Public Debt-----	6,894,000	86,300,000	85,050,000	+78,156,000	-1,250,000
OFFICE OF TREASURER OF UNITED STATES					
Salaries and expenses-----	4,475,000	4,800,000	4,600,000	+125,000	-200,000
Federal Reserve and National currency, salaries for redemption of (reimbursable)-----	85,000	80,000	80,000	-5,000	-----
Printing and binding-----	115,000	300,000	275,000	+160,000	-25,000
Total, Treasurer's office-----	4,675,000	5,180,000	4,955,000	+280,000	-225,000
CUSTOMS SERVICE					
Salaries and expenses-----	⁸ 26,350,000	23,150,000	22,900,000	-3,450,000	-250,000
Printing and binding-----	85,000	80,000	80,000	-5,000	-----
Total, Customs Service-----	26,435,000	23,230,000	22,980,000	-3,455,000	-250,000

OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF CURRENCY					
Salaries-----	276, 600	233, 000	233, 000	-43, 600	-----
Printing and binding-----	17, 000	12, 000	12, 000	-5, 000	-----
Total, Office of Comptroller-----	293, 600	245, 000	245, 000	-48, 600	-----
INTERNAL REVENUE BUREAU					
Expenses of assessing and collecting taxes--	143, 400, 000	121, 819, 760	120, 000, 000	-23, 400, 000	-1, 819, 760
Additional income tax on railroads in Alaska-----	21, 850	9, 600	9, 600	-12, 250	-----
Total, Bureau of Internal Revenue--	143, 421, 850	121, 829, 360	120, 009, 600	-23, 412, 250	-1, 819, 760
BUREAU OF NARCOTICS					
Salaries and expenses-----	1, 338, 467	1, 168, 900	1, 168, 900	-169, 567	-----
Printing and binding-----	4, 000	4, 000	4, 000	-----	-----
Total, Bureau of Narcotics-----	1, 342, 467	1, 172, 900	1, 172, 900	-169, 567	-----
BUREAU OF ENGRAVING AND PRINTING					
Salaries and expenses-----	10, 000, 000	10, 471, 000	10, 400, 000	+400, 000	-71, 000
Printing and binding-----	5, 500	5, 500	5, 500	-----	-----
Total, Bureau of Engraving and Printing-----	10, 005, 500	10, 476, 500	10, 405, 500	+400, 000	-71, 000

* Includes \$850,000 appropriated in the First Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1945.

* Reduced \$20,240 in H. Doc. No. 40.

Comparative statement of the appropriations for 1945, the estimates for 1946, and the amounts recommended in the bill for 1946—Continued

TITLE I—TREASURY DEPARTMENT—Continued

Object	Appropriations for 1945	Budget estimates for 1946	Amount recommended in bill for 1946	Increase (+) or decrease (—), bill compared with 1945 appropriation	Increase (+) or decrease (—), bill compared with 1946 Budget estimates
SECRET SERVICE					
Departmental salaries-----	\$85, 000	\$72, 900	\$72, 500	-\$12, 500	-\$400
Printing and binding-----	7, 000	7, 000	7, 000	-----	-----
Suppressing counterfeiting and other crimes-----	1, 629, 090	1, 428, 000	1, 400, 000	-229, 090	-28, 000
White House Police, salaries-----	300, 000	260, 000	260, 000	-40, 000	-----
Uniforms and equipment-----	9, 000	9, 000	9, 000	-----	-----
Guard force, salaries-----	600, 000	654, 000	654, 000	+54, 000	-----
Reimbursement to District of Columbia--	25, 000	31, 500	31, 500	+6, 500	-----
Total, Secret Service-----	2, 655, 090	2, 462, 400	2, 434, 000	-221, 090	-28, 400
BUREAU OF THE MINT					
Director's office, salaries and expenses-----	168, 000	145, 000	145, 000	-23, 000	-----
Freight on bullion and coin-----	12, 800	12, 800	12, 800	-----	-----
Operation of mints and assay offices-----	5, 500, 000	5, 400, 000	5, 400, 000	-100, 000	-----
Printing and binding-----	7, 000	8, 000	8, 000	+1, 000	-----
Total, mints and assay offices-----	5, 687, 800	5, 565, 800	5, 565, 800	-122, 000	-----

PROCUREMENT DIVISION, SUPPLY BRANCH					
Salaries and expenses-----	1, 190, 000	1, 330, 000	1, 300, 000	+ 110, 000	- 30, 000
Printing and binding-----	150, 000	150, 000	150, 000	-----	-----
Surplus Property Program-----	¹⁰ 17, 680, 000	20, 750, 000	15, 000, 000	- 2, 680, 000	- 5, 750, 000
Total, Procurement Division, Branch of Supply-----	19, 020, 000	22, 230, 000	16, 450, 000	- 2, 570, 000	- 5, 780, 000
Total, Treasury Department, title I, regular annual appropriations-----	290, 452, 297	296, 512, 100	285, 763, 800	- 4, 688, 497	- 10, 748, 300

¹⁰ Includes \$11,430,000 appropriated in the First Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1945.

Comparative statement of the appropriations for 1945, the estimates for 1946, and the amounts recommended in the bill for 1946—Continued

TITLE II—POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

Object	Appropriations for 1945	Budget estimates for 1946	Amount recommended in bill for 1946	Increase (+) or decrease (—), bill compared with 1945 appropriation	Increase (+) or decrease (—), bill compared with 1946 Budget estimates
POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT WASHINGTON, D. C.					
Salaries					
Postmaster General, office of-----	¹¹ \$288, 000	\$247, 450	\$240, 000	—\$48, 000	—\$7, 450
Office of Budget and Administrative Planning-----	40, 430	37, 300	36, 000	—4, 430	—1, 300
First Assistant Postmaster General, office of-----	¹² 818, 500	728, 000	693, 600	—124, 900	—34, 400
Second Assistant Postmaster General, office of-----	648, 100	556, 500	550, 000	—98, 100	—6, 500
Third Assistant Postmaster General, office of-----	1, 013, 000	898, 000	860, 000	—153, 000	—38, 000
Fourth Assistant Postmaster General, office of-----	560, 000	467, 680	441, 800	—118, 200	—25, 880
Solicitor's office-----	140, 000	128, 200	113, 000	—27, 000	—15, 200
Chief inspector's office-----	¹³ 348, 583	293, 600	290, 000	—58, 583	—3, 600
Purchasing agent's office-----	69, 000	58, 200	58, 200	—10, 800	-----
Bureau of Accounts-----	¹⁴ 365, 000	523, 700	375, 000	+10, 000	—148, 700
Total salaries-----	4, 290, 613	3, 938, 630	3, 657, 600	—633, 013	—281, 030

<i>Contingent</i>					
Miscellaneous expenses, Washington-----	15 141, 900	136, 900	135, 000	-6, 900	-1, 900
Printing and binding-----	1, 770, 000	1, 800, 000	1, 750, 000	-20, 000	-50, 000
Total, contingent expenses, Washington-----	1, 911, 900	1, 936, 900	1, 885, 000	-26, 900	-51, 900
Grand total, Post Office Department, Washington, D. C.-----	6, 202, 513	5, 875, 530	5, 542, 600	-659, 913	-332, 930
POSTAL SERVICE					
<i>Office of Postmaster General</i>					
Travel and miscellaneous expenses-----	3, 000	3, 000	3, 000	-----	-----
Personal property claims-----	75, 000	75, 000	75, 000	-----	-----
Adjusted losses and contingencies-----	55, 000	55, 000	55, 000	-----	-----
Inspectors:					
Salaries of-----	3, 273, 400	3, 143, 500	3, 050, 000	-223, 400	-93, 500
Traveling and miscellaneous expenses of-----	962, 133	975, 000	950, 000	-12, 133	-25, 000
Clerks at headquarters-----	1, 026, 716	990, 000	950, 000	-76, 716	-40, 000
Rewards, payment of-----	55, 000	55, 000	55, 000	-----	-----
Total, office of Postmaster General--	5, 450, 249	5, 296, 500	5, 138, 000	-312, 249	-158, 500

¹¹ Includes \$9,500 in First Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1945.

¹² Includes \$31,000 in Second Deficiency Act, 1944.

¹³ Includes \$7,350 in First Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1945.

¹⁴ Includes \$9,000 in Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1944, and \$38,000 in the First Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1945.

¹⁵ Includes \$10,000 in First Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1945.

Comparative statement of the appropriations for 1945, the estimates for 1946, and the amounts recommended in the bill for 1946—Continued

TITLE II—POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT—Continued

Object	Appropriations for 1945	Budget estimates for 1946	Amount recommended in bill for 1946	Increase (+) or decrease (—), bill compared with 1945 appropriation	Increase (+) or decrease (—), bill compared with 1946 Budget estimates
POSTAL SERVICE—continued					
<i>First Assistant Postmaster General</i>					
Postmasters-----	\$65, 800, 000	\$59, 773, 000	\$59, 773, 000	—\$6, 027, 000	-----
Assistant postmasters-----	11, 128, 500	10, 508, 000	10, 071, 000	—1, 057, 500	—\$437, 000
Clerks, first- and second-class post offices--	309, 970, 500	302, 000, 000	302, 000, 000	—7, 970, 500	-----
Contract stations-----	2, 700, 000	3, 000, 000	2, 900, 000	+200, 000	—100, 000
Separating mails at third- and fourth-class post offices-----	491, 500	427, 400	427, 400	—64, 100	-----
Unusual conditions at post offices-----	800, 000	600, 000	500, 000	—300, 000	—100, 000
Clerical services, third-class offices-----	11, 500, 000	11, 492, 000	11, 492, 000	—8, 000	-----
Miscellaneous items, first- and second-class post offices-----	2, 820, 000	3, 298, 000	3, 200, 000	+380, 000	—98, 000
Village delivery service-----	1, 261, 000	435, 000	375, 000	—886, 000	—60, 000
Detroit River postal service-----	11, 960	12, 990	12, 990	+1, 030	-----
Carfare and bicycle allowance including special-delivery carfare-----	1, 670, 000	1, 675, 000	1, 575, 000	—95, 000	—100, 000

Letter carriers, City Delivery Service-----	199,000,000	174,000,000	172,000,000	-27,000,000	-2,000,000
Fees to special-delivery messengers-----	15,750,000	12,000,000	11,500,000	-4,250,000	-500,000
Rural Delivery Service-----	107,690,000	93,598,000	93,598,000	-14,092,000	-----
Total, office of First Assistant-----	730,593,460	672,819,390	669,424,390	-61,169,070	-3,395,000
<i>Second Assistant Postmaster General</i>					
Inland transportation:					
Star-route service (except Alaska)-----	19,600,000	19,500,000	19,150,000	-450,000	-350,000
Star routes in Alaska-----	500,000	445,000	400,000	-100,000	-45,000
Steamboat or other powerboat routes-----	570,000	545,000	500,000	-70,000	-45,000
Railroad routes and mail-messenger service-----	138,180,000	145,000,000	145,000,000	+6,820,000	-----
Railway Mail Service:					
Salaries-----	80,248,000	74,000,000	74,000,000	-6,248,000	-----
Travel allowance to railway postal clerks-----	4,075,000	4,050,000	4,025,000	-50,000	-25,000
Expenses, superintendents, chief clerks, etc-----	64,000	61,300	61,300	-2,700	-----
Rent, light, fuel, etc-----	400,000	420,600	420,600	+20,600	-----
By electric and cable cars-----	230,000	235,000	235,000	+5,000	-----
Foreign mail transportation (excluding foreign air mail)-----	575,000	425,000	400,000	-175,000	-25,000
Foreign countries, balances due-----	2,250,000	1,500,000	-----	-2,250,000	-1,500,000

Comparative statement of the appropriations for 1945, the estimates for 1946, and the amounts recommended in the bill for 1946—Continued

TITLE II—POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT—Continued

Object	Appropriations for 1945	Budget estimates for 1946	Amount recommended in bill for 1946	Increase (+) or decrease (—), bill compared with 1945 appropriation	Increase (+) or decrease (—), bill compared with 1946 Budget estimates
POSTAL SERVICE—continued					
<i>Second Assistant Postmaster General—Con.</i>					
Foreign air-mail transportation.....	\$3, 785, 000	\$5, 836, 000	\$4, 836, 000	+\$1, 051, 000	—\$1, 000, 000
Indemnities for loss or injury of international mail.....	8, 000	8, 000	8, 000	-----	-----
Domestic air-mail transportation.....	35, 011, 400	43, 315, 000	43, 315, 000	+ 8, 303, 600	-----
Total, Office of Second Assistant.....	285, 496, 400	295, 340, 900	292, 350, 900	+ 6, 854, 500	—2, 990, 000
<i>Third Assistant Postmaster General</i>					
Stamps, stamped envelopes, newspaper wrappers, and postal cards.....	6, 036, 000	6, 750, 000	6, 500, 000	+ 464, 000	—250, 000
Indemnity for loss of registered mail, etc.....	1, 500, 000	1, 270, 000	1, 270, 000	—230, 000	-----
Unpaid money orders.....	16 774, 000	835, 000	800, 000	+ 26, 000	—35, 000
Total, Office of Third Assistant.....	8, 310, 000	8, 855, 000	8, 570, 000	+ 260, 000	—285, 000

Fourth Assistant Postmaster General

Stationery, equipment, and supplies-----	17 4, 240, 000	5, 900, 000	4, 900, 000	+ 660, 000	- 1, 000, 000
Equipment shops-----	18 3, 045, 000	2, 480, 000	2, 480, 000	- 565, 000	-----
Rent, light, and fuel-----	10, 700, 000	12, 000, 000	11, 700, 000	+ 1, 000, 000	- 300, 000
Pneumatic-tube service (New York)-----	572, 900	537, 000	537, 000	- 35, 900	-----
Pneumatic-tube service (Boston)-----	24, 000	24, 000	24, 000	-----	-----
Vehicle service-----	20, 750, 000	21, 848, 400	21, 848, 400	+ 1, 098, 400	-----
Transportation of equipment-----	300, 000	340, 000	320, 000	+ 20, 000	- 20, 000
Public buildings, maintenance and operation:					
Operating force-----	30, 000, 000	27, 164, 000	27, 164, 000	- 2, 836, 000	-----
Operating supplies-----	6, 000, 000	6, 505, 000	6, 500, 000	+ 500, 000	- 5, 000
Furniture, etc-----	550, 000	550, 000	550, 000	-----	-----
Total, Office of Fourth Assistant-----	76, 181, 900	77, 348, 400	76, 023, 400	- 158, 500	- 1, 325, 000
Total, Postal Service-----	1, 106, 032, 009	1, 059, 660, 190	1, 051, 506, 690	- 54, 525, 319	- 8, 153, 500
Total, Post Office Department-----	6, 202, 513	5, 875, 530	5, 542, 600	- 659, 913	- 332, 930
Grand total-----	1, 112, 234, 522	1, 065, 535, 720	1, 057, 049, 290	- 55, 185, 232	- 8, 486, 430
Total, titles I and II-----	1, 402, 686, 819	1, 362, 047, 820	1, 342, 813, 090	- 59, 873, 729	- 19, 234, 730

¹⁶ Includes \$474,000 in First Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1945.¹⁷ Includes \$340,000 in First Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1945.¹⁸ Includes \$675,000 in First Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1945.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT INDEFINITE, PERMANENT, AND TRUST ACCOUNT APPROPRIATIONS

ANNUAL INDEFINITE APPROPRIATIONS

Object	Appropriations for 1945	Budget estimates for 1946	Increase (+) or decrease (-)
Internal-revenue refunds-----	\$1, 085, 290, 000	\$1, 641, 760, 000	+ \$556, 470, 000
Refunds, drawbacks, etc-----	15, 000, 000	15, 000, 000	-----
Refund of moneys erroneously received and covered-----	(1)	150, 000	+ 150, 000
Unclaimed moneys, payment of-----	(2)	15, 000	+ 15, 000
Total, annual indefinite appropriations-----	1, 100, 290, 000	1, 656, 925, 000	+ 556, 635, 000

PERMANENT APPROPRIATIONS

General and special funds:			
Excess-profits tax, refund bonds-----	\$1, 068, 000, 000	\$1, 068, 000, 000	-----
Interest on deposits of public money of Philippine Islands-----	2, 010, 000	2, 010, 000	-----
Pershing Hall memorial fund-----	5, 043	5, 043	-----
War contributions fund-----	1, 321, 374	600, 000	-\$721, 374
Expenses of loans-----	109, 500, 000	-----	-109, 500, 000
Redemption of bonds from repayment of Public Works Administration loans-----	5, 000, 000	5, 000, 000	-----
Sinking fund-----	587, 561, 230	587, 561, 230	-----

Interest on the public debt-----	3, 750, 000, 000	4, 500, 000, 000	+ 750, 000, 000
Miscellaneous gifts, forfeitures, etc-----	5, 000	5, 000	-----
Obligations retired from Federal Intermediate Credit Bank franchise tax receipts-----	150, 000	150, 000	-----
Contingent expenses, national currency (reimbursable)-----	1, 800	1, 800	-----
Total, permanent appropriations-----	5, 523, 554, 447	6, 163, 333, 073	+ 639, 778, 626

TRUST FUNDS

Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund-----	\$1, 423, 043, 773	\$1, 753, 683, 112	+ \$330, 639, 339
Unemployment trust fund-----	1, 511, 079, 679	1, 362, 878, 063	- 148, 201, 616
Unclaimed moneys, payment of-----	65, 000	(³)	- 65, 000
Philippine trust fund, coconut oil (internal revenue)-----	45, 000	15, 000	- 30, 000
Philippine trust fund (internal revenue)-----	5, 000	5, 000	-----
Puerto Rico trust fund (internal revenue)-----	23, 000	23, 000	-----
Expenses, Prohibition Act, Puerto Rico and Virgin Islands-----	47, 880	40, 800	- 7, 080
American Samoa trust fund-----	2, 200	2, 200	-----
Total, trust funds-----	2, 934, 311, 532	3, 116, 647, 175	+ 182, 335, 643

¹ Definite appropriation of \$200,000.² Definite appropriation of \$65,000.³ Indefinite appropriation proposed.

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79TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

Union Calendar No. 42

H. R. 2252

[Report No. 158]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

FEBRUARY 19, 1945

Mr. LUDLOW, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the following bill; which was committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union and ordered to be printed

A BILL

Making appropriations for the Treasury and Post Office Departments for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes.

1 TITLE I—TREASURY DEPARTMENT

2 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
3 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
4 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
5 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Treasury
6 Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946,
7 namely:

1 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

2 Salaries: Secretary of the Treasury, Under Secretary of
3 and Treasury, two Assistant Secretaries of the Treasury,
4 and other personal services in the District of Columbia,
5 \$350,000: *Provided*, That no part of the money appropriated
6 shall be used to pay the salaries of more than eighteen
7 messengers assigned to duty in the Office of the Secretary.

8 For deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost
9 of penalty mail of the Treasury Department as required by
10 section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364),
11 \$5,701,500.

12 FOREIGN FUNDS CONTROL

13 Foreign funds control: For all expenses necessary in
14 carrying out the functions of the Secretary of the Treasury
15 under sections 3 and 5 (b) of the Act of October 6, 1917,
16 as amended (50 U. S. C. (App.) 3, and 50 U. S. C.
17 (Suppl. 1941) 5 (b)), and any proclamations, orders,
18 regulations, or instructions issued thereunder; and in exercis-
19 ing fiscal, financial, banking, property-control, and related
20 functions, authorized by law, and administered by the Treas-
21 ury Department in foreign countries and arising out of mili-
22 tary operations of the United States; including personal
23 services; printing; maintenance, repair, and operation of a
24 motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicle; and reimburse-
25 ment of any other appropriation or other funds of the United
26 States or any agency, instrumentality, Territory, or posses-

1 sion thereof, including the Philippine Islands, and reimburse-
2 ment of any Federal Reserve bank for printing and other
3 expenditures; \$2,000,000.

4 DIVISION OF TAX RESEARCH

5 Salaries: For personal services in the District of Colum-
6 bia, \$153,500.

7 OFFICE OF TAX LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL

8 Salaries: For personal services in the District of Colum-
9 bia, \$80,000.

10 DIVISION OF RESEARCH AND STATISTICS

11 Salaries: For personal services in the District of Colum-
12 bia, \$155,000.

13 OFFICE OF GENERAL COUNSEL

14 Salaries: For the General Counsel and other personal
15 services in the District of Columbia, \$160,000.

16 DIVISION OF PERSONNEL

17 Salaries: For the Chief of the Division, and other per-
18 sonal services in the District of Columbia, \$164,000.

19 OFFICE OF CHIEF CLERK

20 Salaries: For the Chief Clerk and other personal services
21 in the District of Columbia, \$286,000.

22 MISCELLANEOUS AND CONTINGENT EXPENSES, TREASURY

23 DEPARTMENT

24 For miscellaneous and contingent expenses of the Office
25 of the Secretary and the Bureaus and offices of the Depart-

1 ment, including operating expenses of the Treasury, Treas-
2 ury Annex, Auditors', and Liberty Loan Buildings; financial
3 journals, purchase (including exchange) of books of refer-
4 ence and lawbooks, technical and scientific books, news-
5 papers, and periodicals, expenses incurred in completing
6 imperfect series, library cards, supplies, and all other neces-
7 sary expenses connected with the library; not exceeding
8 \$15,000 for traveling expenses, including the payment
9 of actual transportation and subsistence expenses to any
10 person whom the Secretary of the Treasury may from
11 time to time invite to the city of Washington or else-
12 where for conference and advisory purposes in furthering
13 the work of the Department; freight, expressage, telegraph
14 and telephone service; maintenance and repair of motor-
15 trucks and three passenger automobiles (one for the Secre-
16 tary of the Treasury and two for general use of the
17 Department), all to be used for official purposes only;
18 file holders and cases; fuel, oils, grease, and heating
19 supplies and equipment; gas and electricity for light-
20 ing, heating, and power purposes, including material,
21 fixtures, and equipment therefor; floor covering and
22 repairs thereto, furniture and office equipment, including
23 supplies therefor and repairs thereto; purchase and repair of
24 uniforms for elevator conductors; awnings, window shades,
25 and fixtures; cleaning supplies and equipment; drafting

1 equipment; flags; hand trucks; ladders; miscellaneous hard-
2 ware; streetcar fares not exceeding \$650; thermometers;
3 lavatory equipment and supplies; tools and sharpening same;
4 laundry service; laboratory supplies and equipment; removal
5 of rubbish; postage; not to exceed \$30,000 for stationery
6 for the Treasury Department and its several bureaus and
7 offices, and field services thereof, except such bureaus and
8 offices as may be otherwise specifically provided for, includ-
9 ing tags, labels, and index cards, printed in the course of
10 manufacturing, packing boxes and other materials necessary
11 for shipping stationery supplies, and cost of transportation
12 of stationery supplies purchased free on board point of ship-
13 ment and of such supplies shipped from Washington to field
14 offices; and other absolutely necessary articles, supplies, and
15 equipment not otherwise provided for; \$260,000: *Provided*,
16 That the appropriations for the Bureau of Accounts, Bureau
17 of the Public Debt, Internal Revenue Service, Procurement
18 Division, Office of the Treasurer of the United States, Divi-
19 sion of Disbursement, and Foreign Funds Control for the
20 fiscal year 1946 are hereby made available for the
21 payment of items otherwise properly chargeable to this
22 appropriation, the provisions of section 6, Act of August 23,
23 1912 (31 U. S. C. 669), to the contrary notwithstanding.

24 Printing and binding: For printing and binding for the
25 Treasury Department and its several bureaus and offices,

1 and field services thereof, except such bureaus and offices
2 as may be otherwise specifically provided for, including
3 materials for the use of the bookbinder, located in the Treas-
4 ury Department, but not including work done at the New
5 York Customhouse bindery authorized by the Joint Com-
6 mittee on Printing in accordance with the Act of March 1,
7 1919 (44 U. S. C. 111), \$24,000.

8 CUSTODY OF TREASURY BUILDINGS

9 Salaries of operating force: For the Superintendent of
10 Treasury Buildings and for other personal services in the
11 District of Columbia, including the operating force of the
12 Treasury Building, the Treasury Annex, the Liberty Loan
13 Building, the Belasco Theatre Building, the Auditors'
14 Building, and the west and south annexes thereof, \$452,000.

15 FISCAL SERVICE

16 BUREAU OF ACCOUNTS

17 Salaries and expenses: For all necessary expenses in
18 the District of Columbia, except printing and binding of
19 the Bureau of Accounts, including contract stenographic
20 reporting services, stationery (not to exceed \$10,000), sup-
21 plies and equipment; purchase and exchange of lawbooks,
22 books of reference, periodicals, and newspapers; travel
23 expenses, including expenses of attendance at meetings of
24 organizations concerned with the work of the Bureau of
25 Accounts, \$734,000.

1 Salaries and expenses, deposit of withheld taxes: For
2 all necessary expenses incident to the deposit of withheld
3 taxes in Government depositories pursuant to the Current
4 Tax Payment Act of 1943, including personal services in
5 the District of Columbia; not to exceed \$20,000 for print-
6 ing and binding; and reimbursement to Federal Reserve
7 banks for printing and other necessary expenses, \$500,000.

8 Printing and binding: For printing and binding for the
9 Bureau of Accounts, \$32,000.

10 Division of Disbursement, salaries and expenses: For
11 all necessary expenses, except printing and binding, of the
12 Division of Disbursement, including personal services in the
13 District of Columbia, stationery, and travel, \$4,700,000: *Pro-*
14 *vided*, That with the approval of the Bureau of the Budget
15 there may be transferred to this appropriation and to the
16 appropriation "Printing and binding, Division of Disburse-
17 ment" from funds respectively available for such purposes
18 for the Agricultural Adjustment Agency, Federal Housing
19 Administration, Federal Public Housing Authority, Federal
20 Surplus Commodities Corporation, Federal Prison Industries,
21 Railroad Retirement Board, United States Maritime Com-
22 mission, the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation, the Com-
23 modity Credit Corporation, the Office of Distribution, and
24 the Farm Security Administration, such sums as may be

1 necessary to cover the expense incurred in performing the
2 function of disbursement therefor.

3 Printing and binding: For printing and binding, Divi-
4 sion of Disbursement, including the cost of transportation to
5 field offices of printed and bound material and the cost of
6 necessary packing boxes and packing materials, \$130,000.

7 Contingent expenses, public moneys: For contingent ex-
8 penses under the requirements of section 3653 of the Revised
9 Statutes (31 U. S. C. 545), for the collection, safekeeping,
10 transfer, and disbursement of the public money, transporta-
11 tion of notes, bonds, and other securities of the United
12 States, transportation of gold coin and gold certificates trans-
13 ferred to Federal Reserve banks and branches, United States
14 mints and assay offices, and the Treasury, after March 9,
15 1933, actual expenses of examiners detailed to examine the
16 books, accounts, and money on hand at the several deposi-
17 tories, including national banks acting as depositories under
18 the requirements of section 3649, Revised Statutes (31
19 U. S. C. 548), also including examinations of cash accounts
20 at mints, \$450,000.

21 Recoinage of silver coins: To enable the Secretary of the
22 Treasury to continue the recoinage of worn and uncurrent
23 subsidiary silver coins of the United States now in the
24 Treasury or hereafter received, and to reimburse the Treas-

1 urer of the United States for the difference between the
2 nominal or face value of such coins and the amount the same
3 will produce in new coins, \$140,000.

4 Relief of the indigent, Alaska: For the payment to the
5 United States district judges in Alaska (not to exceed 10
6 per centum of the receipts from licenses collected outside of
7 incorporated towns in Alaska), to be expended for the
8 relief of persons in Alaska who are indigent and incapacitated
9 through nonage, old age, sickness, or accident, \$24,000.

10 Refund of moneys erroneously received and covered
11 (indefinite appropriation): To enable the Secretary of the
12 Treasury to meet any expenditures of the character formerly
13 chargeable to the appropriation accounts abolished under
14 section 18 of the Permanent Appropriation Repeal Act of
15 1934, approved June 26, 1934, and any other collections
16 erroneously received and covered which are not properly
17 chargeable to any other appropriation, there is hereby made
18 available such amount as may be necessary.

19 Payment of unclaimed moneys (indefinite appropria-
20 tion): To enable the Secretary of the Treasury to meet any
21 expenditures of the character formerly chargeable to the
22 appropriation accounts abolished under section 17 of the
23 Permanent Appropriation Repeal Act of 1934, approved
24 June 26, 1934, payable from the funds held by the

1 United States in the trust fund receipt account "Unclaimed
2 moneys of individuals whose whereabouts are unknown",
3 there is hereby made available such amount as may be
4 necessary.

5 BUREAU OF THE PUBLIC DEBT

6 Administering the public debt: For necessary expenses
7 connected with any public debt operations authorized by the
8 Second Liberty Bond Act, as amended (31 U. S. C. 760-
9 762), and with the administration of any public debt or
10 currency issues of the United States with which the Secretary
11 of the Treasury is charged, \$84,250,000, to be expended as
12 the Secretary of the Treasury may direct: *Provided*, That
13 from the amount appropriated herein, the Federal Reserve
14 banks and their branches may be reimbursed for expendi-
15 tures made by them as fiscal agents of the United States on
16 account of public-debt transactions for the account of the
17 Secretary of the Treasury, and advances to the Postmaster
18 General may be made in accordance with the provisions of
19 section 22 (e) of the Second Liberty Bond Act, as amended
20 (31 U. S. C. 757c (e)), which section shall be construed
21 as applying to this appropriation: *Provided further*, That
22 the indefinite appropriation provided by section 10 of the
23 Second Liberty Bond Act, as amended, shall not be available
24 for obligation during the fiscal year 1946.

25 Distinctive paper for United States securities: For dis-

1 tinctive paper for United States currency, including trans-
2 portation of paper, traveling, mill, and other necessary ex-
3 penses, and salaries of employees and allowance, in lieu of
4 expenses, of officer or officers detailed from the Treasury
5 Department, not exceeding \$50 per month each when actu-
6 ally on duty, \$800,000: *Provided*, That in order to foster
7 competition in the manufacture of distinctive paper for
8 United States securities, the Secretary of the Treasury is
9 authorized, in his discretion, to split the award for such
10 paper for the fiscal year 1946 between the two bidders
11 whose prices per pound are the lowest received after
12 advertisement.

13 OFFICE OF THE TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES

14 Salaries and expenses: For all necessary expenses,
15 except printing and binding, of the Office of the Treasurer
16 of the United States, including purchase of periodicals and
17 books of reference, \$4,600,000: *Provided*, That with the
18 approval of the Bureau of the Budget, there may be trans-
19 ferred to this appropriation and to the appropriation "Print-
20 ing and binding, Office of the Treasurer of the United States",
21 from funds respectively available for such purposes for the
22 Agricultural Adjustment Agency, Home Owners' Loan
23 Corporation, Tennessee Valley Authority, Federal Farm
24 Mortgage Corporation, Reconstruction Finance Corporation,
25 Federal land banks and other banks and corporations under

1 the supervision of the Farm Credit Administration, Rail-
2 road Retirement Board, Federal Crop Insurance Corpo-
3 ration, United States Maritime Commission, Office of
4 Distribution, Farm Security Administration, Federal Housing
5 Administration, Federal Public Housing Authority, Commod-
6 ity Credit Corporation, and corporations and banks under the
7 Federal Home Loan Bank Administration, such sums as may
8 be necessary to cover the expenses incurred on account of
9 such respective activities in clearing of checks, servicing of
10 bonds, handling of collections, and rendering of accounts
11 therefor.

12 Salaries (reimbursable): For personal services in the
13 District of Columbia, in redeeming Federal Reserve notes,
14 \$80,000, to be reimbursed by the Federal Reserve banks.

15 Printing and binding: For printing and binding for the
16 Office of the Treasurer of the United States, \$275,000.

17 BUREAU OF CUSTOMS

18 Salaries and expenses: For collecting the revenue from
19 customs, for enforcement, as specified in Executive Order
20 9083, of certain navigation laws, for the detection and
21 prevention of frauds upon the customs revenue, and not
22 to exceed \$100,000 for the securing of evidence of viola-
23 tions of the customs and navigation laws; for expenses
24 of transportation and transfer of customs receipts from points

1 where there are no Government depositories; not to exceed
2 \$84,500 for foreign living allowances; not to exceed \$500
3 for subscriptions to newspapers; not to exceed \$85,000 for
4 stationery; not to exceed \$12,000 for improving, repairing,
5 maintaining, or preserving buildings, inspection stations,
6 office quarters, including living quarters for officers, sheds,
7 and sites along the Canadian and Mexican borders acquired
8 under authority of the Act of June 26, 1930 (19 U. S. C.
9 68) ; and for the purchase (not to exceed one hundred and
10 fifty), maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled
11 passenger-carrying vehicles when necessary for official use in
12 field work; for the payment of extra compensation earned by
13 customs officers or employees for overtime services, at the
14 expense of the parties in interest, in accordance with the
15 provisions of section 5 of the Act approved February 13,
16 1911, as amended by the Act approved February 7, 1920,
17 and section 451 of the Tariff Act, 1930, as amended (19
18 U. S. C. 261, 267, and 1451), the receipts from such
19 overtime services to be deposited as a refund to the appro-
20 priation from which such overtime compensation is paid, in
21 accordance with the provisions of section 524 of the Tariff
22 Act of 1930, as amended; for the cost of seizure, storage,
23 and disposition of any merchandise, vehicle and team, auto-
24 mobile, boat, air or water craft, or any other conveyance

1 seized under the provisions of the customs laws, for the
2 purchase of arms, ammunition, and accessories; not to ex-
3 ceed \$606,600 for personal services in the District of Colum-
4 bia exclusive of ten persons from the field force authorized to
5 be detailed under section 525 of the Tariff Act of 1930, and
6 reimbursement, at not to exceed 3 cents per mile, of em-
7 ployees for travel performed by them in privately owned
8 automobiles while engaged in inspecting, guarding, ad-
9 measuring, examining, sampling, investigating, and store-
10 keeping duties within the limits of their official station,
11 \$22,900,000, of which \$300,000 shall constitute an advance
12 fund to enable the Bureau of Customs to meet obligations
13 incurred by it arising from services rendered to private inter-
14 ests, pending receipt of reimbursements therefrom, which
15 amount shall be returned to the Treasury not later than six
16 months after the close of the fiscal year 1946.

17 Printing and binding: For printing and binding, Bureau
18 of Customs, including the cost of transportation to field offices
19 of printed and bound material and the cost of necessary
20 packing boxes and packing materials, \$80,000.

21 Refunds and drawbacks (indefinite appropriation) : For
22 the refund or payment of customs collections or receipts, and
23 for the payment of debentures or drawbacks, bounties, and
24 allowances, as authorized by law, there is hereby made avail-
25 able such amount as may be necessary.

OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY

Salaries: Comptroller of the Currency and other personal services in the District of Columbia, \$233,000.

Printing and binding: For printing and binding for the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency, \$12,000.

BUREAU OF INTERNAL REVENUE

Salaries and expenses: For salaries and expenses in connection with the assessment and collection of internal-revenue taxes and the administration of the internal-revenue laws, including the administration of such provisions of other laws as are authorized by or pursuant to law to be administered by or under the direction of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, including one stamp agent (to be reimbursed by the stamp manufacturers) and the employment of experts; the securing of evidence of violations of the Acts, the cost of chemical analyses made by others than employees of the United States and expenses incident to such chemists testifying when necessary; telegraph and telephone service, postage, freight, express, necessary expenses incurred in making investigations in connection with the enrollment or disbarment of practitioners before the Treasury Department in internal-revenue matters, expenses of seizure and sale, and other necessary miscellaneous expenses, including stenographic reporting services; for the acquisition of property under the provisions of title III of the Liquor Law Repeal

1 and Enforcement Act, approved August 27, 1935 (49 Stat.
2 872-881), and the operation, maintenance, and repair of
3 property acquired under such title III; for the purchase (not
4 to exceed thirty-four), hire, maintenance, repair, and oper-
5 ation of motor-propelled or horse-drawn passenger-carrying
6 vehicles when necessary, for official use of the Alcohol Tax
7 and Intelligence Units in field work; printing and binding
8 (not to exceed \$2,200,000); and the procurement of such
9 supplies, stationery (not to exceed \$1,400,000), equipment,
10 furniture, mechanical devices, laboratory supplies, period-
11 icals, newspapers for the Alcohol Tax Unit, ammunition,
12 lawbooks and books of reference, and such other articles
13 as may be necessary, \$120,000,000, of which amount not
14 to exceed \$10,800,000 may be expended for personal serv-
15 ices in the District of Columbia: *Provided*, That not more
16 than \$100,000 of the total amount appropriated herein may
17 be expended by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue
18 for detecting and bringing to trial persons guilty of violating
19 the internal-revenue laws or conniving at the same, including
20 payments for information and detection of such violation.

21 Refunds and payments of processing and related taxes:
22 For refunds and payments of processing and related taxes
23 as authorized by titles IV and VII, Revenue Act of 1936,
24 as amended; for refunds of taxes collected (including pen-
25 alties and interest) under the Cotton Act of April 21, 1934,

1 as amended (48 Stat. 598), the Tobacco Act of June
2 28, 1934, as amended (48 Stat. 1275), and the Potato
3 Act of August 24, 1935 (49 Stat. 782), in accordance
4 with the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, fiscal year
5 1938 (52 Stat. 1150), as amended, and as otherwise
6 authorized by law; and for redemption of tax stamps pur-
7 chased under the aforesaid Tobacco and Potato Acts, there
8 is hereby continued available, during the fiscal year 1946,
9 the unexpended balance of the funds made available to the
10 Treasury Department for these purposes for the fiscal year
11 1945 by the Treasury Department Appropriation Act,
12 1945.

13 Additional income tax on railroads in Alaska: For the
14 payment to the Treasurer of Alaska of an amount equal to
15 the tax of 1 per centum collected on the gross annual in-
16 come of all railroad corporations doing business in Alaska,
17 on business done in Alaska, which tax is in addition to the
18 normal income tax collected from such corporations on net
19 income, the amount of such additional tax to be applicable
20 to general Territorial purposes, \$9,600.

21 Refunding internal-revenue collections (indefinite ap-
22 propriation) : For refunding internal-revenue collections, as
23 provided by law, including the payment of claims for the
24 prior fiscal years and payment of accounts arising under

1 “Allowance or draw-back (Internal Revenue)”, “Redemp-
2 tion of stamps (Internal Revenue)”, “Refunding legacy
3 taxes, Act of March 30, 1928”, and “Repayment of
4 taxes on distilled spirits destroyed by casualty”, there
5 is hereby appropriated such amount as may be necessary:
6 *Provided*, That a report shall be made to Congress by in-
7 ternal-revenue districts and alphabetically arranged of all
8 disbursements hereunder in excess of \$500 as required by
9 section 3 of the Act of May 29, 1928 (sec. 3776, I. R. C.),
10 including the names of all persons and corporations to whom
11 such payments are made, together with the amount paid
12 to each.

13 BUREAU OF NARCOTICS

14 Salaries and expenses: For expenses to enforce sections
15 2550-2565; 2567-2571; 2590-2603; 3220-3228; 3230-
16 3238 of the Internal Revenue Code; the Narcotic Drugs
17 Import and Export Act, as amended (21 U. S. C. 171-
18 184); the Act of June 14, 1930 (5 U. S. C. 282-282c and
19 21 U. S. C. 197-198) and the Opium Poppy Control Act
20 of 1942 (21 U. S. C. Supp. III, 188-188n), including the
21 employment of executive officers, attorneys, agents, in-
22 spectors, chemists, supervisors, clerks, messengers, and other
23 necessary employees in the field and in the Bureau of Nar-
24 cotics in the District of Columbia, to be appointed as author-
25 ized by law; the securing of information and evidence of

1 violations of the afore-mentioned laws and regulations promul-
2 gated thereunder; the costs of chemical analyses made by
3 others than employees of the United States; the purchase
4 of such supplies, equipment, mechanical devices, books,
5 stationery (not to exceed \$6,000), and such other expen-
6 ditures as may be necessary in the several field offices; cost
7 incurred by officers and employees of the Bureau of Nar-
8 cotics in the seizure, forfeiture, storage, and disposition
9 of property under the Act of August 9, 1939 (49 U. S. C
10 781-788) and the internal-revenue laws; hire, maintenance,
11 repair, and operation of motor-propelled or horse-drawn
12 passenger-carrying vehicles when necessary for official use
13 in field work; purchase of arms and ammunition; in all,
14 \$1,168,900, of which amount not to exceed \$165,873 may
15 be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia:
16 *Provided*, That not exceeding \$10,000 may be expended
17 for the collection and dissemination of information and appeal
18 for law observance and law enforcement, including cost of
19 printing, purchase of newspapers, and other necessary ex-
20 penses in connection therewith and not exceeding \$1,500 for
21 attendance at meetings concerned with the work of the Bureau
22 of Narcotics: *Provided further*, That not exceeding \$10,000
23 may be expended for services or information looking toward
24 the apprehension of narcotic law violators who are fugitives
25 from justice: *Provided further*, That moneys expended from

1 this appropriation for the purchase of narcotics including
2 marihuana, and subsequently recovered shall be reimbursed
3 to the appropriation for enforcement of the narcotic and
4 marihuana laws current at time of the deposit.

5 Printing and binding: For printing and binding for the
6 Bureau of Narcotics, \$4,000.

7 BUREAU OF ENGRAVING AND PRINTING

8 For the work of engraving and printing, exclusive of
9 repay work, during the fiscal year 1946, United States cur-
10 rency and internal-revenue stamps, including opium orders
11 and special-tax stamps required under the Act of December
12 17, 1914 (26 U. S. C. 1040, 1383), checks, drafts, and
13 miscellaneous work, as follows:

14 Salaries and expenses: For the Director, two Assistant
15 Directors, and other personal services in the District of
16 Columbia, including wages of rotary press plate printers
17 at per diem rates and all other plate printers at piece rates
18 to be fixed by the Secretary of the Treasury, not to exceed
19 the rates usually paid for such work; and all other necessary
20 expenses, except printing and binding, including engravers'
21 and printers' materials and other materials, including distinc-
22 tive and nondistinctive paper, except distinctive paper for
23 United States currency and Federal Reserve bank currency;
24 purchase of card and continuous form checks; equipment of,

1 repairs to, and maintenance of buildings and grounds and
2 minor alterations to buildings; periodicals, examples of en-
3 graving and printing, including foreign securities and stamps,
4 and books of reference, not to exceed \$500; traveling
5 expenses not to exceed \$15,000; articles approved by the
6 Secretary of the Treasury as being necessary for the protec-
7 tion of the person of employees, not to exceed \$2,200;
8 stationery, not to exceed \$5,000; transfer to the Bureau of
9 Standards for scientific investigations in connection with the
10 work of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, not to exceed
11 \$15,000; and maintenance and driving of two motor-pro-
12 pelled passenger-carrying vehicles; \$10,400,000, to be
13 expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury.

14 Printing and binding: For printing and binding for the
15 Bureau of Engraving and Printing, \$5,500.

16 During the fiscal year 1946 all proceeds derived
17 from work performed by the Bureau of Engraving and Print-
18 ing, by direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, not covered
19 and embraced in the appropriations for such Bureau for such
20 fiscal year, instead of being covered into the Treasury as
21 miscellaneous receipts, as provided by the Act of August 4,
22 1886 (31 U. S. C. 176), shall be credited when received
23 to the appropriations for such Bureau for the fiscal year
24 1946.

SECRET SERVICE DIVISION

Salaries: For the Chief of the Division and other personal services in the District of Columbia, \$72,500.

Suppressing counterfeiting and other crimes: For salaries and other expenses in detecting, arresting, and delivering into the custody of the United States marshal or other officer having jurisdiction, dealers and pretended dealers in counterfeit money, persons engaged in counterfeiting, forging, and altering United States notes, bonds, national-bank notes, Federal Reserve notes, Federal Reserve bank notes, and other obligations and securities of the United States and of foreign governments (including endorsements thereon and assignments thereof), as well as the coins of the United States and of foreign governments, and persons committing other crimes against the laws of the United States relating to the Treasury Department and the several branches of the public service under its control; purchase (not to exceed thirteen), hire, maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles when necessary; purchase of arms and ammunition; stationery (not to exceed \$7,500); traveling expenses; and for no other purpose whatsoever, except in the performance of other duties specifically authorized by law, and in the protection of the person of the President and the members of his immediate family and of the person

1 chosen to be President of the United States, \$1,400,000:
2 *Provided*, That of the amount herein appropriated not to
3 exceed \$15,000 may be expended in the discretion of the
4 Secretary of the Treasury for the purpose of securing infor-
5 mation concerning violations of the laws relating to the
6 Treasury Department, and for services or information look-
7 ing toward the apprehension of criminals.

8 White House Police: For one captain, four lieutenants,
9 six sergeants, and one hundred and eight privates, at rates of
10 pay provided by law, \$260,000, notwithstanding the pro-
11 visions of the Act of April 22, 1940 (3 U. S. C. 62).

12 For uniforming and equipping the White House Police,
13 including the purchase, issue, and repair of revolvers, and
14 the purchase and issue of ammunition and miscellaneous
15 supplies, to be procured in such manner as the President
16 in his discretion may determine, \$9,000.

17 Salaries and expenses, guard force, Treasury buildings:
18 For salaries and expenses of the guard force for Treasury
19 Department buildings in the District of Columbia, including
20 the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, and elsewhere, in-
21 cluding purchase, repair, and cleaning of uniforms, mainte-
22 nance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled passenger-
23 carrying vehicles, and the purchase of arms and ammunition
24 and miscellaneous equipment, \$654,000: *Provided*, That
25 not to exceed \$100,000 of the appropriation "Salaries and

1 expenses, Bureau of Engraving and Printing," may be trans-
2 ferred to this appropriation to cover service rendered such
3 Bureau in connection with the protection of currency, bonds,
4 stamps, and other papers of value the cost of producing which
5 is not covered and embraced in the direct appropriations for
6 such Bureau: *Provided further*, That the Secretary of the
7 Treasury may detail two agents of the Secret Service to
8 supervise such force.

9 Printing and binding: For printing and binding for the
10 Secret Service Division, \$7,000.

11 Reimbursement to District of Columbia, benefit pay-
12 ments to White House Police and Secret Service forces: To
13 enable the Secretary of the Treasury to reimburse the Dis-
14 trict of Columbia on a monthly basis for benefit payments
15 made from the revenues of the District of Columbia to mem-
16 bers of the White House Police force and such members of
17 the United States Secret Service Division as are entitled
18 thereto under the Act of October 14, 1940 (54 Stat. 1118),
19 to the extent that such benefit payments are in excess of the
20 salary deductions of such members credited to said revenues
21 of the District of Columbia during the fiscal year 1946, pur-
22 suant to section 12 of the Act of September 1, 1916 (39
23 Stat. 718), as amended, \$31,500.

24 BUREAU OF THE MINT

25 Salaries and expenses, Office of the Director: For per-

1 sonal services in the District of Columbia and for assay
2 laboratory chemicals, fuel, materials, balances, weights, sta-
3 tionery (not to exceed \$700), books, periodicals, specimens
4 of coins, ores, and travel and other expenses incident to the
5 examination of mints, visiting mints for the purpose of
6 superintending the annual settlement, and for the collection
7 of statistics relative to the annual production and consumption
8 of the precious metals in the United States, \$145,000.

9 Transportation of bullion and coin: For transportation
10 of bullion and coin, by registered mail or otherwise, between
11 mints, assay offices, and bullion depositories, \$12,800, in-
12 cluding compensation of temporary employees and other
13 necessary expenses.

14 Salaries and expenses, mints and assay offices: For com-
15 pensation of officers and employees of the mints at Phila-
16 delphia, Pennsylvania; San Francisco, California; and Den-
17 ver, Colorado; the assay offices at New York, New York;
18 and Seattle, Washington, and the bullion depositories at Fort
19 Knox, Kentucky; and West Point, New York, including
20 necessary personal services for carrying out the provisions
21 of the Gold Reserve Act of 1934 and the Silver Purchase
22 Act of 1934, and any Executive orders, proclamations, and
23 regulations issued thereunder, and for incidental and contin-
24 gent expenses, including traveling expenses, stationery (not

1 to exceed \$2,900), new machinery and repairs, arms and
2 ammunition, purchase and maintenance of uniforms and
3 accessories for guards, protective devices, and their maintenance, training of employees in use of firearms and protective devices, maintenance, repair, and operation of three
4 motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles, cases and enameling for medals manufactured, net wastage in melting and
5 refining and in coining departments, loss on sale of sweeps
6 arising from the treatment of bullion and the manufacture
7 of coins, not to exceed \$500 for the expenses of the annual
8 assay commission, and not exceeding \$1,000 for the acquisition, at the dollar face amount or otherwise, of specimen and
9 rare coins, including United States and foreign gold coins
10 and pieces of gold used as, or in lieu of, money, and ores, for
11 addition to the Government's collection of such coins, pieces,
12 and ores, \$5,400,000.

13
14 Printing and binding: For printing and binding for the
15 Bureau of the Mint, \$8,000.

16
17 PROCUREMENT DIVISION

18 Salaries and expenses: For the Director of Procurement
19 and other personal services in the District of Columbia and
20 in the field service, and for miscellaneous expenses, including office supplies and materials, stationery (not to exceed
21 \$27,500), purchase of motortrucks and maintenance and
22 operation of such trucks and motor-propelled passenger-car-

1 rying vehicles, telegrams, telephone service, traveling ex-
2 penses, office equipment, fuel, light, electric current, and
3 other expenses for carrying into effect regulations governing
4 the procurement, warehousing, and distribution by the Pro-
5 curement Division of the Treasury Department of property,
6 equipment, stores, and supplies in the District of Columbia
7 and in the field, \$1,300,000: *Provided*, That the Secretary
8 of the Treasury is authorized and directed during the fiscal
9 year 1946 to transfer to this appropriation from any appro-
10 priations or funds available to the several departments and
11 establishments of the Government for the fiscal year 1946
12 such amounts as may be approved by the Bureau of
13 the Budget, not to exceed the sum of (a) the amount
14 of the annual compensation of employees who may be trans-
15 ferred or detailed to the Procurement Division, respectively,
16 from any such department or establishment, where the
17 transfer or detail of such employees is incident to a
18 transfer of a function or functions to that Division and
19 (b) such amount as the Bureau of the Budget may
20 determine to be necessary for expenses other than personal
21 services incident to the proper carrying out of functions so
22 transferred: *Provided further*, That when there has been
23 or shall be transferred from any agency of the Government
24 to the Procurement Division any function of warehousing,
25 and the agency from which such function is being trans-

ferred is authorized at the time of such transfer to perform functions of procurement, warehousing, or distribution of property, equipment, stores, or supplies for non-Federal agencies the Procurement Division is authorized during the fiscal year 1946 to continue the performance of such functions for such non-Federal agencies where such functions are to be discontinued by the agency from which the warehousing function has been transferred, and the receipts, including surcharge, for all issues to and all advances by all non-Federal agencies shall be credited to the general supply fund: *Provided further*, That payments during the fiscal year 1946 to the general supply fund for materials, and supplies (including fuel), and services, and overhead expenses for all issues shall be made on the books of the Treasury Department by transfer and counterwarrants prepared by the Procurement Division of the Treasury Department and countersigned by the Comptroller General, such warrants to be based solely on itemized invoices prepared by the Procurement Division at issue prices to be fixed by the Director of Procurement: *Provided further*, That payments covering transactions between the Procurement Division and field offices of other Government agencies whose detailed appropriation or fund accounts are maintained elsewhere than within the District of Columbia, may be made on the basis of itemized vouchers or invoices prepared by the

1 Procurement Division and sent through the appropriate field
2 offices to the disbursing officers for the agencies involved, who
3 are hereby authorized to make payment based (1) upon
4 certification of the Procurement Division, which shall include
5 the specific statement that the vouchers are issued pursuant
6 to and in conformity with purchase orders or requisitions
7 duly executed by the agency billed, and (2) upon approval
8 and certification of such vouchers by the agency billed, which
9 action shall be based upon acceptance of the Procurement
10 Division certification as made, subject to later adjustment if
11 necessary, the responsibility of the certifying officer to be
12 limited to the availability of the funds to be charged: *Pro-*
13 *vided further*, That the general supply fund may be used to
14 purchase from or through the Public Printer standard forms
15 and blankbook work for field warehouse stocking and issue,
16 but issues thereof shall be made only to Government agencies
17 and shall be chargeable to applicable appropriation authoriza-
18 tions or limitations of such agencies for printing and binding,
19 and reports of such issues shall be made as the Public Printer
20 may require: *Provided further*, That advances received pur-
21 suant to law (31 U. S. C. 686) from departments and
22 establishments of the United States Government and the
23 government of the District of Columbia during the fiscal
24 year 1946 shall be credited to the general supply fund:
25 *Provided further*, That during the fiscal year 1946 there

1 shall be available from the general supply fund for personal
2 services in the District of Columbia not to exceed \$1,250,000:
3 *Provided further*, That per diem employees engaged in
4 work in connection with operations of the fuel yards
5 may be paid rates of pay approved by the Secretary of
6 the Treasury not exceeding current rates for similar
7 services in the District of Columbia: *Provided further*, That
8 the term "fuel" shall be held to include "fuel oil":
9 *Provided further*, That the reconditioning and repair of sur-
10 plus property and equipment for disposition or reissue to
11 Government service, may be made at cost by the Procure-
12 ment Division, payment therefor to be effected by charging
13 the proper appropriation and crediting the general supply
14 fund: *Provided further*, That all orders for printing and bind-
15 ing for the Treasury Department, exclusive of work per-
16 formed in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing and exclu-
17 sive of such printing and binding as may under existing law
18 be procured by field offices under authorization of the Joint
19 Committee on Printing, shall be placed by the Director of
20 Procurement in accord with the provisions of existing law.

21 Repairs to typewriting machines (except bookkeeping
22 and billing machines) in the Government service in the Dis-
23 trict of Columbia and areas adjacent thereto may be made at
24 cost by the Procurement Division, payment therefor to be

1 effected by charging the proper appropriation and crediting
2 the general supply fund.

3 No part of any money appropriated by this or any
4 other Act shall be used during the fiscal year 1946 for
5 the purchase, within the continental limits of the United
6 States, of any standard typewriting machines (except book-
7 keeping, billing, and electric machines) at a price in excess
8 of the following for models with carriages which will accom-
9 modate paper of the following widths, to wit: Ten inches
10 (correspondence models), \$70; twelve inches, \$75; fourteen
11 inches, \$77.50; sixteen inches, \$82.50; eighteen inches,
12 \$87.50; twenty inches, \$94; twenty-two inches, \$95;
13 twenty-four inches, \$97.50; twenty-six inches, \$103.50;
14 twenty-eight inches, \$104; thirty inches, \$105; thirty-two
15 inches, \$107.50; or, for standard typewriting machines dis-
16 tinctively quiet in operation, the maximum prices shall be
17 as follows for models with carriages which will accommo-
18 date paper of the following widths, to wit: Ten inches, \$80;
19 twelve inches, \$85; fourteen inches, \$90; eighteen inches,
20 \$95: *Provided*, That there may be added to such prices the
21 amount of Federal excise taxes paid or payable with respect
22 to any such machines.

23 Surplus property program: For expenses of care and
24 handling and other necessary expenses of the Procurement

1 Division incident to the disposal of property under the Sur-
2 plus Property Act of 1944; including personal services in
3 the District of Columbia; expenses of attendance at meetings
4 concerned with the work of such Division; stationery (not to
5 exceed \$90,000) ; purchase (including exchange) of law-
6 books, books of reference, and periodicals; printing and
7 binding (not to exceed \$100,000) ; advertising; and main-
8 tenance, repair, and operation of passenger automobiles;
9 \$15,000,000.

10 Printing and binding: For printing and binding for the
11 Procurement Division, including printed forms and mis-
12 cellaneous items for general use of the Treasury Department,
13 the cost of transportation to field offices of printed and bound
14 material and the cost of necessary packing boxes and pack-
15 ing materials, \$150,000, together with not to exceed \$4,000
16 to be transferred from the general supply fund, Treasury
17 Department.

18 No part of any appropriation or authorization in this Act
19 shall be used to pay any part of the salary or expenses of any
20 person whose salary or expenses are prohibited from being
21 paid from any appropriation or authorization in any other
22 Act.

23 This title may be cited as the "Treasury Department
24 Appropriation Act, 1946".

TITLE II—POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

The following sums are appropriated in conformity with the Act of July 2, 1836 (5 U. S. C. 380, 39 U. S. C. 786), for the Post Office Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, namely:

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, DISTRICT OF
COLUMBIA

OFFICE OF THE POSTMASTER GENERAL

Salaries: For the Postmaster General and other personal services in the office of the Postmaster General in the District of Columbia, \$240,000.

SALARIES IN BUREAUS AND OFFICES

For personal services in the District of Columbia in bureaus and offices of the Post Office Department in not to exceed the following amounts, respectively:

Office of Budget and Administrative Planning,
\$36,000.

Office of the First Assistant Postmaster General,
\$693,600.

Office of the Second Assistant Postmaster General,
\$550,000.

Office of the Third Assistant Postmaster General,
\$860,000.

Office of the Fourth Assistant Postmaster General,
\$441,800.

1 Office of the Solicitor for the Post Office Department,
2 \$113,000.

3 Office of the chief inspector, \$290,000.

4 Office of the purchasing agent, \$58,200.

5 Bureau of Accounts, including the employment of not to
6 exceed three temporary experts by contract or otherwise
7 without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, or the
8 civil service and classification laws, \$375,000.

9 CONTINGENT EXPENSES, POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

10 For contingent and miscellaneous expenses; including
11 stationery and blank books, index and guide cards, folders
12 and binding devices, purchase of penalty envelopes; tele-
13 graph and telephone service; furniture and filing cabinets
14 and repairs thereto; purchase of tools and electrical supplies;
15 maintenance of two motor-driven passenger-carrying vehicles;
16 floor coverings; postage stamps for correspondence addressed
17 abroad, which is not exempt under article 49 of the Buenos
18 Aires Convention of the Universal Postal Union; purchase
19 and exchange of lawbooks, and books of reference; news-
20 papers, not exceeding \$200; expenses, except membership
21 fees, of attendance at meetings or conventions concerned
22 with postal affairs, when incurred on the written authority of
23 the Postmaster General, not exceeding \$2,000; and ex-
24 penses of the purchasing agent and of the Solicitor and at-

1 torneys connected with his office while traveling on business
2 of the Department, not exceeding \$1,900; and other ex-
3 penses not otherwise provided for; \$135,000.

4 For printing and binding for the Post Office Depart-
5 ment, including all of its bureaus, offices, institutions, and
6 services located in Washington, District of Columbia, and
7 elsewhere, \$1,750,000.

8 Appropriations hereinafter made for the field service of
9 the Post Office Department, except as otherwise provided,
10 shall not be expended for any of the purposes hereinbefore
11 provided for on account of the Post Office Department in the
12 District of Columbia: *Provided*, That the actual and neces-
13 sary expenses of officials and employees of the Post Office
14 Department and Postal Service, when traveling on official
15 business, may be paid from the appropriations for the service
16 in connection with which the travel is performed, and appro-
17 priations for the fiscal year 1946 shall be available therefor:
18 *Provided further*, That appropriations hereinafter made,
19 except such as are exclusively for payment of compensation,
20 shall be immediately available for expenses in connection
21 with the examination of estimates for appropriations in the
22 field including per diem allowances in lieu of actual expenses
23 of subsistence.

1 FIELD SERVICE, POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

2 OFFICE OF THE POSTMASTER GENERAL

3 Travel expenses, Postmaster General and Assistant
4 Postmasters General: For travel and miscellaneous expenses
5 in the Postal Service, offices of the Postmaster General and
6 Assistant Postmasters General, \$3,000.

7 Personal or property damage claims: To enable the Post-
8 master General to pay claims for damages, occurring during
9 the fiscal year 1946, or in prior fiscal years, to per-
10 sons or property in accordance with the provisions of the
11 Deficiency Appropriation Act, approved June 16, 1921
12 (5 U. S. C. 392), as amended by the Act approved June
13 22, 1934 (48 Stat. 1207), \$75,000.

14 Adjusted losses and contingencies: To enable the Post-
15 master General to pay to postmasters, Navy mail clerks, and
16 assistant Navy mail clerks or credit them with the amount
17 ascertained to have been lost or destroyed during the fiscal
18 year 1946, or prior fiscal years, through burglary, fire,
19 or other unavoidable casualty resulting from no fault or
20 negligence on their part, as authorized by the Act approved
21 March 17, 1882, as amended, \$55,000.

22 OFFICE OF CHIEF INSPECTOR

23 Salaries of inspectors: For salaries of fifteen inspectors
24 in charge of divisions and seven hundred and ninety-five
25 inspectors, \$3,050,000.

1 Traveling and miscellaneous expenses: For traveling
2 expenses of inspectors, inspectors in charge, the chief post-
3 office inspector, and the assistant chief post-office inspector,
4 including reimbursement of not to exceed 3 cents per mile
5 for official travel performed by them in privately owned
6 automobiles within the limits of their official stations,
7 and for the traveling expenses of four clerks performing
8 stenographic and clerical assistance to post-office inspectors
9 in the investigation of important fraud cases; for tests, ex-
10 hibits, documents, photographs, office, and other necessary
11 expenses incurred by post-office inspectors in connection with
12 their official investigations, including necessary miscellaneous
13 expenses of division headquarters, and not to exceed \$500
14 for books of reference needed in the operation of the Post
15 Office Inspection Service, \$950,000: *Provided*, That not
16 exceeding \$15,000 of this sum shall be available for
17 transfer by the Postmaster General to other departments
18 and independent establishments for chemical and other
• 19 investigations.

20 Clerks, division headquarters: For compensation of three
21 hundred and sixty-seven clerks at division headquarters
22 and other posts of duty of post-office inspectors, \$950,000.

23 Payment of rewards: For payment of rewards for the
24 detection, arrest, and conviction of post-office burglars, rob-
25 bers, highway mail robbers, and persons mailing or causing

1 to be mailed any bomb, infernal machine, or mechanical,
2 chemical, or other device or composition which may ignite, or
3 explode, \$55,000: *Provided*, That rewards may be paid
4 in the discretion of the Postmaster General, when an offender
5 of the classes mentioned was killed in the act of committing
6 the crime or in resisting lawful arrest: *Provided further*,
7 That no part of this sum shall be used to pay any rewards
8 at rates in excess of those specified in Post Office Department
9 Order 15142, dated February 19, 1941: *Provided further*,
10 That of the amount herein appropriated not to exceed \$20,000
11 may be expended in the discretion of the Postmaster General,
12 for the purpose of securing information concerning violations
13 of the postal laws and for services and information looking
14 toward the apprehension of criminals.

15 OFFICE OF THE FIRST ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

16 Compensation to postmasters: For compensation to
17 postmasters, including compensation as postmaster to persons
18 who, pending the designation of an acting postmaster, assume
19 and properly perform the duties of postmaster in the event
20 of a vacancy in the office of postmaster of the third or fourth
21 class, and for allowances for rent, light, fuel, and equipment
22 to postmasters of the fourth class, \$59,773,000.

23 Compensation to assistant postmasters: For compensa-
24 tion to assistant postmasters at first- and second-class post
25 offices, \$10,071,000.

1 Clerks, first- and second-class post offices: For compen-
2 sation to clerks and employees at first- and second-class post
3 offices, including auxiliary clerk hire at summer and winter
4 post offices, printers, mechanics, skilled laborers, watchmen,
5 messengers, mail handlers, and substitutes, \$302,000,000.

6 Contract station service: For contract station serv-
7 ice, \$2,900,000.

8 Separating mails: For separating mails at third- and
9 fourth-class post offices, \$427,400.

10 Unusual conditions: For unusual conditions at post
11 offices, \$500,000.

12 Clerks, third-class post offices: For allowances to third-
13 class post offices to cover the cost of clerical services,
14 \$11,492,000.

15 Miscellaneous items, first- and second-class post offices:
16 For miscellaneous items necessary and incidental to the
17 operation and protection of post offices of the first and second
18 classes, and the business conducted in connection therewith,
19 not provided for in other appropriations, \$3,200,000.

20 Village delivery service: For village delivery service in
21 towns and villages having post offices of the second or third
22 class, and in communities adjacent to cities having city
23 delivery, \$375,000.

24 Detroit River service: For Detroit River postal service,
25 \$12,990.

1 Carfare and bicycle allowance: For carfare and bicycle
2 allowance, including special-delivery carfare, cost of trans-
3 porting carriers by privately owned automobiles to and from
4 their routes, at rates not exceeding regular streetcar or bus
5 fare, and purchase, maintenance, and exchange of bicycles,
6 \$1,575,000.

7 City delivery carriers: For pay of letter carriers, City
8 Delivery Service, and United States Official Mail and Mes-
9 senger Service, \$172,000,000.

10 Special-delivery fees: For fees to special-delivery
11 messengers, \$11,500,000.

12 Rural Delivery Service: For pay of rural carriers,
13 auxiliary carriers, substitutes for rural carriers on annual and
14 sick leave, clerks in charge of rural stations, and tolls and
15 ferriage, Rural Delivery Service, and for the incidental ex-
16 penses thereof, \$93,598,000, of which not less than \$200,000
17 shall be available for extensions and new service.

18 OFFICE OF THE SECOND ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

19 Star-route service: For inland transportation by star
20 routes (excepting service in Alaska), including temporary
21 service to newly established offices, \$19,150,000.

22 Star Route and Air Mail Service, Alaska: For inland
23 transportation by Star Route and Air Mail Service in Alaska,
24 \$400,000.

25 Powerboat service: For inland transportation by steam-

1 boat or other powerboat routes, including ship, steamboat,
2 and way letters, \$500,000.

3 Railroad transportation and mail messenger service: For
4 inland transportation by railroad routes and for mail mes-
5 senger service, \$145,000,000: *Provided*, That separate
6 accounts be kept of the amount expended for mail mes-
7 senger service.

8 Railway Mail Service: For fifteen division superinten-
9 dents, fifteen assistant division superintendents, two assistant
10 superintendents at large, one hundred and twenty chief
11 clerks, one hundred and twenty assistant chief clerks, clerks
12 in charge of sections in the offices of division superintendents,
13 railway postal clerks, substitute railway postal clerks, joint
14 employees, and mail handlers in the Railway Mail Service,
15 \$74,000,000.

16 Railway postal clerks, travel allowance: For travel
17 allowance to railway postal clerks and substitute railway
18 postal clerks, \$4,025,000.

19 Railway Mail Service, traveling expenses: For actual
20 and necessary expenses, general superintendent and assistant
21 general superintendent, division superintendents, assistant
22 division superintendents, assistant superintendents, chief
23 clerks, and assistant chief clerks, Railway Mail Service, and
24 railway postal clerks, while actually traveling on business of

1 the Post Office Department and away from their several
2 designated headquarters, \$61,300.

3 Railway Mail Service, miscellaneous expenses: For
4 rent, light, heat, fuel, telegraph, miscellaneous and office
5 expenses, telephone service, badges for railway postal clerks,
6 rental of space for terminal railway post offices for the dis-
7 tribution of mails when the furnishing of space for such
8 distribution cannot, under the Postal Laws and Regula-
9 tions, properly be required of railroad companies without
10 additional compensation, and for equipment and miscella-
11 neous items necessary to terminal railway post offices,
12 \$420,600.

13 Electric-car service: For electric-car service, \$235,000.

14 Foreign mail transportation: For transportation of for-
15 eign mails, except by aircraft, \$400,000.

16 Indemnities, international mail: For payment of limited
17 indemnity for the injury or loss of international mail in
18 accordance with convention, treaty, or agreement stipulations,
19 fiscal year 1946 and prior years, \$8,000.

20 Foreign air-mail transportation: For transportation of
21 foreign mails by aircraft, as authorized by law, including
22 the transportation of mail by aircraft between Seattle, Wash-
23 ington, and Fairbanks, Alaska, via intermediate points,
24 \$4,836,000.

25 Domestic Air Mail Service: For the inland transpor-

1 tation of mail by aircraft, as authorized by law, and for the
2 incidental expenses thereof including travel expenses, and
3 including not to exceed \$74,000 for supervisory officials and
4 clerks at field headquarters, \$43,315,000.

5 OFFICE OF THE THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

6 Manufacture and distribution of stamps and stamped
7 paper: For manufacture of adhesive postage stamps, special-
8 delivery stamps, books of stamps, stamped envelopes, news-
9 paper wrappers, postal cards, and for coiling of stamps, and
10 including not to exceed \$22,700 for pay of agent and assist-
11 ants to examine and distribute stamped envelopes and news-
12 paper wrappers, and for expenses of agency, \$6,500,000.

13 Indemnities, domestic mail: For payment of limited
14 indemnity for the injury or loss of domestic registered matter,
15 insured and collect-on-delivery mail, and for failure to remit
16 collect-on-delivery charges, fiscal year 1946 and prior years,
17 \$1,270,000.

18 Unpaid money orders more than one year old: For
19 payment of domestic money orders after one year from the
20 last day of the month of issue of such orders, \$800,000.

21 OFFICE OF THE FOURTH ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

22 Post office stationery, equipment, and supplies: For sta-
23 tionery for the Postal Service, including the money-order and
24 registry system; and also for the purchase of supplies for the
25 Postal Savings System, including rubber stamps, canceling

1 devices, certificates, envelopes, and stamps for use in evi-
2 dencing deposits, and penalty envelopes; and for the
3 reimbursement of the Secretary of the Treasury for expenses
4 incident to the preparation, issue, and registration of the
5 bonds authorized by the Act of June 25, 1910 (39 U. S. C.
6 760) ; for miscellaneous equipment and supplies, including
7 the purchase and repair of furniture, package boxes, posts,
8 trucks, baskets, satchels, straps, letter-box paint, baling ma-
9 chines, perforating machines, stamp vending and postage
10 meter devices, duplicating machines, printing presses, direc-
11 tories, cleaning supplies, and the manufacture, repair, and
12 exchange of equipment, the erection and painting of letter-
13 box equipment, and for the purchase and repair of presses
14 and dies for use in the manufacture of letter boxes; for post-
15 marking, rating, money-order stamps, and electrotpe plates
16 and repairs to same; metal, rubber, and combination type,
17 dates and figures, type holders, ink pads for canceling and
18 stamping purposes, and for the purchase of time recorders,
19 letter balances, scales (exclusive of dormant or built-in plat-
20 form scales in Federal buildings), test weights, and mis-
21 cellaneous articles purchased and furnished directly to the
22 Postal Service, including complete equipment and furniture
23 for post offices in leased and rented quarters; for the
24 purchase (including exchange), repair, and replacement
25 of arms and miscellaneous items necessary for the protection

1 of the mails; for miscellaneous expenses in the preparation
2 and publication of post-route maps and rural-delivery maps
3 or blueprints, including tracing for photolithographic repro-
4 duction; for other expenditures necessary and incidental to
5 post offices of the first, second, and third classes, and offices
6 of the fourth class having or to have rural-delivery service,
7 and for letter boxes; for the purchase of atlases and geograph-
8 ical and technical works not to exceed \$1,500; for wrapping
9 twine and tying devices; for expenses incident to the ship-
10 ment of supplies, including hardware, boxing, packing, and
11 not exceeding \$63,800 for the pay of employees in con-
12 nection therewith in the District of Columbia; for rental,
13 purchase, exchange, and repair of canceling machines and
14 motors, mechanical mail-handling apparatus, accident pre-
15 vention, and other labor-saving devices, including not to
16 exceed \$35,000 for salaries of thirteen traveling mech-
17 anicians, and for traveling expenses, \$4,900,000: *Provided*,
18 That the Postmaster General may authorize the sale to the
19 public of post-route maps and rural-delivery maps or blue-
20 prints at the cost of printing and 10 per centum thereof
21 added.

22 Equipment shops, Washington, District of Columbia:
23 For the purchase, manufacture, and repair of mail bags and
24 other mail containers and attachments, mail locks, keys,
25 chains, tools, machinery, and material necessary for same,

1 and for incidental expenses pertaining thereto; material, ma-
2 chinery, and tools necessary for the manufacture and repair
3 of such other equipment for the Postal Service as may be
4 deemed expedient; accident prevention; for the expenses of
5 maintenance and repair of the mail bag equipment shops
6 building and equipment, including fuel, light, power, and
7 miscellaneous supplies and services; maintenance of grounds;
8 for compensation to labor employed in the equipment shops
9 and in the operation, care, maintenance, and protection of
10 the equipment shops building, grounds, and equipment,
11 \$2,480,000; of which not to exceed \$780,393 may be
12 expended for personal services in the District of Columbia:
13 *Provided*, That out of this appropriation the Postmaster
14 General is authorized to use as much of the sum, not
15 exceeding \$15,000, as may be deemed necessary for the pur-
16 chase of material and the manufacture in the equipment shops
17 of such small quantities of distinctive equipments as may be
18 required by other executive departments; and for service in
19 Alaska, Puerto Rico, Philippine Islands, Hawaii, or other
20 island possessions.

21 Rent, light, power, fuel, and water: For rent, light,
22 power, fuel, and water, for first-, second-, and third-class
23 post offices, and the cost of advertising for lease proposals
24 for such offices, \$11,700,000.

25 Pneumatic-tube service, New York City: For rental of

1 not exceeding twenty-eight miles of pneumatic tubes, hire
2 of labor, communication service, electric power, and other
3 expenses for transmission of mail in the city of New York
4 including the Borough of Brooklyn, \$537,000: *Provided*,
5 That the provisions of the Acts of April 21, 1902, May 27,
6 1908, and June 19, 1922 (39 U. S. C. 423), relating to
7 contracts for the transmission of mail by pneumatic tubes or
8 other similar devices shall not be applicable hereto.

9 Pneumatic-tube service, Boston: For the rental of not
10 exceeding two miles of pneumatic tubes, not including labor
11 and power in operating the same, for the transmission of
12 mail in the city of Boston, Massachusetts, \$24,000: *Pro-*
13 *vided*, That the provisions not inconsistent herewith of the
14 Acts of April 21, 1902 (39 U. S. C. 423), and May 27,
15 1908 (39 U. S. C. 423), relating to the transmission of
16 mail by pneumatic tubes or other similar devices shall be
17 applicable hereto.

18 Vehicle service: For vehicle service; the hire of vehicles;
19 the rental of garage facilities; the purchase, maintenance, and
20 repair of motor vehicles, including the repair of vehicles
21 owned by, or under the control of, units of the National
22 Guard and departments and agencies of the Federal Gov-
23 ernment where repairs are made necessary because of utili-
24 zation of such vehicles in the Postal Service; accident pre-
25 vention; the hire of supervisors, clerical assistance, mechanics,

1 drivers, garagemen, and such other employees as may be
2 necessary in providing vehicles and vehicle service for use
3 in the collection, transportation, delivery, and supervision of
4 the mail, and United States official mail and messenger serv-
5 ice, \$21,848,400: *Provided*, That the Postmaster General
6 may, in his disbursement of this appropriation, apply a part
7 thereof to the leasing of quarters for the housing of Govern-
8 ment-owned motor vehicles at a reasonable annual rental for
9 a term not exceeding ten years: *Provided further*, That the
10 Postmaster General may purchase and maintain from this
11 appropriation such tractors and trailer trucks as may be re-
12 quired in the operation of the vehicle service: *Provided fur-*
13 *ther*, That no part of this appropriation shall be expended for
14 maintenance or repair of motor-propelled passenger-carry-
15 ing vehicles for use in connection with the administrative
16 work of the Post Office Department in the District of
17 Columbia.

18 Transportation of equipment and supplies: For the trans-
19 portation and delivery of equipment, materials, and supplies
20 for the Post Office Department and Postal Service by freight,
21 express, or motor transportation, and other incidental ex-
22 penses, \$320,000.

23 PUBLIC BUILDINGS, MAINTENANCE AND OPERATION

24 Operating force: For personal services in connection with
25 the operation of public buildings, including the Washington

1 Post Office and the Customhouse Building in the District of
2 Columbia, operated by the Post Office Department, together
3 with the grounds thereof and the equipment and furnishings
4 therein, including telephone operators for the operation of
5 telephone switchboards or equivalent telephone switchboard
6 equipment in such buildings jointly serving in each case two
7 or more governmental activities, \$27,164,000: *Provided*,
8 That in no case shall the rates of compensation for the me-
9 chanical labor force be in excess of the rates current at the
10 time and in the place where such services are employed.

11 Operating supplies, public buildings: For fuel, steam,
12 gas, and electric current for lighting, heating, and power
13 purposes, water, ice, lighting supplies, removal of ashes and
14 rubbish, snow and ice, cutting grass and weeds, washing
15 towels, telephone service for custodial forces, and for miscel-
16 laneous services and supplies, accident prevention, vacuum
17 cleaners, tools and appliances and repairs thereto, for the
18 operation of completed and occupied public buildings and
19 grounds, including mechanical and electrical equipment, but
20 not the repair thereof, operated by the Post Office Depart-
21 ment, including the Washington Post Office and the Custom-
22 house Building in the District of Columbia, and for the
23 transportation of articles and supplies authorized herein,
24 \$6,500,000: *Provided*, That the foregoing appropriation
25 shall not be available for personal services except for work

1 done by contract, or for temporary job labor under exigency
2 not exceeding at one time the sum of \$100 at any one
3 building: *Provided further*, That the Postmaster General is
4 authorized to contract for telephone service in public buildings
5 under his administration by means of telephone switchboards
6 or equivalent telephone switching equipment jointly serving in
7 each case two or more governmental activities, where he
8 determines that joint service is economical and in the interest
9 of the Government, and to secure reimbursement for the cost
10 of such joint service from available appropriations for tele-
11 phone expenses of the bureaus and offices receiving the same.

12 Furniture, carpets, and safes, public buildings: For the
13 procurement, including transportation, of furniture, carpets,
14 safes, safe and vault protective devices, and repairs of same,
15 for use in public buildings which are now, or may hereafter
16 be, operated by the Post Office Department, \$550,000: *Pro-*
17 *vided*, That excepting expenditures for labor for or incidental
18 to the moving of equipment from or into public buildings,
19 the foregoing appropriation shall not be used for personal
20 services except for work done under contract or for tem-
21 porary job labor under exigency and not exceeding at one
22 time the sum of \$100 at any one building: *Provided further*,
23 That all furniture now owned by the United States in other
24 public buildings or in buildings rented by the United States

1 shall be used, so far as practicable, whether or not it corre-
2 sponds with the present regulation plan of furniture.

3 Scientific investigations: In the disbursement of appro-
4 priations contained in this title for the field service of the
5 Post Office Department the Postmaster General may transfer
6 to the Bureau of Standards not to exceed \$20,000 for scien-
7 tific investigations in connection with the purchase of mate-
8 rials, equipment, and supplies necessary in the maintenance
9 and operation of the Postal Service.

10 Deficiency in postal revenues: If the revenues of the
11 Post Office Department shall be insufficient to meet the ap-
12 propriations made under title II of this Act, a sum equal to
13 such deficiency in the revenues of such Department is hereby
14 appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury
15 not otherwise appropriated, to supply such deficiency in the
16 revenues of the Post Office Department for the fiscal year
17 ending June 30, 1946, and the sum needed may be ad-
18 vanced to the Post Office Department upon requisition of
19 the Postmaster General.

20 This title may be cited as the "Post Office Department
21 Appropriation Act, 1946".

22 TITLE III—GENERAL PROVISIONS

23 SEC. 301. No part of any appropriation contained in this
24 Act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any person
25 who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that

1 advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United
2 States by force or violence: *Provided*, That for the purposes
3 hereof an affidavit shall be considered prima facie evidence
4 that the person making the affidavit does not advocate, and
5 is not a member of an organization that advocates, the over-
6 throw of the Government of the United States by force or
7 violence: *Provided further*, That any person who advocates,
8 or who is a member of an organization that advocates, the
9 overthrow of the Government of the United States by force
10 or violence and accepts employment, the salary or wages for
11 which are paid from any appropriation contained in this Act,
12 shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be
13 fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than
14 one year, or both: *Provided further*, That the above penalty
15 clause shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for, any
16 other provisions of existing law.

17 SEC. 302. This Act may be cited as the "Treasury
18 and Post Office Departments Appropriation Act, 1946".

INDEX—TREASURY DEPARTMENT

	Page
Accounts, Bureau of.....	6
Buildings, custody of.....	6
Chief Clerk's office.....	3
Comptroller of the Currency.....	15
Contingent expenses.....	4
Customs, Bureau of.....	12
Divisions:	
Personnel.....	3
Disbursement.....	7
Research and Statistics.....	3
Engraving and Printing, Bureau of.....	20
Foreign funds control.....	2
General Counsel, office of.....	3
Internal Revenue Service.....	15
Mint, Bureau of the.....	21
Narcotics, Bureau of.....	18
Procurement Division.....	26
Public Debt, Bureau of.....	10
Secretary's office.....	2
Secret Service.....	22
Superintendent of Treasury Buildings.....	6
Tax Legislative Counsel.....	3
Tax Research Division.....	3
Treasurer's office.....	11

INDEX TO POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

NOTE.—The words (first), (second), (third), (fourth), or letters (P. M. G.) following items in the index indicate which Assistant Postmaster General's jurisdiction they fall under or whether they are immediately under the Postmaster General.

	Page
Accounts, Bureau of, salaries (P. M. G.).....	34
Adjusted losses and contingencies (P. M. G.).....	36
Air Mail Service (second):	
Domestic.....	42
Foreign.....	42
Alaska, Star Route and Air Mail Service.....	40
Assistant postmasters, supervisors, and clerks, pay of (first).....	38
Auxiliary clerk hire (first).....	39
Budget and Administrative Planning.....	33
Buildings.....	48

	Page
Canceling machines (fourth)-----	43
Carfare and bicycle allowance (first)-----	40
City letter carriers (first)-----	40
Clerical services:	
Departmental (P. M. G.)-----	33
First- and second-class offices (first)-----	39
Third-class offices (first)-----	39
Contingent expenses-----	34
Contract stations, pay for (first)-----	39
Damage claims (P. M. G.)-----	36
Department in Washington:	
Contingent expenses-----	34
Salaries-----	33
Detroit River postal service (first)-----	39
Electric car service (second)-----	42
Employees at first- and second-class offices (first)-----	39
Equipment, miscellaneous postal (fourth)-----	43
Equipment, transportation of (fourth)-----	48
Equipment shops, operation of (fourth)-----	45
First Assistant Postmaster General:	
Departmental service-----	33
Field service-----	38
Foreign mails, transportation of (second)-----	42
Fourth Assistant Postmaster General:	
Departmental service-----	33
Field service-----	43
Indemnities for loss, etc., of mail:	
Domestic (third)-----	43
International (second)-----	42
Inspectors. (<i>See</i> Postal.)	
Labor-saving devices in post offices (fourth)-----	43
Miscellaneous items, first- and second-class offices (first)-----	39
Money orders over 1 year-----	43
Newspaper wrappers, manufacture of (third)-----	43
Personal property, payment for damages to or loss of (P. M. G.)-----	36
Pneumatic-tube service (fourth)-----	46
Postage stamps, manufacture of (third)-----	43
Postal cards, manufacture of (third)-----	43
Postal inspectors:	
Chief inspector's office, salaries (P. M. G.)-----	34
Salaries, etc., field (P. M. G.)-----	36
Postmasters, pay of (first)-----	38
Postmaster General's office:	
Department-----	33
Field service-----	36
Powerboat service-----	40
Printers, mechanics, and laborers (first)-----	39
Printing and binding-----	35
Public buildings-----	48
Purchasing agent's office, salaries (P. M. G.)-----	34

	Page
Railway Mail Service (second) :	
Payment to railroads-----	41
Salaries, etc-----	41
Registered mail, loss of, indemnities for :	
Domestic mail (third)-----	43
International mail (second)-----	42
Rent, light, fuel, and water (fourth)-----	46
Revenues, deficiency in-----	51
Rewards (P. M. G.), robberies, etc-----	37
Rural Delivery Service (first)-----	40
Scientific investigations-----	51
Second Assistant :	
Departmental service-----	33
Field service-----	40
Separating mails, third- and fourth-class offices (first)-----	39
Solicitor's office, salaries (P. M. G.)-----	34
Special-delivery messengers (P. M. G.) :	
Carfare-----	40
Fees-----	40
Stamped envelopes and newspaper wrappers, agency to distribute (third)-----	43
Stamps, stamped envelopes, manufacture of (third)-----	43
Star routes-----	40
Stationery for Postal Service (fourth)-----	43
Steamboat and other powerboat transportation (second)-----	40
Supplies, shipment of, expenses (fourth)-----	48
Third Assistant Postmaster General :	
Departmental service-----	33
Field service-----	43
Third-class offices, clerical services (first)-----	39
Travel expenses, Postmaster General and Assistant Postmasters General-----	36
Unusual conditions (first)-----	39
Vehicle service (fourth)-----	47
Village delivery service (first)-----	39
Watchmen, messengers, and laborers (first)-----	39

79TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 2252

[Report No. 158]

A BILL

Making appropriations for the Treasury and
Post Office Departments for the fiscal year
ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes.

By Mr. LUDLOW

FEBRUARY 19, 1945

Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on
the state of the Union and ordered to be printed

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
Legislative Reports and Service Section

79th-1st, No. 32

DIGEST OF PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
(Issued February 21, 1945, for actions of Tuesday, February 20, 1945)

(For staff of the Department only)

CONTENTS

A.A.A.; legume seed.....3	Employment.....6	Personnel.....8
Appropriations.....1,16	Fisheries investigation..7	Property.....1,9
Banking and currency....15	Labor, farm.....13	Purchasing.....10
C.C.C.....1	Marketing investigation..4	Veterans.....11
Economy.....14	Military training.....12	War investigation.....5
Electrification.....2,14	Nomination.....14	

HOUSE

1. TREASURY-POST OFFICE APPROPRIATION BILL. Began general debate on this bill, H. R. 2252 (pp. 1323-44).

This bill includes provisions as follows:

Appropriates funds for the Treasury and Post Office Departments.

Provides for transfer of funds from various USDA and WFA agencies for expenses of disbursing funds, clearing checks, servicing bonds, handling collections, and rendering accounts.

Continues availability of balances for refunds and payments of processing and related taxes.

Under Procurement Division: Requires transfers from other agencies to this Division in connection with transfers of functions to the Division. Provides the method of payments to the general supply fund. Permits the Division to repair Government typewriters at cost. Limits the amounts which may be paid for typewriters.

Provides for transfers from the Post Office Department to other Government agencies for chemical investigations, etc.

Permits the Post Office Department to manufacture small quantities of distinctive equipments required by other departments.

Provides for joint telephone switchboard service in post-office buildings serving two or more Government agencies.

(The above provisions were carried in the 1945 Act.)

The bill also authorizes field settlement for stock issue by warehouses (this provision was first included in the 1944 Second Deficiency Appropriation Act), and authorizes purchase of printing and binding from GPO for field-warehouse stocking and issue.

Excerpts from the committee report:

Procurement Division's surplus-property program. "The amount carried in the bill, \$15,000,000, is \$5,750,000 less than the Budget estimate and \$865,624 less than the amount appropriated for comparable items in 1945. This appropriation is for the expenses of the Procurement Division...in carrying out the functions assigned to it under the Surplus Property Act of 1944. The disposal program is just beginning to develop and it is not possible to forecast accurately what the need for 1946 will be inasmuch as it is not possible to determine the amount or character of property which eventually will be turned over to the Procurement Division for disposal. Many of the items to be sold are of such character as to be readily usable by civilians and local governmental units while others...are not in demand on the civilian market and present a difficult and probably expensive merchandising problem. This latter category will be large and the best intelligence and ingenuity available must be utilized to recover for the Treasury the largest possible amount. The committee realizes the magnitude of the task and is fully aware of the fact that a large-scale organization will be necessary to handle it. However, it is imperative that the cost of disposition of surpluses be held to a minimum in order that the Treasury may realize the maximum return. The committee, therefore, believes it good policy to await more accurate data as to quantity and character of commodities to be sold before increasing appropriations for the purpose. Departmental officials should watch the costs of this program closely and make every effort to avoid unnecessary expenditures."

Procurement Division's purchase of standard forms. In conformity with the Budget recommendation the bill carries authority to the...Division to purchase standard forms and blank-book work from the Public Printer for stocking in field warehouses to be resold to agencies of the Government. At the present time each agency is required to order all such work directly from the Public Printer and the new provision...is only to enable the...Division to stock forms for those agencies which do not have warehouse facilities in the field. It is not intended to interfere with the present authority of the Public Printer over such items."

The committee hearings include discussion of financial reporting under Executive Order 8512, savings accomplished by improved disbursement procedures, procedure in the issuing and redemption of Government checks, reimbursable work performed for the departments, cigar and cigarette shortage, Procurement Division activities, and the history, operations, and authority of the Commodity Credit Corporation.

During debate:

Reps. Taber, N. Y.; Vursell, Ill.; and others discussed administration of the surplus-property disposal program (pp. 1332-3). (1323-1344)

Rep. Keefe, Wis., discussed the history, functions, and authority of the Commodity Credit Corporation and questioned whether this and other corporations should not be more definitely controlled by Congress (pp. 1334-40).

2. RURAL ELECTRIFICATION. Rep. Rankin, Miss., spoke against the nomination of Aubrey Williams as REA Administrator, stating that his confirmation would interfere with the program (p. 1314).

Rep. Hoffman, Mich., gave data on the amount of rural electrification in Mich. and Miss. and suggested that the TVA program has failed to provide sufficient electrification in Miss. (p. 1314).

3. A. A. A.; LEGUME SEED. The Agriculture Committee reported without amendment H.

of Betty Jane Mosher, a minor, Rochester, N. Y., the sum of \$750; to the legal guardian of Mary Ann Thesing, a minor, Rochester, N. Y., the sum of \$500; to the legal guardian of Marjorie St. John, a minor, Rochester, N. Y., the sum of \$1,500; to the legal guardian of George Mattil, a minor, Rochester, N. Y., the sum of \$1,000; and to the legal guardian of Susie Spier, a minor, Rochester, N. Y., the sum of \$750; to the legal guardian of Richard Ormsby, a minor, Rochester, N. Y., the sum of \$1,500; and to Richard Smith, Rochester, N. Y., the sum of \$250, in full settlement of all their claims against the Government of the United States for personal injuries sustained by them as the result of an explosion and fire caused by agents of the Bureau of Prohibition during a raid in the city of Rochester, N. Y., July 7, 1933: *Provided*, That no part of the amounts appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or agents, attorney or attorneys, on account of services rendered in connection with said claims. It shall be unlawful for any agent or agents, attorney or attorneys, to exact, collect, withhold, or receive any sum of the amounts appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof on account of services rendered in connection with said claims, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

With the following committee amendments:

Page 1, line 8, strike out "Mattie" and insert "Mattil."

Page 2, line 8, strike out "the legal guardian of."

Page 2, line 9, strike out "a minor."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

FRANK LORE AND ELIZABETH VIDOTTO

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 1910) for the relief of Frank Lore and Elizabeth Vidotto.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Frank Lore, the sum of \$1,000; to pay the sum of \$1,000 to Elizabeth Vidotto, both of Washington, D. C., in full satisfaction of all claims against the United States for compensation for personal injuries, medical and hospital expenses sustained, resulting from being struck by a motorcycle owned by the Economic Warfare Commission and driven by one Walter Williams, an employee of the said Commission, the said accident having occurred at the intersection of New York Avenue and Ninth Street NW., Washington, D. C., on the morning of November 8, 1943: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

EDWIN FAIRFAX NAULTY AND LESLIE FAIRFAX NAULTY

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 1949) for the compensation of Edwin Fairfax Naulty and Leslie Fairfax Naulty.

Mr. DOLLIVER and Mr. MCGREGOR objected, and, under the rule, the bill was recommitted to the Committee on Claims.

BEN GRUNSTEIN

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 2055) for the relief of Ben Grunstein.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Ben Grunstein, Hudson County, N. J., the sum of \$1,000. Such sum represents reimbursement by the United States to the said Ben Grunstein of an amount paid by him to the United States, in part satisfaction of a judgment had and taken against him in the sum of \$2,500 as surety on a bond for the appearance on a day certain of Reuben Finn to answer criminal charges in the United States district court (said judgment having been entered as of record December 6, 1940), the said Reuben Finn having failed to appear on such day, but having been apprehended thereafter and, after conviction, confined to a Federal penitentiary.

SEC. 2. That the said Ben Grunstein is relieved permanently and unconditionally of the obligation to pay the United States any further sum or sums now owing thereto as a result of said judgment.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PETER PAUL BACIC, CHARLES C. COX, H. FOREST HAUGH, AND LUTHER M. DURST

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 2063) for the relief of Peter Paul Bacic, Charles C. Cox, H. Forest Haugh, and Luther M. Durst.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. TRIMBLE and Mr. MADDEN objected, and, under the rule, the bill was recommitted to the Committee on Claims.

SIGFRIED OLSEN

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 1566) for the relief of Sigfried Olsen, doing business as Sigfried Olsen Shipping Co.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Sigfried Olsen, doing business as Sigfried Olsen Shipping Co., his heirs or assigns, the sum of \$48,562.35, as just compensation for actual cash losses necessarily incurred by him in the operation of two vessels to South America and return in the fall of 1941 in compliance with specific directions of the United States Maritime Commission, carrying in the interest of national defense cargoes specified and at rates designated by the Commission, out-bound and return: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed

guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

DR. LUTHER J. HEAD

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 256) for the relief of Dr. Luther J. Head.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$15,000 to Dr. Luther Jerrell Head, of Penola, Va., in full settlement of all claims against the United States for the death of his wife, Mrs. Lucy F. Head, who was killed as the result of an accident involving an Army truck on August 11, 1944, on Highway No. 2 in Virginia: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 1, line 5, strike out "\$15,000" and insert "\$5,285."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Mr. BARDEN. Mr. Speaker, that concludes the call of the bills on the Private Calendar.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. WADSWORTH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and include a speech delivered by myself on January 13.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and include a Press Branch release from the Bureau of Public Relations by Maj. Flake L. McHaney, who comes from my home town in Missouri.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

TREASURY AND POST OFFICE DEPARTMENTS APPROPRIATION BILL, 1946

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 2252) making appro-

provisions for the Treasury and Post Office Departments for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes; and pending that motion, Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that general debate continue without limitation during the afternoon, the time to be equally divided and controlled by the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] and myself.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Indiana?

There was no objection.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the bill H. R. 2252, with Mr. PRIEST in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The first reading of the bill was dispensed with.

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 1 hour.

Mr. Chairman, this is the tenth time in as many consecutive years it has been my responsibility to present to the House of Representatives the annual supply bill making appropriations for the Treasury and Post Office Departments.

I find that this tenth anniversary is conducive to reminiscence. The 10 years that have elapsed since I became chairman of the Treasury-Post Office Subcommittee comprise one of the most eventful and colorful decades in the history of mankind. Ten years ago America was enjoying profound peace with all of the nations of the earth. Today America and our allies are at war with half of the world. The last 10 years have been an era of tremendous unforeseen expansion in nearly all of the branches of Government.

During that decade the two Departments covered by this bill—Treasury and Post Office—have experienced an enormous increase of activities in keeping with the trend of the times.

The total over-all personnel of the Treasury Department has grown from 65,866 in 1935 to 94,883 in 1945, an increase of 44 percent.

The total appropriations of the Government for the fiscal year 1935 were \$7,527,559,327.66 and for 1945, \$67,131,995,240.75, an increase of 900 percent.

The disbursing agencies of the Treasury Department handled 29,500,000 items of payments and collections in 1935. In 1945 the Division of Disbursements is handling 97,402,032 items, an increase of over 250 percent.

The public debt, like a great rolling snowball, has grown from \$23,701,167,091.78 in 1935 to \$232,407,816,310.38 in 1945, an increase of over 800 percent.

Meanwhile the operations of the Post Office Department likewise have expanded to gargantuan proportions.

The total number of persons in the Postal Service, regular and temporary employees, has grown from 275,000 in 1935 to 375,000 in 1945, an increase of 36 percent.

The number of pieces of mail handled in 1935 was 22,300,000,000 and in 1945 the number of pieces estimated to be handled is 37,000,000,000, an increase of 65 percent.

Postal revenues in 1935 amounted to \$630,795,000. Postal revenues for the fiscal year 1945 are estimated at \$1,270,000,000, an increase of 100 percent.

Postal expenditures in 1935 amounted to \$700,597,000. Postal expenditures for the fiscal year 1945 are estimated at \$1,149,000,000, an increase of 64 percent.

FROM RED TO BLACK

A major change in the postal picture during the last 10 years has been the transformation of the Postal Service from a deficit operation to a profit-making operation. In the fiscal year 1935 there was a postal deficit of \$69,802,000. It is estimated that the current fiscal year 1945 will end with a postal surplus of \$117,643,897. Whatever difference of opinion there may be as to the reliability of the exact amount of postal surplus estimated for 1945 and 1946, the fact remains that during the last 10 years the Postal Service has gone from the bright red into the deep black, and that despite the fact that the Post Office Department is being compelled by specific statutes to lend itself as a vehicle to perform many services that have no relevancy whatever to carrying the mails. Theoretically, the Post Office Department is supposed to receive full reimbursement for these extraneous activities. Actually, it does not.

I have given you some percentage figures which I believe fairly well index the growth of business of the Treasury and Post Office Departments during the last 10 years. Now let us use the same yardstick in making a comparison of the growth in the appropriations for the two Departments.

The first Treasury-Post Office appropriations bill I presented to the House 10 years ago carried a total appropriation of \$989,623,684, slightly under a billion dollars. This bill carries a total appropriation of \$1,342,813,090, an increase of 36 percent over 1935. I think that is a very favorable comparison when placed by the side of our increase of 900 percent in total appropriations, 65 percent in the volume of mail handled by the Post Office Department, 100 percent in postal revenues; 64 percent in postal expenditures; 350 percent in Treasury disbursements and 800 percent in the public debt. For holding down the appropriations of the Treasury and Post Office Departments to such a comparatively low level in the face of mounting personnel, constantly swelling volume of work and sky-rocketing costs our subcommittee claims its modest share of credit.

CONSCIENTIOUS PUBLIC SERVANTS

It has been my good fortune that during all of the 10 years I have been chairman of the Treasury-Post Office Subcommittee I have had on one side in the committee room the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. O'NEAL] and on the other side the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER].

I am sure you will all agree with me that even if by nature I were a wild spender, I could not go far wrong, flanked as I am by those two strict economists. I compliment them on their fine record of service to our country. For the meticulous care with which they weigh the requirements of the Government, seeking

means to eliminate every unnecessary and wasteful dollar of expenditures, I think Mr. O'NEAL and Mr. TABER are worth their weight in gold. Certainly they have saved their weight in gold, many times over, to the taxpayers.

To the other members of the subcommittees who joined it through the years, Mr. KEEFE, Mr. DWORSHAK, and more recently Mr. TIBBOTT, Mr. D'ALESSANDRO, and Mr. KOPPLEMANN, I pay my tribute of appreciation for their earnest, efficient efforts to make the legislative product of our subcommittee conform to the highest standards of excellence. All of the members of our subcommittee have treated my deficiencies and shortcomings in a very Christianlike way, and for that I am grateful.

I wish also to express my appreciation to our able and resourceful clerk, Mr. Harvey. I think I can describe Mr. Harvey best in a single sentence by saying that he is the personification of all a committee clerk ought to be. Thank you, George, for your efficient service. Mr. Harvey's comprehensive knowledge of governmental affairs and his former experience as budget officer of the Federal Security Agency have given Mr. Harvey unusual equipment for service with the Appropriations Committee, and I feel that we are very fortunate in having him as our clerk.

Mr. O'NEAL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LUDLOW. I yield.

Mr. O'NEAL. Mr. Chairman, if the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. LUDLOW] will permit, I would like to make a brief statement to the House about the work of this committee and about the chairman of the committee. It is a tremendous job to go over intelligently and carefully estimates amounting to something over \$1,300,000,000. I know of no man in the House who would tackle a job like that with such a fixed determination to do a thorough job as would the chairman of this committee, the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. LUDLOW]. For weeks we have met, and I say to the House there is not one item in this bill amounting to \$50, to \$100, or more, that the gentleman from Indiana has not investigated carefully and asked pointed questions of those presenting the estimates. He has done it with great fidelity and with a tremendous capacity for staying on the job and bringing out the information. Everyone on the committee marvels at his tenacity in addition to the intelligent job that he does. His reports to the House are an example of thoroughness on a bill which is almost unequaled on this floor. His knowledge of the Post Office and Treasury Departments as shown in his remarks is so broad that it would pay anyone to study the gentleman's remarks on these estimates. All of us are proud of the Post Office Department and the Treasury Department. The chairman of this committee gives you a picture of their present operations and much of the history of those Departments in the past, which is almost equal to a fine textbook. The House should be very grateful to the chairman of this committee. Let me say that Mr. Ludlow's devotion to duty is not exceeded, if equaled, by any Mem-

ber of this body. If there is another so devoted, it might well be the ranking member on the Republican side, the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER]. The fidelity of those two gentlemen in their examinations and thoroughness is, in my humble opinion, an example for all of us to admire and follow. The gentleman from New York, Representative TABER, is the type of man who reflects great credit upon the Committee on Appropriations and the entire House of Representatives.

I hope, when the gentleman from Indiana presents his story on these estimates, the House will be attentive, for it can profit very much by listening to the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. LUDLOW] and by very carefully studying his remarks as they appear in the RECORD.

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Chairman, it is beyond my poor powers adequately to express my appreciation of the kind statement made by my good friend the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. O'NEAL].

THESE ARE SERVICE ESTABLISHMENTS

In considering the bill before us making appropriations for the Treasury and Post Office Departments we should bear constantly in mind that these are departments that have one distinguishing characteristic in that they are created to furnish service to the people of the United States. Being service establishments they do not lend themselves readily to appropriation cuts, especially when the volume of work to be performed is at high tide. The great bulk of the appropriations carried in this bill is to pay for salaries for essential services. In boomtimes, like the present, vast numbers of checks have to be issued and cleared through the Treasury Department. Mail is being created in mountainous volume all over the country and, of course, the mail has to be carried, no difference how many persons must be employed to move it. In view of these elemental facts we of our subcommittee feel that we have done a good job in holding down this bill to the size here presented.

Members of the Appropriations Committee know that the preparation of an appropriation bill for action by Congress is a huge task. Approximately 1 year of my life has been spent in presiding at hearings on appropriations for the Treasury and Post Office Departments. Every year we have before us the Department officials from the Cabinet heads down the long line of bureau chiefs. The hearings last many weeks and after that we proceed to the "marking up" process when, with the printed testimony before us for consultation, we fix the items of appropriations under the various heads or titles. We have conscientiously endeavored in writing this bill to eliminate every dollar that would represent waste or unnecessary expenditure without crippling any essential activity. We have recognized that government is not static and that provision must be made for reasonable growth and expansion.

BELOW BUDGET ESTIMATES

We bring you a bill that is \$19,234,730 below the Budget estimates for the two Departments. We did not increase the Budget estimate in respect to any item

and we reduced the Budget amount in 50 of the 113 appropriation items carried in the bill.

The total amount carried in the bill is \$1,342,813,090, a decrease of \$59,873,729 below the appropriations for 1945.

For the Treasury Department we have allowed \$285,763,800, which is a decrease of \$4,688,497 below the appropriations for the current fiscal year and a decrease of \$10,748,300 below the Budget estimates.

For the Post Office Department we have allowed \$1,057,049,290, which is a decrease of \$55,185,232 below the appropriations for 1945 and a reduction of \$8,486,430 below the Budget.

We eliminated the appropriation of \$10,000 for the office of Fiscal Assistant to the Secretary of the Treasury. The position is vacant and there is uncertainty about securing a suitable person to fill it. Our action was agreeable to the Treasury Department and was taken without prejudice to the right of the Secretary to fill the position when he can find a qualified prospect.

PENALTY MAIL CUT 10 PERCENT

We were called upon to deal with the perplexing problem of an appropriation for penalty mail for the various activities of the Treasury Department, the language submitted to us being as follows:

For deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail of the Treasury Department as required by section 2 of the act of June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364), \$6,335,000.

This appropriation covers the cost of penalty mail up to 4 pounds package weight for the entire Department. The cost of mailing packages over 4 pounds in weight is paid for by separate specific appropriations to the various bureaus. These specific appropriations are small compared with the general departmental appropriation mentioned above, which covers the vast bulk of official mail.

There was great weight of evidence before our subcommittee showing that Public Law 364, the new penalty mail law, has proved a "phony" as far as correcting the ugly situation caused by abuses of penalty mail is concerned. Apparently it has neither reduced the volume of penalty mail nor changed the character of those mailings which have been regarded as obnoxious. All of the estimates submitted to us by individual bureaus showed that the officials had simply projected their experience of the past into the future and had submitted quantity estimates based on past mailings. This made it evident that the new law is getting nowhere as a corrective measure to curb the penalty mail evil, and indeed there were indications that the problem, instead of being alleviated, has been compounded by the added cost of administering the new law.

Under the circumstances it seemed to us that pending further consideration of the matter by the proper legislative committee, with a view either to the enactment of a new law or amendment of the existing one, there was little we could do except to make a horizontal cut in the appropriation, so we reduced the estimate by 10 percent, and we will expect

that cut to be distributed through all of the bureaus and agencies of the Department. This reduced the Department's penalty mail estimate to \$5,701,500, or \$188,900 less than the appropriation for the current fiscal year.

FOREIGN FUNDS CONTROL

For the operation of the Foreign Funds Control we allowed \$2,000,000 which is a reduction of \$1,694,479 on a comparable basis below the appropriation for 1945. This activity is approaching the end of the fiscal year 1945 with an estimated unobligated balance of \$900,000. The appropriation for 1945 was \$4,000,000. The work of Foreign Funds Control is roughly divided into two programs—the program in the liberated areas and the programs for other controls. The estimate presented to us provided for a slight expansion in the program for the liberated areas, including three additional employees and \$4,712 additional money, and for a sharp reduction in the other controls program which would eliminate 187 employees and reduce the cost by \$591,599.

We were impressed with the witnesses who spoke for Foreign Funds Control and their evident willingness to meet economy requirements. Orvis A. Schmidt, the director, advised us that the Bureau of the Budget considered their request and approved an estimate for \$2,750,000. After it had done so, on the basis of new military developments and additional information from abroad the Foreign Funds officials returned to the Budget Bureau on their own initiative and voluntarily requested that the estimate that had been approved by the Budget be cut half a million dollars. This very unusual action impressed our subcommittee as being a very praiseworthy move and we were hopeful that the good example might become a little more infectious throughout the Government service.

The Foreign Funds activity now controls frozen property amounting to \$8,500,000,000 belonging to the governments and nationals of 34 countries. You will find the break-down of the countries and the value of the frozen assets of each on page 223 of the hearings. Of these countries China is the only one that came under the freeze voluntarily and by request. The occupied countries for the most part were pleased to have the United States take action but they did not have an opportunity to request it. Although these foreign assets are well managed and conserved the United States has never received any pay for these services, so well performed, and it is not anticipated that it ever will. The control was established as a necessary move solely for the protection of the United States which assumed from the start to bear all of the cost.

In making a further reduction of \$250,000 in the estimate it was our thought that the other controls are now so well systematized and the possibilities of further economies through the extension of the block system are so promising the estimate could stand this additional cut. We have no desire to do anything prejudicial to the excellent service that is being rendered and if new developments in the unpredictable military field should cause Foreign Fund Control to run into

financial difficulties we will not be hostile to the consideration of a deficiency estimate.

AMERICAN-OWNED PROPERTY ABROAD

Incidentally, in the course of our hearings we were able for the first time to get the facts about the value of American-owned property in foreign countries. A census of American-owned property around the world has been completed and the summation is found for the first time on pages 224 and 225 of our hearings. It reveals that while foreign-owned property frozen in this country amounts to \$8,500,000,000, the value of American-owned property in foreign countries is \$4,850,000,000 in excess of that amount, or \$13,350,000,000. Much of this American-owned property in foreign lands is under controls similar to that which we exercise over foreign funds. An interesting fact shown by the census is that there is more American-owned property in Germany than in any other country in the world. Its value is \$1,290,000,000, or more than one-eleventh of all the property owned by Americans in all of the other countries. Next to Germany is the United Kingdom where American investments total \$1,030,000,000. Americans own property valued at \$90,000,000 in Japan and the Japanese-owned assets in America total approximately \$150,000,000.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LUDLOW. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. RANKIN. How much property did the gentleman say Americans own in Japan?

Mr. LUDLOW. The American-owned property is valued at \$90,000,000.

Mr. RANKIN. Does the gentleman have a list of the names of the ones who own that property?

Mr. LUDLOW. That was not developed in our hearings.

Mr. RANKIN. I wish the gentleman would get it and put it in the RECORD. It would be interesting, as well as informative.

Mr. LUDLOW. They just gave us the gross amount.

A note of encouragement to the Foreign Funds organization has come during the last few days from Paris. The United States Treasury representative there advises that our system is considered so good that the French are proposing to copy our machinery for their own controls within France. A recent problem of foreign-funds control relates to supplying our armed forces in combat zones with a sufficient supply of currency to use as they go along. This has appropriately been named "invasion currency."

"LOANED" EMPLOYEES DISAPPROVED

The Personnel Division submitted to us two estimates—one for \$160,900 for its regular operations and another for \$20,240 to pay the salary obligation of a block of 11 employees who have been doing regular work in that Division while carried on the pay roll of the Bureau of Internal Revenue. Our subcommittee has not considered it good practice to carry regular employees of any activity on the pay roll of another bureau where

their only connection is to draw their salary. Such procedure is always irregular, amounting to a personnel maladjustment. We expressed this view to Theodore F. Wilson, Chief of the Personnel Division, and our admonition was followed by the second estimate for \$20,240 to transfer to his pay roll the 11 employees who are now being paid out of the appropriation for the Bureau of Internal Revenue. We did not allow the full amount of the second estimate but gave him a total of \$164,000, or \$4,000 above his appropriation for 1945 on a comparable basis. We are suggesting to him that there appears to be a considerable duplication of records in his bureau and that we believe that by abolishing such duplication he can save enough to absorb the cost above \$4,000 of transferring the block of 11 employees to his roll. We hope this suggestion will work out satisfactorily and we believe that if it does it will abolish, as far as the Treasury Department is concerned, the unwholesome practice of carrying regular employees on the work roll of one office who draw their salaries from the pay roll of another office. At one time this was a widespread custom in the Treasury Department. It should not exist in any department in any degree. The Division of Personnel has a heavy work load. The number of employees of the Treasury Department is now 94,888, the all-time high, and over 12,000 of this increase has been in the last year.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF CLERK

For the Office of Chief Clerk of the Treasury Department we allowed the Budget estimate of \$286,000, an increase of \$1,690 over the appropriation of 1945 on a comparable basis. This is one of the busiest offices in the Treasury Department and its duties are manifold. Frank A. Birgfeld, the Chief Clerk, is one of the oldest employees of the Department in point of service.

We allowed the Budget estimate of \$452,000 to pay the salaries of the operating force of the group of Treasury buildings. The evidence before us showed that these buildings are not overstaffed and that operating costs compare favorably with the expense of operating comparable private buildings.

BUREAU OF ACCOUNTS

The Bureau of Accounts is a very busy focal point of the Treasury Department and we sought to implement it with the necessary funds to carry on its important activities by allowing it \$734,000 for salaries and expenses as against a Budget estimate of \$741,200. This will furnish the Bureau \$29,000 more than it had in the current fiscal year, even if the overtime law is reenacted.

E. F. Bartelt, the Commissioner of Accounts, also administers the Government Losses in Shipment Act and he submitted to us some interesting figures showing how the Government benefits by that act. Back in 1938 Congress decided that the Government should do away with insurance and carry its own losses in shipment. Since that time the value of shipments reached the staggering total of \$1,085,991,661,901 on which losses amounting to \$103,547.74 were paid. If these shipments had been insured the

premiums would have amounted to \$10,468,679, so that Uncle Sam has saved \$10,365,131.26 by being his own insurer.

DIVISION OF DISBURSEMENT

For the Division of Disbursement, salaries and expenses, we allowed \$4,700,000 against a Budget estimate of \$5,013,800. The figure we approved will give the Bureau \$246,155 more in 1946 than it has in 1945. This will enable the Director to build up his force toward an ultimate goal of 324 additional positions which he requested. This is one of the busiest offices in the entire Government. That the Director needs more personnel is shown by the rapid increase in his already staggering work load. It is estimated that his office will handle 95,601,200 items in the fiscal year 1946 as against 84,660,900 in the current year, an increase of 10,940,300 items. The Division of Disbursement was created by Executive order in 1933, taking over disbursing operations formerly conducted by 584 separate offices and establishments to which have since been added 100 more, making a total of 684 former activities now performed through the consolidated disbursement office. Guy F. Allen, the Director, submitted to us a tabulated statement of savings which he said have been effected by the consolidation, amounting to \$1,613,330 to date.

We approved a change of two specific appropriations to indefinite appropriations. These are the appropriations known as "Refund of moneys erroneously received and covered" and "Payment of unclaimed moneys." As the obligations under these laws are statutory and must be paid, whatever they amount to, there seemed to be ample reasons to transfer them to the indefinite class so as to facilitate payments under them. In recent years we have changed internal revenue refunds and customs refunds and drawbacks to indefinite appropriations and these seemed to be of the same character.

PUBLIC DEBT SERVICE REORGANIZED

We approved a rearrangement of the public debt service, which involves quite a change in appropriation structure. As a result, a new title "Administering the Public Debt" takes its place in the annual appropriation bill. The new title is a consolidation of two annual appropriations "Salaries and expenses" and "Printing and binding" and the indefinite appropriation "Expenses of loans."

It is proposed that hereafter all of the expenses of operations and administration of the public debt shall be met from this one item. Believing that the consolidation is in the interest of simplification and good administration we set it up with an appropriation of \$84,250,000 or \$1,250,000 less than the Budget estimate.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LUDLOW. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. I note that there is included an item of four and one-half billion dollars for interest on the public debt. This, of course, is one of the most important items in the bill. I just want to call the gentleman's attention to the fact that about 15 or 18 years ago that four and one-half billion

dollars was the total cost for running the entire Government.

Mr. LUDLOW. The gentleman is entirely correct. My memory harks back to that time.

This appropriation carries funds for the War Finance Division, which has charge of the sale of War bonds. The allotment for this Division for the fiscal year 1946 is \$8,675,000, which is \$4,937,652 less than the allotment for the current fiscal year 1945. One reason for this reduction is that there probably will be fewer bond drives in 1946 than 1945, only one being so far scheduled. Another reason is the large number of unpaid volunteer workers, estimated as high as 6,000,000. The number of salaried workers selling bonds is 521 in Washington and 1,720 in the field, a total of 2,241. At the present time 600,000,000 War bonds are outstanding in the hands of 85,000,000 individual holders.

REDEMPTIONS NOT ALARMING

When Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau was before our subcommittee, I asked him whether the extent of the redemption of War bonds is giving him any concern. His reply, found on page 55 of the hearings, was:

It is of some concern, but not alarming. The redemption figures for December fell off from November, but it does give us some concern. I do not think it has reached any dangerous proportion. I think the important figure to remember is that of all the bonds sold there is still about 68 percent, roughly, in the hands of the public; that is, of all the bonds we have sold they still hold 88 percent.

In October 1944 the first month after the banks were directed to cash War bonds, redemptions arose to \$400,550,747.87 and cash receipts that month from the sale of bonds were \$695,003,229.61. Since that time redemptions have gradually fallen off.

TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES

For the salaries and expenses of the office of Treasurer of the United States we allowed \$4,600,000 which is \$750,000 less than the total appropriated and allotted funds of that office for the present fiscal year. This major economy has been accomplished largely by a conversion from the use of paper checks payable in Washington to the use of card checks payable through the Federal Reserve banks as agents of the Treasurer. It is contemplated that during the fiscal year 1946, 215,000,000 such checks will be paid by the Federal Reserve banks, thus reducing the number of paper checks paid in Washington by a similar volume. There also will be some saving by the payment of United States Savings bonds by commercial banks. This new arrangement began on October 1 of last year.

This will result in a material reduction in the volume of bond payments in the Treasurer's Washington office. The Treasurer of the United States is the world's greatest paymaster. His watchful eye will control the functioning of 334,052,150 checks in the fiscal year 1946.

BUREAU OF CUSTOMS

For salaries and expenses of the Bureau of Customs we fixed the amount of \$22,900,000 which, with estimated 1946

overtime of \$4,350,000 brings the 1946 appropriation \$680,000 above the total regular and supplemental appropriations of 1945 but still \$250,000 under the Budget estimate. Paradoxical as it may seem, although American trade relations with a large part of the world have been cut off by the dislocations of war, customs entries and receipts showed a rapid rise last year when the entries numbered 2,273,914 as against 1,921,917 in the fiscal year 1943 and receipts were \$431,252,168 as against \$324,290,778. This was an increase of 351,997 in entries and \$106,961,390 in receipts. A partial explanation is found in the fact that liquor importations were abnormal due to the distilling holiday in this country.

ELIMINATION OF COMPTROLLER ITEM CONSIDERED

Our subcommittee seriously considered the complete elimination of the annual appropriation for salaries of the Office of Comptroller of the Currency. This would be a revolutionary procedure, but there seemed to be reasonable justification for it, and the Deputy Comptroller, Mr. Upham, who came before us to represent the office was by no means hostile to the suggestion that the appropriation be stricken out. The national banks now pay all but a relatively minor part of the cost of the Comptroller's office in the form of an assessment which covers the salaries of national bank examiners, assistant examiners, and other personnel, their contribution being over \$4,000,000 a year. To add to this burden the salaries item we carry annually in the appropriation bill, amounting next year to \$278,530, would be of small consequence to the bankers and would not increase their assessment for years to come, if at all, as there is margin enough under the proceeds of the present assessment to cover the relatively slight increase. Inasmuch as the Comptroller's office with its 108 authorized positions, exists largely for the convenience and benefit of the banks, there seem to be good reasons why the banks should take over its pay roll.

I quote from pages 169 and 170 of our hearings, as follows:

Mr. LUDLOW. The largest part of the expense of running your office is paid out of the assessments on the banks?

Mr. UPHAM. Oh, yes.

Mr. LUDLOW. Why should not this cost, inclusive of other expenses, be paid out of assessments?

Mr. UPHAM. Why should not the entire cost be charged against the banks?

Mr. LUDLOW. Yes.

Mr. UPHAM. And no appropriation asked for it?

Mr. LUDLOW. Yes.

Mr. UPHAM. Well, I suppose a number of things could be said on both sides of that question. Traditionally, of course, these expenses have come from appropriations made by Congress.

Mr. LUDLOW. It would be a violation of precedent running way back, would it not?

Mr. UPHAM. Yes, sir. If there were to be any change I suppose now would be the best possible time to do it, because the banks are in pretty top shape, with mounting assets and good earnings.

Mr. LUDLOW. How much would it increase the assessments if the total amount were assessed against the banks?

Mr. UPHAM. It would not have any effect on that, really. We assess the banks a percent-

age of their total resources. That is the way the law stipulates that we shall do.

As a matter of fact, at the moment I think we could absorb this under the receipts we get from the banks without any particular disturbance.

We finally decided that since the suggestion is new and may involve implications not visible on the surface, it should be deferred for further consideration and we passed it over without prejudice.

NO LOSS TO ANY DEPOSITOR IN 1944

It was brought out at the hearing that no national bank and only one State bank failed during the calendar year 1944, and that because of the bank-guarantee law there was no loss that year to any depositor in the State bank that failed. Another interesting bit of testimony was that the assets of all national banks reached the all-time high last year, with a total of \$70,400,945, as against \$58,972,353 in 1943 and \$44,718,965 in 1942. In 1934, 10 years ago, the national banks had total assets of \$23,900,184.

INTERNAL REVENUE BUREAU

We reduced the budget estimate for salaries and expenses of the Bureau of Internal Revenue from \$121,840,000 to \$120,000,000, which is approximately \$2,623,204 below the appropriation for that Bureau in 1945. The salary stabilization law will expire by limitation on June 30, next, and until the intent of Congress is ascertained the Budget Bureau disapproved an estimate of \$1,630,500 for the Salary Stabilization Unit, and no money is carried in this bill for it. If Congress reenacts the law, funds for its administration will have to be carried as a deficiency item. There are 49,820 positions in the Internal Revenue Service, including both Washington and the field, with 1,580 vacancies at the present time. We believed that in a personnel so large and with so many vacancies we would be justified in making a reasonable cut, based on the well-known difficulties of recruitment in the prevailing era of manpower shortage. Internal revenue collections in the calendar year 1944 were in excess of \$42,000,000,000, an increase of 700 percent. Compared with 1939, the cost of collection per \$100 in 1944—32 cents—was the lowest in the Bureau's history. The task the Bureau of Internal Revenue has to perform is monumental in size and scope, and it is doing a good job. We believe we have not cut the Bureau's estimate too deeply, but if we have it will know how to find the way to the door of the Deficiencies Subcommittee.

BUREAU OF NARCOTICS

We checked the estimate for "Salaries and expenses" of the Bureau of Narcotics allowing the full budget amount, \$1,168,900, which will maintain the existing organization in statu quo, with the same number of positions. H. L. Anslinger, Director of the Bureau, is a painstaking official, alert in combating the evils of drug addiction, running down narcotic rings, and securing convictions for violating the antinarcotic laws. In 1944 there were 2,009 narcotic convictions as a result of his efforts. Heroin, once plentiful at \$10 an ounce, is selling

today in New York at \$2,000 to \$3,000 an ounce, and is only about 4 or 5 percent pure, Mr. Anslinger testified.

BUREAU OF ENGRAVING

We allowed \$10,400,000 for the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, only \$71,000 below the Budget estimate. This Bureau has a very large production program and does work for many other Government agencies and some foreign countries on a reimbursable basis. It has lost 700 employees to the military service. It is having a great deal of trouble securing plate printers and other skilled laborers, and we believe the amount we have fixed will tide it over as well as could be expected in these trying times.

THE SECRET SERVICE

We approved substantially in full the Budget estimates for salaries of the Secret Service Division and for suppressing counterfeiting and other crimes. Frank J. Wilson, Chief of the Secret Service, impressed us by his unquestioned efficiency, and, while there will always be counterfeiting, check forgeries, and the like, he appears to have the situation as well in hand as we could expect. There were 2,077 convictions in counterfeit cases in 1944 as against 1,484 in 1943. The responsibility resting on this Division for the protection of the President and the members of his family has presented a particularly difficult problem in recent times when the President has made not infrequent visits to foreign countries and the President's wife has established a record among First Ladies as a traveler.

BUREAU OF THE MINT

For salaries and expenses of the mints and assay offices, we allowed the full Budget estimate of \$5,400,000 on a clear showing that any less amount would not permit the Bureau of the Mint to cope with the demand for coinage. The Bureau of the Mint went before the Budget Bureau with a request for \$6,454,800. The Budget Bureau cut that request very drastically in the sum of \$1,054,800, and directed that \$786,000 of that cut should be chargeable to the manufacture of coins and \$268,800 against requested equipment. There is a prodigious demand for coins, especially 1-cent pieces, and much of the equipment of the mints is old and worn-out. The Bureau has planned to produce 2,128,956,830 coins in fiscal year 1946, of which 1,383,956,830 will be 1-cent pieces. Under the circumstances, our subcommittee could not see its way clear to reduce this estimate even as much as a single dollar.

For salaries and expenses of the Procurement Division we approved \$1,300,000 against a Budget estimate of only \$30,000 more. This Bureau has duties of an important and complicated nature and needs the personnel to fill all of its authorized positions, but it has its manpower troubles, and we believe that the \$30,000 cut can be absorbed by lapses which are inevitable.

SURPLUS-PROPERTY PROGRAM

To implement the surplus-property program, which appears for the first time in an appropriation bill, we approved \$15,000,000—a cut of \$5,750,000 below the Budget estimate of \$20,750,000. This is a new activity and enters on an un-

charted field. No one knows, or can know, at this time the extent of its future operations. All of the testimony as to the probable amount of the surplus property to be disposed of was nebulous and mere guesswork. All that is known is that it will be enormous, the figure of half a billion dollars being mentioned in a general way as the possible value of property to be marketed as surplus in the first year's operations. Our subcommittee has a great deal of confidence in John W. Pehle, who is to have charge of the disposal of surplus property for the Procurement Division. We believe that he will proceed in a sound and common-sense way to build up an organization to handle this problem. In an operation of such magnitude it is necessary to feel the way at the start. We believe the amount we have allowed will be enough for a safe and conservative beginning.

AN ASTOUNDING POSTAL PICTURE

When we took up for consideration the estimates of the Post Office Department we were confronted with an astounding picture. Accustomed as we have been for years to postal deficits, we could hardly believe our eyes when we read in the justification that postal surpluses of \$117,643,897 and \$265,214,280 are predicted for the fiscal years 1945 and 1946, respectively, and that there was an actual postal surplus of \$37,768,028 in the fiscal year 1944.

Less than four decades ago the entire Postal Establishment was being run at an annual cost far below the predicted surplus for the year 1946. In 1912, for instance, total postal expenditures were \$248,525,450. The surpluses envisioned by the Department do not include the nonpostal credits of \$137,409,821 at regular postage rates for free mail and other services performed for other branches and agencies of the Government. Neither is credit taken for the handling of free soldier mail, estimated at \$91,314,600 annually at regular postage rates, or for the secretarial services rendered to the Civil Service Commission in post offices, which is estimated to amount to over a million dollars annually.

SEEMED TOO GOOD TO BE TRUE

It seemed too good to be true and inquisitive members of our subcommittee were put on their mettle to discover whether there was a "catch" in it somewhere. Inquiries brought out that the 1946 estimate of surplus did not take into consideration the probability that Congress will enact the public laws conferring benefits on postal employees which will expire on June 30 next. Chief among these is Public Law 25, which allows temporary additional compensation of \$300 a year to postal employees, of whom there are 273,038. According to the Department's estimates, reenactment of the additional compensation and overtime statutes would still leave a surplus of \$147,647,322 for 1946.

GREAT INCREASE IN POSTAL REVENUES

The Department's rosy prediction is based on expanding volume of mail, plus additional revenue due to increases in postage rates authorized last year by Congress. There was a gain of 22.5 percent in postal revenue during the first 5

months of the present fiscal year, compared with the same period last year, and the increased income during fiscal year 1945 due to the raise in postage rates is estimated at \$88,000,000. In arriving at postal surpluses the Department has not taken into consideration the transoceanic transportation and delivery of soldier mail by the Army and Navy, which is estimated to have cost about \$25,000,000 a year, nor has it included the cost of handling mail by the War Shipping Administration.

While there may be a question as to the exactitude of the Post Office Department's estimates of its surpluses, it does seem clear that the Department has gone out of the "red" and that at least until reverses set in it will be found in the deep "black."

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LUDLOW. Yes; I yield to the gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. RANKIN. I was very much interested in what the gentleman said a few moments ago about the amount of property owned by Americans in foreign countries. What was the amount the gentleman said Americans owned in Germany? I understood the gentleman to say it was several hundred million dollars.

Mr. LUDLOW. Oh, yes. American-owned property in Germany is valued at \$1,290,000,000.

Mr. RANKIN. I wonder if the gentleman's committee could find out who owns that property. I think the American people have a right to know. They have a right to know what Americans own property in all of the enemy countries, and all other countries of the world, just when that property was purchased, what it consists of, and the names of the people who own it.

Mr. LUDLOW. Let me suggest to the gentleman that if he will take that matter up with the Foreign Funds Control I think he can get as much detail as he desires. We did not go into it exhaustively because it did not seem to be in line with our inquiry.

Mr. RANKIN. I think the gentleman will find that those who own that property in Japan are the people who sold Japan scrap iron and oil and other materials with which they are now killing our boys.

I think the American people ought to know who owns that property. They ought to know who owns that property in Germany, and they ought to know who owns all this vast amount of property in every other country of the world. I see from the hearings it totals more than \$13,000,000,000.

I hope the gentleman's committee will go into it, get the names of the owners, and place them in the RECORD.

Mr. LUDLOW. If the gentleman from Mississippi will consult the hearings he will find considerable testimony on that which may be of interest to him; the testimony we took, however, does not give the names.

Mr. RANKIN. They have been talking of cartels and, of course, I am against cartels; everybody knows that I have been opposed to them, as I have opposed

a high protective tariff. But if you can get the names of those individuals who own that property in Germany and Japan, in my opinion you will turn up some of the most crooked and disloyal international operators in the world.

Mr. O'NEAL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LUDLOW. I yield gladly to the gentleman from Kentucky.

Mr. O'NEAL. We were doing business in practically every country of the world when the World War came along. The outbreak of war naturally left many business transactions uncompleted in many countries and everything was frozen. That explains most of the amounts listed in the hearings on page 224. They represent the normal business operations which are always a little out of balance. Most of this money is just what was represented by uncompleted business transactions at the outbreak of the war.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LUDLOW. I yield.

Mr. RANKIN. I wish to say to the gentleman from Kentucky that the very ones who owned property in Germany and Japan, who were helping the German and Japanese military men get ready for war, will now be demanding that we restore this property to them when the war is over. I want to know who they are, and I hope the gentleman will put those names in the RECORD.

In my opinion, you will uncover some of the most dangerous warmakers in the world. I do not care how much they wrap the flag around themselves and prate about their patriotism, we are paying for their activities today with the blood of the young men from your district and mine, and I submit that we ought to get the names of every one of these and publish them and republish them. By so doing, as I say, there probably will be uncovered an international cabal which has not only promoted this war against us but will be promoting other wars when this one is over.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield that I may interrogate the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. RANKIN]?

Mr. LUDLOW. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. GROSS. Would that be any worse than those who sold goods to Japan that led up to Pearl Harbor?

Mr. RANKIN. The gentleman from Pennsylvania was either not in the Chamber or not listening when I began this inquiry. I spoke about those individuals who had armed Germany and Japan. I say it is the same element that sold scrap iron, oil, and gas to Japan, the very material the Japs are using to kill our boys now. I think we ought to know who they are, because when this war is over they are going to be whining around for us to put them back into possession of their properties abroad.

Mr. O'NEAL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LUDLOW. I yield to the gentleman from Kentucky.

Mr. O'NEAL. There may have been some of the things going on of which the gentleman from Mississippi speaks, but anyone knows that there is not anything underhanded or unlawful in owning property in foreign countries. We have in Canada \$4,375,000 worth of American-owned property. I fail to see where there is any stigma attached to owning property in foreign countries. But the war came and stopped intercourse between us and many foreign countries. There may be some cases of the type to which the gentleman from Mississippi referred; but certainly the mere fact of doing business with foreign countries is nothing that has ever been considered underhanded.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LUDLOW. I yield.

Mr. RANKIN. The gentleman from Kentucky must see the difference between doing business in Germany and Japan and helping to build up the war machine against us, and doing business in a friendly country like Canada which has always been our friend and which has never quarreled with us and probably never will. I believe I can see a vast difference and I think we ought to know the name of every individual, every company that owned this property in both Germany and Japan.

Mr. GEARHART. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LUDLOW. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. GEARHART. Before the gentleman leaves this subject, may I say that I think we ought to give some consideration to the German nationals and the Japanese nationals who owned property in the United States at the time this war occurred. I have had a bill during the Seventy-eighth Congress to take this property, sell it and with the proceeds to create a fund, out of which American citizens who had suffered damage as a consequence of enemy action, might be reimbursed. That bill did not make any progress in the last Congress for the reason that the administration could not make up its mind whether it was for or against the principle for which I contended. In the hope that it has progressed a little in its thinking, I am going to introduce it in this Congress within the next few days.

Mr. RANKIN. That property has been seized.

Mr. GEARHART. The property has been seized; other assets have been frozen. Title to the property, by operation of law, is now in the United States. My bill would authorize its immediate sale. The funds derived therefrom would be applied to the reduction of the damages suffered by American citizens as the result of enemy war action. Try though I have I cannot move the bill forward.

It is interesting to note that all of the opposition to my bill comes from one or the other of but two sources, from attorneys who have been in the employ, successively, of the Imperial German Government, the Weimar Republic, and

the Hitler dictatorship, representing numerous German banks and business corporations, and by college professors who have, under examination in congressional hearings, admitted that they had been retained by German and Japanese interests to present the views of those who were opposed to the sale of seized alien-enemy property. Strange though it may seem, our German enemy never seems to lack defenders in our committee hearing rooms when the property interests of German citizens are involved, smug, prosperous, well-fed defenders at that. Yes, this might well be the subject for a congressional committee investigation, one which might be undertaken to our country's advantage by the very able committee that is conducting this proceeding.

Mr. RANKIN. One more suggestion. The last conversation I ever had with Cordell Hull was over this question of maintaining peace among the nations of the earth as against a policy of intervention. Mr. Hull agreed with me that he was in favor of helping to maintain peace among the nations of the earth, but was absolutely opposed to the policy of intervention. You will find the gang who own this property in Germany and Japan are interventionists who will want the sons of the next generation to protect them in carrying on whatever business they propose to carry on in the other fellow's country. I take the position that when a man comes to the United States to do business he should come here and submit himself to the laws of our country. When an American goes to a foreign country he should do the same thing, not come here and whine, as they will after this war is over, and urge us to help them recover their property that has been used to help kill our young men in this war.

Mr. LUDLOW. May I say to the gentleman that I have a great deal of sympathy with his position.

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LUDLOW. I yield to the gentleman from West Virginia.

Mr. RANDOLPH. The gentleman from Mississippi mentions the necessity for those individuals who come to our country to do business accepting the laws under which we operate. It might be a good idea to call the attention of the committee at this time to the fact that the War Department has not yet told the reason why Hans Wilhelm Rohl, a German noncitizen, could live in the United States of America for more than a quarter of a century, could do business here as a private contractor and get hold of millions of dollars worth of contracts with our Government to build defenses in the Pacific. I think that is a question that would be interesting to look into.

Mr. RANKIN. Without becoming an American citizen.

Mr. RANDOLPH. He is not a citizen, he has lived here a quarter of a century, and he held those contracts amounting to millions of dollars on work of really a secretive nature at Pearl Harbor and as yet there is no explanation why our Government should give a contract to a man

who is not a citizen to do that kind of work.

Mr. RANKIN. I have been informed that some of the individuals who own this property in Germany and Japan also own a very great, if not controlling, interest in some of the big newspapers of this country. We might as well go into this thing and dig it up now, because these boys when they come back here with empty sleeves, with their legs off and eyes shot out, will want to know why we did not do it.

Mr. LUDLOW. I hope the gentleman from Mississippi, who is very able and resourceful, will go into this matter, because it should be brought out. I believe an inquiry by the gentleman directed to Mr. Schmidt, head of the Foreign Funds Control, will bring him a great deal of very interesting information if he will take up the matter.

Mr. RANKIN. This will involve probably the cartel question. It is very far-reaching. I just thought the gentleman's committee which dug up this information might go a step further and get the names of all these individuals and show what each one of them owns in these foreign countries, especially in the countries with which we are now at war.

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Chairman, I feel in fairness to others who wish to speak that I already have taken too much time, but I should like, sketchily, to present the remaining features of the bill.

PAY OF POSTAL WORKERS

I would like to begin my discussion of that part of the bill which pertains to the Post Office Department, by saying that all of the information I have obtained through my intimate association with the Post Office Department, as chairman of this Subcommittee on Postal Appropriations, convinces me that the postal workers have a perfect claim for increase of pay. I have never come into contact with a finer group of workers than the postal employees. They respond to the call of duty in all kinds of weather, and often under circumstances that are a test of men's souls, yet they go ahead unflinchingly in the performance of their duties. When I think of the small pay the postal employee receives in comparison with others who are beneficiaries of the high wages and inflated salaries of these times, I am impressed that he is the forgotten man. It has been 19 years since the basic pay of postal workers has been adjusted, and in that time the cost of living has risen enormously. I hope and believe that Congress is not going to lose any time in correcting this situation. I predict early passage of the bill to revise the pay of postal employees.

IMMENSITY OF POSTAL VOLUME

An idea of the immensity of the postal volume may be obtained from the fact that 34,209,065,289 pieces of mail were handled during the year ended March 31, 1944. This compares with 32,818,261,854 handled during the fiscal year 1943. One piece of mail out of every eight is carried free.

PENALTY MAIL DECREASE

Penalty mail the free mail of the departments, and franked mail, the free

mail of Members of Congress, registered a drop last year. Penalty mail decreased in dollar volume from \$103,485,392 in 1943 to \$102,945,096 in 1944, and franked mail from \$1,157,122 to \$1,069,495. The following extract from the hearings—page 26—is of interest:

Mr. LUDLOW. What is the explanation of the reduction in the dollar volume of penalty mail?

Mr. GARTLAND. We think that the debates in Congress and the inquiries that have been made about penalty mail are having a salutary effect. Every department and agency of the Government is now conscious of penalty mail, so it is being watched. We think this is having a good effect, even though there may not be shown a decrease in this current year. At the same time the expenditure might have been much larger. Congress now has a yardstick by which to measure the penalty mailings of each department and agency of the Government which it has never had before.

EMPLOYEES ON MILITARY LEAVE

About 50,000 postal employees are on military leave at this time, each one with a guaranty that he will get his former position back when he returns from the war. The department is suffering from a crippled manpower problem as a result of the departure of these 50,000 who have been supplanted by older and less efficient persons and in a good many instances by students taken from the schools.

The Post Office Department's estimates in the main were conservative and in line with Postmaster General Walker's determination to hold to the minimum of rigid necessity. Joseph F. Gartland, chairman of the Operating Board, who came before us representing Mr. Walker, said:

The Postmaster General wanted you to know that in presenting the estimates he has been mindful of your policy not to include items except those absolutely necessary for the efficient operation of the Service.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Indiana has expired. The gentleman has consumed 1 hour.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman be permitted to proceed for 10 additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

NO ADDITIONAL INSPECTORS

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Chairman, in keeping with this policy the Department for the first time in many years refrained from asking for any addition to its force of post-office inspectors.

The Bureau of Accounts requested an appropriation of \$523,700, an increase on a comparable basis of \$233,002 over its appropriation for 1945. This estimate covered a proposed additional block of 12 permanent employees and 56 temporary employees for a period of 1 year, to bring the postal employees' retirement records up to date. There never has been a time when the retirement records have not been in arrears and our subcommittee recognizes the importance of making them current, but we did not feel that it is necessary to achieve this goal at one stride. We fixed the appropria-

tion at \$375,000 and gave the Bureau authority to employ not to exceed 3 temporary experts without regard to civil-service laws at a rate of \$15,000 each per annum.

COMPENSATION TO POSTMASTERS

For compensation to postmasters we approved the full Budget estimate of \$59,773,000. The salaries of postmasters are fixed on July 1 of every year and are based on receipts of the respective post offices during the preceding calendar year. The obligations must be paid and the annual adjustment of salaries is purely a mathematical calculation. The amount suggested by the Department was approved in toto by the Budget, and we agreed to recommend it in this bill as being the closest ascertainable approximation to meet the requirements.

NO ADDITIONAL ASSISTANT POSTMASTERS

We disapproved an estimate for the appointment of 200 additional assistant postmasters. There are 2,955 post offices eligible for assistant postmasters which do not have them at this time. The Department would like to appoint an assistant postmaster at every one of these offices as soon as possible, but our subcommittee, very properly I think, is reluctant to approve large accretions to permanent personnel.

CLERKS' ESTIMATE APPROVED

For clerks, special clerks, supervisors, and mail handlers at first- and second-class post offices we approved the full Budget estimate of \$302,000,000. This is the largest item in the bill. It has been a long-standing policy to allow the estimate for clerks with the understanding that if it becomes necessary to employ additional clerks during the fiscal year the Department will do so and come to the Capitol for a deficiency appropriation. It is indicated that there will be a deficiency of \$18,628,079 in the clerks' appropriation for the current fiscal year.

CONTRACT STATION SERVICE

For the establishment of contract station service we allowed \$2,900,000, an increase of \$200,000 over the appropriation for the present year. These stations usually are located in drug stores, department stores, or similar places. They are a great convenience to the public and a great saving to the Post Office Department, but they are costing more now because the contractors are having difficulty getting help. They cannot hire girls as they used to at \$18 or \$20 a week. So the number of stations has been decreasing and the annual rate has been going up. There are now 2,875 of these stations, and it is expected that the appropriation we have approved will permit the establishment of 200 more.

CLERKS AT THIRD-CLASS OFFICES

We very willingly approved the full Budget estimate of \$11,492,000 for clerks at third-class post offices. The Budget had recommended to us the full amount requested by the Department. The salaries of these employees range from 14.3 cents to 32.8 cents an hour. As work in defense plants and private industry is readily available to them at 60 to 70 cents an hour, the service is being constantly disrupted by resignations. Under the law these clerks, of whom there are

15,000 or 16,000, must be paid not less than 75 percent of the standard allowance. Under the appropriation fixed those who have been paid below the standard rate will be raised to standard so that hereafter all will be on a 100-percent standard basis. There is much to be said in favor of legislation to give these employees a civil-service status with reasonable salaries. A proper comparison would be with village delivery carriers, who receive salaries ranging from \$1,150 to \$1,350 a year, while the top salary paid to clerks at third-class offices is only \$800 a year.

For Village Delivery Service we recommend \$375,000 as against an appropriation of \$1,261,000 for the present fiscal year. This is a rapidly diminishing service, due to the fact that many communities that have had village delivery have qualified for city delivery. Of the amount appropriated for this year it is estimated \$647,450 will be turned back into the Treasury. No village delivery services have been established since 1938, and there is no application for such service pending at the Department at this time. Whenever the receipts of a village delivery office reach \$10,000 the community can qualify for city delivery.

CITY DELIVERY CARRIERS

For city delivery carriers, the second largest block of employees in the Postal Service, we allowed \$172,000,000 against a budget estimate of \$174,000,000. On December 31 there were 63,144 positions in this service, and 4,850 vacancies, with a very poor prospect for recruitment to bring the force up to full strength. In making the relatively small cut we were influenced somewhat by the fact that an unobligated balance of \$9,222,900 for the fiscal year 1945 is indicated.

RURAL DELIVERY SERVICE

We now come to the Rural Delivery Service, for which we gave our sanction to the full Budget estimate of \$93,598,000, which also has the Department's approval. On December 31 last there were 32,122 rural routes, with 32,052 carriers serving 7,917,031 families, and the service was widely and equitably distributed throughout the United States. We carry in the language of the bill a provision requiring not less than \$200,000 of the appropriation to be spent for extensions and new service during the fiscal year 1946. Under this mandate the Department proposes the following program for 1946:

Extensions, existing routes.....	\$175,000
Extensions, result of consolidation.....	50,000
New routes.....	175,000
Total	400,000

STAR ROUTE SERVICE

The Star Route Service is operating this year with an unobligated balance of \$1,411,000 due partially to the fact that the Department overestimated the increase of obligations that would result from reletting the contracts in the second contract section on July 1 last. On the coming July 1, contracts will be relet in the first contract section and our subcommittee deemed it possible that the experience of the second section will be repeated there. The estimate presented

for the Star Route Service, \$19,500,000, represented an increase of \$1,311,000 over actual expenditures for 1945. We reduced the amount to \$19,150,000, believing that this cut of \$350,000 is entirely justifiable by the picture that was presented to us. The States that are included in the first contract section where contracts are soon to be readvertised are Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, and West Virginia. The annual rate in that section on July 1 last was \$3,975,541. The Post Office Department is lukewarm to a suggestion that the Star Route Service be abolished as a contract service and transferred to a salary system to be operated by regular civil-service employees, the same as other postal services. This change has been agitated for some time by the Star Carrier, the organ of the star-route carriers.

As a means of alleviating bad conditions that have long obtained in the Service, the Department does propose new legislation allowing the Postmaster General to renegotiate with the carrier at the end of the 4-year contract period for renewal of the existing contract for another 4 years; also permitting the Postmaster General to readjust the pay of a contractor when unforeseen conditions arise to make the pay inadequate. This arrangement existed during World War No. 1 and the Department states that it was satisfactory.

RAILROAD TRANSPORTATION

The railroad transportation and mail messenger service is running this year with an estimated deficiency of \$8,000,000, and we gave approval to the full Budget estimate of \$145,000,000, which is a decrease of \$1,180,000 below this year's estimated obligations. The mails have to be moved and whatever space is required to move them must be purchased, so the amount appropriated in our regular bill is not vitally important as any excess of cost must be, and will be, provided in deficiency appropriations. The unpredictable item is the amount of emergency space that will be required. The emergency space requirement is larger now than ever before in the history of the Government. The Department set up \$20,005,845 as the amount that will be necessary to pay for emergency service in 1946. The Budget Bureau reduced that amount \$2,745,000. Emergency space is paid for at the same rates as regular space.

For transportation of foreign mails, except by aircraft, we allowed \$400,000, the lowest appropriation in many years. The cost of this service has been drastically reduced due to an agreement entered into with the War Shipping Administration effective since July 1, 1942, whereby no compensation is paid by the Post Office Department for mails dispatched on vessels owned or operated by the War Shipping Administration. The appropriation for foreign mail transportation in 1940 was \$3,250,000. The appropriation for 1945 was \$575,000, and there will be an unobligated balance at the end of this year amounting to \$199,703.

FOREIGN COUNTRIES DELINQUENT IN SETTLEMENTS

We eliminated from the bill a proposed appropriation of \$1,500,000 for balances due to foreign countries on a showing that there is an available carry-over of \$2,241,000 which can be used for that purpose. When it comes to making settlements that are due to the United States many countries, especially in Europe, have been very slow in putting their money on the barrel head. Portugal owed us \$942,000, and after being behind in settlements over a year, a few days ago sent a check to the Department. Spain is over a year behind in her payments. Switzerland is a long way behind. Great Britain owes us \$470,092.37. The State Department tries to assist in making these collections, but so far the delinquent European nations have proved themselves to be very skillful in resisting diplomatic pressure.

FOREIGN AIR MAIL

For foreign air-mail transportation we allowed \$4,836,000, a cut of \$1,000,000 below the Budget of \$5,836,000. The amount spent under this appropriation during the first 5 months of the present fiscal year was only \$1,867,000. A survey of military mail showed that members of the armed forces received 6.96 pieces of mail and sent 6.04 pieces of mail a week. That is 13 pieces of mail per week for each member of the armed forces, or 7,774,000,000 per year. Of the 13 pieces of mail handled per week for each member of the armed forces about 5.9 pieces were what is termed "free soldier mail." On the basis of 11,500,000 men in the service 3,043,820,000 pieces of this type of mail were handled in 1944. Had postage of 3 cents been paid thereon, revenue in the amount of \$91,314,600 would have been paid thereon. However, a very large volume of the letters sent to soldiers go by air mail and pay the rate of 6 cents per half ounce.

The domestic air service is growing by leaps and bounds and our subcommittee was anxious to avoid doing anything that might cripple it. The Department asked the Budget for \$43,315,000 to carry on this service during the next fiscal year. The Budget approved the request in full and we have incorporated that amount in this bill. This is an increase of \$5,937,200 over all appropriations for 1945.

VAST GROWTH OF DOMESTIC AIR MAIL

The growing popularity of the domestic air mail service is evidenced by the astonishing rate by which the revenues from that source have increased, as shown by the following table of receipts from air mail:

1940.....	\$19,000,000
1941.....	24,000,000
1942.....	53,000,000
1943.....	63,000,000
1944.....	103,000,000

The domestic air-mail service went out of the red into the black in 1943, when there was a profit of about \$18,500,000.

The results of the increase of air-mail postage from 6 to 8 cents an ounce has confounded all of the prophets. The trend in the volume of air mail is still upward and revenues have been in-

creased one-third. The additional domestic air-mail service planned for next year will be confined to starting service on routes that have already been certificated by the Civil Aeronautics Board.

MANUFACTURE OF STAMPS AND STAMP PAPER

The Third Assistant Postmaster General and his associates came before us to justify an estimate of \$6,750,000 for the manufacture and distribution of stamps and stamped paper. We allowed \$6,500,000, which is an increase of \$107,000 over all obligations for that purpose in 1945. The income from the sale of stamps and stamped paper is the backbone of postal revenues. In the fiscal year 1944 it was \$787,835,823. The revenue from this source is estimated at \$909,988,893 for the fiscal year 1945 and \$969,153,000 for the fiscal year 1946. On account of the large number of new stamps the Philatelic Agency did a flourishing business last year. Its receipts were \$2,028,467.13, compared with \$594,599.78 in 1943, an increase of 241 percent. It was next to the best year in the agency's history, the peak being in 1935, when the receipts were \$2,340,484.20. The Postal Savings System continues to meet with popular favor. Deposits on June 30, 1944, were \$2,034,012,978, an increase of \$478,603,036 over deposits on June 30, 1943.

STAMP-VENDING MACHINES

The Office of the Fourth Assistant Postmaster General presented an estimate of \$1,000,000 to purchase stamp-vending devices and omnidenomination machines. No estimates were presented for this purpose in 1944 and 1945. It was proposed to spend the money in the proportion of two-thirds for stamp-vending devices and the balance for omnidenomination machines, which issue a sticker or a label for any amount of postage up to the capacity of the machine, usually \$9.99. The plan was to distribute these devices and machines in congested centers.

Our subcommittee realizes that these mechanical instruments are a convenience to the public and would be especially useful in these times of a dearth of manpower, but it was not entirely clear that priorities can be secured for their manufacture in the numbers contemplated. In view of these conditions, we thought that a conservative approach would be advisable and we allowed \$500,000, or one-half of the amount requested.

I have tried to present some of the principal high lights of this large bill and I thank you for your patience.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 20 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, this bill provides the funds to operate the Treasury Department and the Post Office Department. There is almost never a question involved with reference to the bill that relates to anything other than the amount of the funds that are required to handle properly the operations of these two departments. Having that in mind, the committee has gone over these estimates that have been submitted by the Budget and it has trimmed off the funds that it regarded as excess.

In some places perhaps they have not trimmed as much as I would like to see

trimmed. In other places they have done a very good job. The total trimming on both bills runs just a little bit under \$20,000,000. There are a very large number of items which could not be justified if we knew that the war in Europe was going to end before the 1st of July when these items become effective. On the other hand, looking at the situation which we face in connection with the war we would be bold if we undertook to say the war was going to be over before that date. Under the circumstances, we have to provide for a good many of these agencies with that in mind.

I am going through the bill rapidly and call attention to the items I believe could be cut down and curtailed to a marked extent, if the war was over. I believe the item of "Foreign funds control," amounting to \$2,000,000, could be very largely eliminated. The Division of Disbursements, which has activities in connection with the war, could be curtailed. The item of "Administering the public debt," amounting to \$84,250,000, could, in my opinion, be pretty well cut in two, if the war were over and we did not have to provide for bond drives and that sort of thing. But in this connection I want to call attention to this particular item and describe what has been done to it. I think what has been done to it is very largely the result of the examination that was given the public debt service a year ago when they were before the committee and the situations which were called to their attention with reference to the waste of funds. I am doing this particularly because I feel that when something of this kind happens where the Members of Congress are entitled to credit, it should be called to the attention of the general public. Here there has been a consolidation of the items relating to the production of bonds, their sale and disposition, and the payment of the bonds. Last year there were appropriations made involving practically \$116,000,000 in two separate items, one for what they call the Bureau of the Public Debt and the other for administering the sale of Government bonds. They called that Expenses of loan. That item was \$109,500,000. The other items involved a total of \$6,800,000, or a total of nearly \$116,000,000.

The total appropriation this year is \$85,050,000, or a saving of more than \$30,000,000, or more than 25 percent, in one appropriation. That has come almost entirely as a result of the hammering those people were given in the hearings of last year. We could not make the cut which we should have made last year without being accused of interfering with the war effort, but we did call attention to the facts and bring out the facts in such a way that the Department was obliged this year to come before the Budget with a program getting rid of a tremendous lot of waste and inefficiency. Every promoter was involved in this thing everywhere.

Other savings in this bill are minor as compared with that particular one. The Budget estimate submitted this time has been trimmed \$1,250,000 in addition to the cut that was made on that particular item.

There are other items involved in the bill, like the Treasurer's office, that could be very markedly curtailed if the war were over. I call attention to these things on the floor because I believe there should be a record of it right out in front, where those who happen to be sitting in the Congress when the war is over may have those things before them, that they may take advantage of the opportunity.

I believe the activities of the Bureau of Internal Revenue could be very markedly reduced if the war were over.

The Bureau of Engraving and Printing is another item that could stand that sort of thing, particularly with reference to guard force.

There is another item to which I wish to call attention. It is not an item that relates to a saving that may be made after the war is over, although the activity should not extend too long after the war is over. That is the surplus property disposal item. We have carried that item at \$15,000,000. We have made a cut there of a little better than 25 percent under Budget estimates, because we felt they would have all the money they would need to carry on the activities that should be carried on.

We found a very peculiar situation that had existed, although we were advised that it had been corrected as of about January 1. I think attention should be called to it and that the Department should be warned that the committee intends to watch that situation very closely. Large items of surplus property have been turned over to this unit for disposition. The items turned over month by month have exceeded the amounts they have disposed of. They have what they carry in their inventory as \$100,000,000 worth of stuff now. That is an inventory by themselves.

During the hearings we called attention to the situation and did everything that could be done to put pressure on them to get rid of those things immediately that are in scarce supply; that is, those things that were turned over to them, such as trucks, fire apparatus, and things of that character. We told them they should get rid of those things right away, that they should get rid of anything that was in short supply in this country right away, so that civilians would be as little handicapped in their lives as possible.

We found several things which I believe should be called to the committee's attention. For one of them, I shall have to go into other hearings to give you the whole story, but at the present time there are scattered over the country upward of \$50,000,000 worth of trucks and fire apparatus that belong to the Office of Civilian Defense, a lot of it in territory where there is not the slightest danger of war damage and a lot of it in territory where the things are not needed; yet the Office of Civilian Defense has not turned them over to the Surplus Property Custodian, not a single truck, not a single piece of fire apparatus, to be disposed of to civilian units that do need it. This is a very serious situation, because at this time our local units cannot buy fire apparatus of any description from manufacturers, and they almost never, except

in extreme cases, can get priorities for that purpose.

Mr. VURSELL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield at that point?

Mr. TABER. I yield.

Mr. VURSELL. What department of the Government would have the power to compel Mr. Martin, at the head of Civilian Defense, to turn this equipment over so that it could get into the hands of the public authorities that do need it?

Mr. TABER. I believe the Surplus Property Board created under the so-called surplus-property bill that was passed last fall could do that; I think they should do it. I do not believe this Congress should make any more appropriations for General Haskell and the rest of that crowd to operate the O. C. D. I think we should line that up and get rid of those things, such as fire apparatus. If fire apparatus is needed in the towns where it is presently located, well and good; let title be passed to the town authorities for a fair consideration on the basis of its present condition; and if it is not needed there, it ought to be turned in as surplus property so it can be placed where it is needed and will be used. I believe that every single thing they have ought to be liquidated and we ought to clean up on that activity. It has been an eyesore ever since it started and the further one gets into it the more sore the eye becomes. Now I am going to get into another matter, if I may, the question of the method of procedure on surplus-property disposal.

Mr. VURSELL. Before the gentleman gets into that will he permit another question or observation?

Mr. TABER. Yes.

Mr. VURSELL. The gentleman will recall that last year I made a considerable investigation to see whether we might be able to terminate the services of civilian defense, and testified before the gentleman's committee.

Mr. TABER. Yes.

Mr. VURSELL. They wanted to hang on and even made a request for \$2,830,000. Most of the heads of civilian defense all over the United States said that agency could be done away with and, as I recall, it was reduced to \$1,000,000.

Mr. TABER. An investigation of their own outfit by themselves showed that.

Mr. VURSELL. It was reduced to \$1,000,000 and I think when this thing comes up again it should be wiped off the board.

Mr. TABER. That is correct. They had an enormous amount of stuff in warehouses. How much they have right now I could not tell you, but whatever they have is too much.

Now, I want to get into this other question with reference to surplus property to which I intend to call attention. It has been the custom down to right recently and I have not the exact date in my head—it is right around the 1st of the year—for this surplus property set-up to inventory their stuff at a certain price when they took it in from the war agency or whatever agency declared it surplus, and then when they sold the stuff to reduce the inventory price down to the figure for which the stuff was sold. So that you cannot get any idea what they received for the

stuff anywhere near what they appraised it at themselves or not. Is my statement clear enough to be understood? That is the queerest way of doing business and keeping books I ever heard of.

Mr. VORYS of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. VORYS of Ohio. Let me see if I understand the gentleman correctly. He means under their system they would always be getting 100 percent value for their stuff because they would appraise it for whatever they sold it?

Mr. TABER. They would adjust their inventory after they made the sale to the amount of the sale. For instance, if they had that penknife and they appraised it at \$1 and sold it for 50 cents, they would thereafter change the inventory to 50 cents, so that the final inventory on the knife would be just the same as the price for which it was sold.

Mr. VURSELL. They balanced the budget that way.

Mr. TABER. They balanced their books that way. That is the queerest way of doing business I ever heard of. Maybe I have not had much experience with New Deal finances. That was a little bit beyond anything I had ever heard of, however.

They claim they have stopped that, but if they have not stopped it their necks ought to be wrung. There is no question in my mind but what they will be pretty well on their guard; however they still have more property coming in every day than goes out and right at a time when everything ought to be going out right away because of the enormous civilian demand there is and the lack of civilian supplies. I am hopeful they will do a little better on that sort of thing and get the stuff out, get it cleaned up, because that is what we passed that Surplus Property Act for. We passed that so that they could go ahead and do the job. That is what we in the Congress here want them to do.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. JENSEN. It has come to my attention that right at the present time there is so much surplus property coming in and being declared surplus that all the warehouses which have been up to this date available are now completely filled or almost completely filled with surplus property to the end that we now find ourselves in the position where the warehouses that have been housing these things that are not surplus are now so crowded that the necessary material is being stored outside in some places in order to make way for this surplus property.

The question is, Are we going to continue piling up surpluses and build new warehouses or are we going to start disposing of as much of this stuff as we can to make room for the things that are needed in the war effort, such as ammunition, food, clothing, and so forth? The thing that disturbs me and the folks in the Treasury Department today is this: We have this great surplus amount of

goods. Just what are they going to do with it? Are they going to build, as I said before, great big new warehouses or are they going to dispose of it and not build any more warehouses.

Mr. TABER. I do not believe there is any occasion to build any more warehouses. Frankly, I think that we have come to the point where that should not be done any more. As I stated a moment ago, I feel that it is up to the Surplus Property Unit to immediately get busy and clean up that situation and reduce the inventory that they now have. They have more goods on hand now than they can get rid of in 6 months at the rate they have been going. Instead of doing as they have in the past, every item should be sold inside of 3 months from the day it is turned over to them.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. TABER. I yield.

Mr. JENSEN. The people who have this job of disposing of the surpluses are rather undecided as to just what and how much they should dispose of until the boys come back who, without a doubt, will want to buy some of these surplus goods, and they are going to feel that they are entitled to the chance of purchasing some of it.

Mr. TABER. What kind of surplus goods are there that they want to buy that would not exist after the war is over? I do not know what they would be. I cannot imagine. I cannot imagine how there would be such pressure as that. It would simply wreck the economy entirely if the Government should hang onto those goods. There are going to be so many trucks turned loose by the Army when the war is over that there will be plenty of them at the time these boys come back. Frankly, I do not know of any goods that the Army, or the Navy, or the entire defense agency could declare surplus that there will not be plenty of.

Mr. JENSEN. Only for this reason, that the goods that are made after the war is over, and sent out through the regular channels of trade will, without a doubt, be sold for maybe three or four times more than the goods that are now in storage and are declared surplus; that is, comparable goods.

Mr. TABER. But there will be so many things that the soldiers who come back will not be able to absorb. They will not be able to absorb 10 percent of the stuff that is left when the war is over. That is where your trouble is. That is why they should not keep the stuff, and that is why it is not in their interest to keep it because if we do, our markets will be destroyed and there will not be anything for the folks to do.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from Nebraska.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. I think the attention of the House should be called to the fact that while we have these surpluses and we should get rid of them, the factories are working 24 hours a day making more of the same material; the very things we are selling as surplus now.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from New York has expired.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 2 additional minutes.

That is true to a large extent. This bill as a whole is way below what it will be ultimately, because we will have to add at least \$20,000,000 to the Treasury's bill on account of the bonus bill or overtime pay bill or whatever they call it, when the time comes that that is renewed.

In the Post Office Department, because of all those different statutes, we shall be obliged to add practically \$90,000,000. If that bill which passed the House last December becomes law, adding \$300 or \$400 to the salaries of clerks and carriers, we are going to add \$90,000,000 to the Post Office expenses, so that we bid fair to add to this budget of \$1,057,000,000 in the neighborhood of \$180,000,000, making a total of \$1,237,000,000. In my opinion, that will be way beyond the postal receipts, and I cannot see any possibility of a postal surplus.

Mr. Chairman, I think that gives the House a little picture of what I had in mind in connection with this bill.

Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 hour to the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. KEEFE].

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Chairman, we have before us today a bill providing appropriations for the Post Office and Treasury Departments for the fiscal year 1946. The estimates and justifications submitted in support of the various items of appropriation contained in this bill have been most carefully scrutinized by the subcommittee and by the full Committee on Appropriations under the skillful leadership and direction of the distinguished chairman of the subcommittee, the Honorable Louis LUDLOW. May I say at the outset that it has been a great pleasure to serve upon this subcommittee because of the nonpartisan character of its work. The distinguished ranking minority member, the Honorable JOHN TABER, of New York, with his long years of association with the work of this subcommittee, is able to turn the spotlight of searching inquiry on almost all of the items contained in this bill. I would feel remiss in my duty if I did not advise the membership of the Congress of the splendid spirit of cooperation that has always existed upon this subcommittee and the intensely active part that the members have played in bringing this bill before you.

There are many things that I would like to discuss, but time will not permit. Generally, let it be said that the Post Office Department, from the Postmaster General down to the star route and rural carriers, is doing a magnificent job under tremendous difficulties. Despite all of the impacts of the war, despite all of the tremendously increased volume of mail, despite shortages of equipment and manpower, the Post Office Department has all in all performed in a most remarkable manner. The clerks and carriers have performed in accordance with the best traditions of the Postal Service, and are entitled to wage increases which have long been denied them. I sincerely trust that the Post Office and Post Roads Committee will promptly report a bill that

will afford suitable and proper recognition to these faithful public servants.

Mr. COLE of Missouri rose.

Mr. KEEFE. I cannot yield at this time.

Mr. COLE of Missouri. I just want to tell the gentleman we have such a bill under consideration, and it will probably be reported out soon.

Mr. KEEFE. I am very happy to learn that that is the case.

The Post Office Department is truly a great service institution, the expenses of which are paid by the public through their purchase of postal services. There is an overwhelming demand upon the part of the public itself that the faithful and patient postal employees be given suitable and proper salary increases commensurate with the work which they are doing and with increases in the cost of living.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will count. [After counting.] Seventy-five Members are present, not a quorum. The Clerk will call the roll.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

[Roll No. 24]

Adams	Ellsworth	Patterson
Andresen,	Elsaesser	Peterson, Fla.
August H.	Fogarty	Pfeifer
Bailey	Fuller	Philbin
Baldwin, Md.	Gallagher	Phillips
Barrett, Pa.	Gardner	Ploesser
Bender	Gearhart	Price, Fla.
Biemiller	Goodwin	Reed, N. Y.
Bishop	Gorski	Resa
Blackney	Granger	Rich
Bradley, Mich.	Gwinn, N. Y.	Richards
Brumbaugh	Hays	Rivers
Buckley	Hébert	Robertson, Va.
Burgin	Heldinger	Robison, Ky.
Carnahan	Hill	Rogers, Mass.
Case, N. J.	Hinshaw	Rogers, N. Y.
Celler	Hoeven	Rowan
Chapman	Johnson,	Sadowski
Clark	Luther A.	Shafer
Clements	Jonkman	Sharp
Coffee	Kelley, Pa.	Sheridan
Colmer	Kirwan	Simpson, Pa.
Corbett	LaFollette	Somers, N. Y.
Courtney	Landis	Sumner, Ill.
Crawford	LeFevre	Summers, Tex.
Curtis	McDonough	Thomas, Tex.
Daughton, Va.	McGehee	Tolan
Dawson	May	Weichel
Douglas, Calif.	Morgan	West
Douglas, Ill.	Morrison	Whitten
Eaton	Norton	Winter
Elliott		

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. PRIEST, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that that Committee having had under consideration the bill (H. R. 2252) making appropriations for the Treasury and Post Office Departments for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes, and finding itself without a quorum, he had directed the roll to be called, when 337 Members answered to their names, a quorum, and he submitted herewith the names of the absentees to be spread upon the Journal.

The Committee resumed its sitting.

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Chairman, the Treasury Department, struggling with problems of a magnitude undreamed of a few years back, is in the over-all picture, staffed and manned by men and

women of courage, rare intelligence, and distinction. I have nothing but praise for the manner in which the functions of this great department of government have been carried on. In my judgment, it is simply amazing that the Department has been able to attract and keep men of such outstanding character and ability. The tremendous problems of finance have been met with courage and fidelity. The people of the country are entitled to know that from the Secretary of the Treasury down through the long list of administrative assistants and heads of bureaus and agencies, the work of this great department of government has been met in a manner that should challenge the admiration of the people of the country, regardless of political affiliation. This department of government is again in the truest sense a pure service organization charged with the responsibility of administering the vast and complex problems of finance and public debt transactions. In the over-all picture, it is my profound judgment that they are doing a good job and that they are cooperating in a splendid manner on all fronts in a supremely desperate effort to preserve the financial integrity of our Nation. The whole problem of Federal finance is so complicated and is such a labyrinth of detail and connected services that it terrifies the average man when attempting to understand it.

I shall not attempt to go into the intricacies of all of the agencies involved under the jurisdiction of the Treasury Department. My attention has been challenged by one specific matter that I want to discuss in some detail this afternoon. The books of the Treasury indicate that as of December 31, 1944, there were \$12,963,395,088.15 of par amount of securities issued by Government corporations or agencies guaranteed by the United States Government. Of this amount, the Treasury Department held \$11,493,719,623.79. The balance of \$1,469,675,464.36 is held by banks and individuals. Of this vast total of Government corporation securities outstanding, \$1,841,982,378.13 represents the total par amount of securities issued by the Commodity Credit Corporation. The Treasury Department holds \$1,155,000,000 of these securities; \$686,982,378.13 is held by banks or individuals. I was intrigued by this picture and in view of the fact that the Congress is about to pass upon a bill proposing to extend the life of the Commodity Credit Corporation for another 2 years and to extend its borrowing authority from three to five billions of dollars, I felt that it might be well, for the information of the Congress and the people of the United States, to discuss the history, background, and operations of this giant corporation.

How did the Commodity Credit Corporation come into being? The facts disclose that on October 16, 1933, the President issued Executive Order No. 6340, authorizing the formation of a corporation to be known as the Commodity Credit Corporation. In this Executive order, the President described the acute emergency existing in the country and listed the various legislative enactments of the Congress designed to pro-

vide the relief necessary to protect the general welfare of the people. These enactments so listed by the President are as follows:

1. The Agricultural Adjustment Act, approved May 12, 1933.
2. The National Industrial Recovery Act, approved June 16, 1933.
3. The Federal Emergency Relief Act of 1933, approved May 12, 1933.
4. Reconstruction Finance Corporation Act, approved June 22, 1932.
5. The Federal Farm Loan Act, approved July 17, 1916.
6. The Farm Credit Act of 1933, approved June 16, 1933.
7. The Emergency Relief and Construction Act of 1932, approved July 21, 1932.

The Executive order further recites:

Whereas in order effectively and efficiently to carry out the provisions of said acts, it is expedient that a corporation be organized with such powers and functions as may be necessary to accomplish the purposes of said acts: Now, therefore, under and by virtue of the authority vested in me by the National Industrial Recovery Act of June 16, 1933,

It is hereby ordered, That an agency, to-wit, a corporation, under the laws of Delaware, be created, said corporation to be named the Commodity Credit Corporation.

The Executive order directs that the capital structure shall consist of 30,000 shares of the par value of \$100 each. It directs that the board of directors shall be composed of eight members and names them. It directs that the Secretary of Agriculture and the Governor of the Farm Credit Administration form the Corporation and provide for such articles of incorporation and bylaws as they shall deem requisite and necessary to define the methods by which said Corporation shall conduct its business. The Secretary of Agriculture and the Governor of the Farm Credit Administration were directed to subscribe for all of the capital stock amounting to \$3,000,000. The order provided that the President would provide them with the funds necessary for their use out of an appropriation of \$100,000,000 authorized by section 220 of Public, No. 67, Seventy-third Congress, known as the National Industrial Recovery Act, and made by the Fourth Deficiency Act, fiscal year 1933, approved June 16, 1933.

It will thus be noted that the President's power to issue such an Executive order had its genesis in Public, No. 67, Seventy-third Congress. Section 2 of that act, upon which the President relied as authority for the creation of this Corporation, reads as follows:

(a) To effectuate the policy of this title, the President is hereby authorized to establish such agencies, to accept and utilize such voluntary and uncompensated services, to appoint, without regard to the provisions of the civil-service law, such officers and employees, and to utilize such Federal officers and employees, and with the consent of the State, such State and local officers and employees, as he may find necessary, to prescribe their authorities, duties, responsibilities, and tenure, and, without regard to the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, to fix the compensation of any officers and employees so appointed.

(c) This title shall cease to be in effect, and any agency established hereunder shall cease to exist, at the expiration of 2 years after the date of enactment of this act or sooner if the President shall by proclamation, or the Con-

gress shall by joint resolution, declare that the emergency recognized by section 1 has ended.

It is interesting to note at the outset that the authority to issue the Executive order providing for the creation of the Commodity Credit Corporation was based upon an act which the Supreme Court of the United States held to be unconstitutional in the case of *Schlechter et al. v. The United States*, decided on May 27, 1935, and reported in 295 United States 495. It is also worthy of note that following the decision of the Supreme Court just referred to, the President by Executive Order No. 7252, effective January 1, 1936, terminated the N. R. A. and all of its activities which had been set up pursuant to the provisions of Public, No. 67, Seventy-third Congress, known as the N. I. R. A. Act.

It is also interesting to note that although the authority for the original creation of the Commodity Credit Corporation no longer exists, the Commodity Credit Corporation continues as an agency of Government with constantly enlarged powers. Pursuant to the Executive Order No. 6340, articles of organization were filed in Wilmington, Del., as the basis for chartering a Delaware corporation to be known as the Commodity Credit Corporation. It is interesting to note that although the N. I. R. A. Act limited its own life and that of any corporation or agency organized pursuant to its authority to 2 years, that the articles of organization filed with the State of Delaware provide in paragraph 7 thereof that the corporation shall have perpetual existence. The corporate authority set out in the articles of incorporation is almost as broad as the universe. After reading these articles and the bylaws subsequently adopted to govern its actions, I can think of no act that this corporation could not legally perform. Thus, pursuant to an Executive order, a private corporation organized under the laws of the State of Delaware, came into being. It was organized for the sole purpose of performing purely Federal functions.

The very thought of delegating to a private State corporation the performance of purely Federal functions has always raised in my mind a question as to the initial legality of the entire proceeding. I note that Mr. Robert H. Shields, Solicitor of the Department of Agriculture, when testifying before the Committee on Banking and Currency in reference to H. R. 2725—superseded by H. R. 2869—a bill to continue the Commodity Credit Corporation as an agency of the United States, made this statement, appearing on page 116 of the hearings:

There may very well have been some doubt as to the validity of this Corporation in the beginning. That was recognized when the problem of extending the Corporation in 1935 was brought to the attention of this committee, but in 1935 the Congress recognized the extension of this Corporation with its Delaware charter and authorized the life of this Corporation to be continued as an agency of the United States for 2 years. When the matter was before this committee in 1935, I believe, a member of the committee raised a question as to the original validity of the establishment of this Corpora-

tion, and Mr. Stanley Reed, who was then general counsel of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, I believe, indicated there might have once been some doubt as to the origin of the Corporation. When on January 31, 1935, the Congress continued the Corporation as it then existed as an agency of the United States, I do not believe from that time on there could possibly be any question as to the status of this Delaware Corporation as an agency of the United States to carry out all the powers that were incorporated by reference in the act of January 31, 1935.

Thus it will appear at the beginning that although the original incorporation of the Commodity Credit Corporation might have been successfully challenged as an illegal act, it is now contended by the Solicitor for the Department of Agriculture that Congress has cured that defect by recognizing it as a Federal agency and by ratifying the acts by which it was created. Whether this be true or not, a serious question arises at once as to the Federal-State relationship and the investment in a private State corporation of tremendous power in the performance of pure Federal functions.

It seems to me that at the very outset of this discussion we are confronted with the necessity for a thorough survey of this field. Why should the Federal Government find it necessary to create such a large number of private corporations chartered under various State laws to perform pure Federal functions? One fact stands out—through the exercise of this facility Congress has lost a great deal of its power over the fiscal affairs of the Nation. An investigation should be instituted to determine what, if any, effect changes in the laws of the States chartering these corporations might have upon their operations. In view of the vast complexity of the private corporate structure involved in the transaction of Federal public business, it seems to me that this whole subject should be the basis of a far-reaching and searching examination. I am fully aware that the Byrd committee has gone into this matter to some extent and has recently issued a report. I am also aware that certain legislation is now pending which touches this general problem. I am also aware that the bill separating the R. F. C. from the Department of Commerce, in section 5, provides for some control by the General Accounting Office over all Government corporations. In my judgment, however, these activities are not sufficient to solve the vast and complex problems that have arisen due to the tremendous growth in recent years of this unusual facility of Government.

A mere inspection of the number and character of the corporations organized to carry on Federal public business should be proof in itself of the necessity for congressional examination into their activities. It may well be that there is no sound reason why State chartered corporations should be set up to perform pure Federal functions except that this vehicle provides a means for bypassing a large measure of congressional scrutiny. This is indicated in recent hearings on the Treasury appropriation

bill when I asked Mr. Bell, Under Secretary of the Treasury, this question:

Can you conceive of any reason why all these functions that are being performed by this Delaware corporation could not be performed by direct agencies of the United States Government?

His answer was:

I think, Mr. KEEFE, generally speaking, that some functions of the Corporation could be conducted by the regular agencies of the Government if Congress would give them the broad authority and flexibility that they give to the Corporation. It is provided by statute that a corporation can sue and be sued, and you would have to give to other agencies conducting the operations that authority. They exercise flexibility in the appointment of their personnel. Of course, they have not come under the General Accounting Office until more recent legislation provided for the Commodity Credit Corporation, and in one or two other instances, I think.

Mr. KEEFE. They do not operate under the provisions of the Civil Service Act in the selection of their personnel?

Mr. BELL. No; as a rule, they do not. That is one of the instances I stated where they do exercise flexibility of control.

Mr. Chairman, I insert at this point a list of Government corporations as furnished by the Treasury Department:

SECTION III. GOVERNMENT CORPORATIONS BY PRINCIPAL FEATURES

Government corporations may be divided into 3 general groups, as follows: (a) The 40 corporations whose activities are supervised by governmental agencies; (b) the 4 independently operated corporations; and (c) the 11 corporations in which the Government may have a proprietary interest or a contractual relation.

There follows a list of the Government corporations which fall within the groups indicated above as (a) and (b). Also set forth below are the principal features of all Government corporations. The enumeration list is set up on the present basis of functional control. The list by principal features follows the basis of financial control as shown in table 1 and table 2.

CORPORATIONS WITH SUPERVISING AGENCY

(If State-incorporated, with State of incorporation after each such corporation)

Agriculture: Commodity Credit Corporation (Delaware); Farm Credit Administration: Banks for cooperatives (1 central, 12 regional), Federal intermediate credit banks (12), Federal land banks (12), production credit corporations (12), regional agricultural credit corporations (1); Federal Crop Insurance Corporation (in liquidation); Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation; Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation (Delaware).

Commerce, Secretary of: Reconstruction Finance Corporation; Defense Plant Corporation, Defense Supplies Corporation, Metals Reserve Company, Rubber Reserve Company, War Damage Corporation, Federal National Mortgage Association, RFC, Mortgage Company, The (Maryland); Disaster Loan Corporation; Inland Waterways Corporation; Warrior River Terminal Company (Alabama).

Interior: Virgin Islands Company, The (Virgin Islands).

Justice: Federal Prison Industries, Inc.

War: United States Spruce Production Corporation (in liquidation) (Washington).

Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs (all Delaware); Institute of Inter-American Affairs, Institute of Inter-American Transportation, Inter-American Educational Foundation, Inc., Inter-American Navigation Corporation (in liquidation), Prencinradio, Inc.

Foreign Economic Administration: Car-goes, Inc. (Lend-Lease) (New York), Export-

Import Bank of Washington (District of Columbia), Petroleum Reserves Corporation, Rubber Development Corporation (Delaware), United States Commercial Company.

War Production Board: Smaller War Plants Corporation.

National Housing Agency: Federal Public Housing Authority; Defense Homes Corporation (Maryland); Federal Home Loan Bank Administration; Federal home loan banks (12), Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation, Home Owners' Loan Corporation (in liquidation), United States Housing Corporation (in liquidation) (New York).

INDEPENDENT CORPORATIONS

Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.
Panama Railroad Company (New York).
Tennessee Valley Authority: Tennessee Valley Associated Cooperatives, Inc. (Tennessee).

In addition to this long list, I am advised by the Comptroller General of the United States that there are some 10 additional corporations not listed therein. These are:

First. Colonial Mica, New Jersey corporation.

Second. Copper Recovery Corporation, Delaware.

Third. Federal Subsistence Home-steads Corporation, Delaware.

Fourth. Puerto Rico Cement Corporation, Puerto Rico.

Fifth. Smithsonian Institution, chartered under section 5579, R. S., as amended, 20 United States Code 41.

Sixth. Steel Recovery Corporation, Delaware.

Seventh. Textile Foundation, Inc., chartered by act of June 10, 1930, 15 United States Code 501.

Eighth. War Emergency Pipelines, Inc., no information available.

Ninth. War Hemp Industries, Inc., Delaware.

Tenth. War Materials, Inc., Delaware.

Thus it should be evident that the utilization of the vehicle of private State corporations as a facility for the transaction of Federal public business is growing by leaps and bounds; and unless something is done about it promptly, Congress will find itself quite impotent to deal effectively with the tremendous labyrinth of complications arising through the use of this method of transacting public business.

The Commodity Credit Corporation illustrates the character of this problem. Let us make further inquiry into its operations. After the first 2-year extension of its life, made pursuant to an act of Congress approved January 31, 1935, the President issued Executive Order No. 7174, in which he required certain agencies and instrumentalities of the United States to submit estimates to the Bureau of the Budget of expenditures for administrative expenses. Included in this list was the Commodity Credit Corporation. Thus, it is apparent that since 1935 Congress has passed upon requests of the Commodity Credit Corporation for expenditure of its own funds for administrative expenses.

It will also be noted that pursuant to Public Law No. 749, of the Seventy-fourth Congress, the Congress by legislative enactment provided that the Commodity Credit Corporation and certain other agencies should not incur any obligations for administrative expenses

except pursuant to an annual appropriation specifically therefor. Thus it will be seen that the Congress itself recognized this Delaware corporation as a Federal agency by legislating in reference to it. The original capital structure was \$3,000,000. This, however, did not provide sufficient working funds. Under the provisions of Public Law 439 of the Seventy-fourth Congress an increase in the capital stock of the Commodity Credit Corporation of \$97,000,000 was authorized. This law directed the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to subscribe for and acquire this additional \$97,000,000 worth of stock. The R. F. C. subscribed for this stock and paid \$97,000,000 into the Commodity Credit Corporation. Funds for the purchase of this stock were provided by the issuance of notes of the R. F. C. Thus the capital of the Commodity Credit Corporation was raised to \$100,000,000. Three million of the stock was held by the Governor of the Farm Credit Administration and the Secretary of Agriculture, and ninety-seven million was held by the R. F. C. Thereafter, on March 22, 1938, the President by Executive order directed the R. F. C. to turn this stock over to the Secretary of the Treasury. He also directed that the three million of stock also be turned over to the Secretary of the Treasury. Thus the R. F. C. by Executive order was stripped of this asset. Later the R. F. C. came to the Congress and secured legislative authority to write off this \$97,000,000, together with many other items of investment held in its portfolio amounting to a total of \$2,780,000,000. These assets were then transferred to the Treasury, and the loss to the R. F. C. was assumed by the Treasury.

We now find the entire \$100,000,000 worth of stock of the Commodity Credit Corporation held by the Secretary of the Treasury. In the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, the Commodity Credit Corporation was authorized to make loans on agricultural commodities. This law was approved February 16, 1938. Thereafter and on March 8, 1938, Public Law 442 of the Seventy-fifth Congress was passed, providing, among other things, that the capital of the Commodity Credit Corporation should be maintained unimpaired at \$100,000,000. It is very important to study this act carefully. It provided that all of the rights of the United States arising out of the ownership of stock in the Commodity Credit Corporation should be exercised by the President or such officer as he might designate. Thus is found authorization to the President to switch and transfer the stock of the Commodity Credit Corporation at will.

This law further provided for \$500,000,000 of borrowing authority for the Corporation. Another very important provision is found in the authorization to the Secretary of the Treasury in his discretion to purchase any obligations of the Commodity Credit Corporation and to use as a public debt transaction the proceeds from the sale of any securities issued under the Second Liberty Bond Act, as amended. The Second Liberty

Bond Act, as amended, in substance provided that the Secretary of the Treasury, with the approval of the President, is authorized to borrow from time to time on the credit of the United States, and to provide for the purchase, retention, or refunding of any outstanding bonds, notes, certificates of indebtedness, or Treasury bills. Public Law 442, Seventy-fifth Congress, simply extended this act so as to cover obligations of the Commodity Credit Corporation. Thus we find, as a result of congressional action, a corporation organized under the laws of the State of Delaware with \$100,000,000 of capital structure and authority to issue its obligations up to \$500,000,000, fully guaranteed as to payment of principal and interest by the United States Government. We also find the Corporation authorized to present its obligations directly to the Treasury for purchase, and authority given to the Treasury to purchase these obligations out of funds derived by or from the sale of securities issued pursuant to authority of the Second Liberty Loan Act, as amended.

Thus we find that the Congress on three different occasions has appropriated an aggregate of \$215,522,768.29 in restoring impairments of the capital structure of this Corporation. It should be pointed out that in the years 1940 and 1942, the Corporation paid into the Treasury alleged surpluses aggregating \$71,572,244.69, so that the net drain upon the Treasury was \$143,950,523.60. It is interesting to note how these profits and losses are determined. Under Public Law 442 of the Seventy-fifth Congress, it was provided that the Secretary of the Treasury should make an appraisal of all the assets and liabilities of the Commodity Credit Corporation each year. The value of its assets was to be determined insofar as possible on the basis of "market prices at the time of appraisal." The law provided that in the event any such appraisal should establish that the net worth of the Corporation was less than \$100,000,000, then the Secretary of the Treasury, on behalf of the United States, was directed to restore the amount of such capital impairment by a contribution to the Commodity Credit Corporation in the amount of such impairment, and a continuing appropriation was made commencing with the fiscal year 1938 to take care of the matter. It is interesting to note in this connection that section 2 of Public Law 442 provides that in the event the appraisal should establish that the net worth of the Commodity Credit Corporation is in excess of \$100,000,000, "such excess shall as soon as practicable after such appraisal be deposited in the Treasury by the Commodity Credit Corporation and shall be credited to miscellaneous receipts. The Secretary of the Treasury is directed as soon as practicable to use any amount so deposited to retire an equivalent amount of the public debt, which amount shall be in addition to any other amount to be used for such purpose."

What an altruistic vision the legislators had in 1938. Evidently they conceived a vision of reduction of the na-

tional debt through utilization of the profits to be achieved through the operations of the Commodity Credit Corporation. It might be well to inquire how much of the public debt was actually retired through the utilization of such methods. Public Law 147, Seventy-seventh Congress, approved July 1, 1941, changed the method by which the Secretary of the Treasury appraised the assets of the Commodity Credit Corporation and provided that the appraisal of assets should be on the basis of the cost, including not more than 1 year of carrying charges or the average market prices of such assets for a period of 12 months ending with March 31 of each year, whichever is less.

Thus, it will be noted that instead of appraising the assets of the Corporation on the basis of market value at the time of the appraisal in order to determine profit or loss, the value is now to be determined on the basis of cost, including 1 year of carrying charges or the average market prices during the 12-month period prior to March 31. This change in the law might have far-reaching effects in view of the tremendous stocks of cotton and other commodities held by the Commodity Credit Corporation, the market prices of which at present are far in excess of the cost. The use of such figures might disclose a large profit to the Corporation rather than any impairment of its capital and require payment of the profit into the Treasury of the United States. The amendment just referred to, it would seem, would tend to relieve the Corporation of this responsibility and make available to it increased funds in the operation of its subsidy programs.

On April 25, 1939, the President submitted to the Congress Reorganization Plan No. I, which became effective July 1, 1939. In this plan he transferred the Commodity Credit Corporation, the Farm Credit Administration, and the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation to the Department of Agriculture. Thus we find the Commodity Credit Corporation transferred lock, stock, and barrel to the Department of Agriculture, and on August 7, 1939, he issued an Executive order transferring the capital stock from the Secretary of the Treasury to the Secretary of Agriculture. Thereafter the record discloses many acts of Congress relating to the Commodity Credit Corporation—acts extending the life of the Corporation, providing funds for its administrative expenses, making appropriations for impairment of its capital structure, and providing for a broad expansive aid to agriculture. Finally, we find an Executive order dated October 3, 1942, No. 9250, in which the President recited:

By virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and the statutes, and particularly by the act of October 2, 1942, entitled "An act to amend the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942 to aid in preventing inflation, and for other purposes," as President of the United States and Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy, and in order to control as far as possible inflationary tendencies and the vast dislocations attendant thereon, which threaten our military ef-

fort and our domestic economic structure, and for the more effective prosecution of the war, it is hereby ordered as follows.

Then follows provision for the creation of the Office of Director of Economic Stabilization with power to this office set forth in title 5, providing that the Director may direct any Federal department or agency, including but not limited to, the Department of Agriculture—including the Commodity Credit Corporation and the Surplus Marketing Administration—the Department of Commerce, the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, and so forth, to use its authority to subsidize and to purchase for resale if such measures are necessary to insure the maximum necessary production and distribution of any commodity or to maintain ceiling prices or prevent a price rise inconsistent with the purposes of this order.

Certainly, the President, in issuing this Executive order, left nothing out as the basis for his authority to issue it. He claimed it by virtue of authority in the Constitution and the statutes, particularly the Price Control Act of 1942. He claimed the authority as President of the United States and as Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy. Certainly, if the authority was not to be found in one place it could be found in another. Here, therefore, we find a direct order of the President directing the payment of subsidies. To those who have asked where these agencies received their authority to pay subsidies, I call your attention specifically to this Executive order. You should bear in mind that the Commodity Credit Corporation is specifically included among the agencies that may be authorized by the Director of Economic Stabilization to pay subsidies. Thereafter, pursuant to Executive Order 9322, the Food Production Administration, the Food Distribution Administration, the Commodity Credit Corporation, and Extension Service are consolidated within the Department of Agriculture and the Administration of Food Production and Distribution was consolidated under the direction and supervision of an Administrator; Judge Marvin Jones is that Administrator.

We now find that Judge Jones is also the directing head of the Commodity Credit Corporation. Thus, by Executive order, we find created the office of War Food Administrator, who has complete charge of the operations of the Commodity Credit Corporation, the Extension Service, the Food Distribution Administration, and the Food Production Administration. All of the assets, powers, and duties of these organizations are in effect vested in one man, subject only to direction from the Director of Economic Stabilization. The Director of Economic Stabilization has the power to direct the Commodity Credit Corporation among other organizations to pay subsidies. The Commodity Credit Corporation has authority to pledge the credit of the United States to the extent of \$3,000,000,000 under existing law and is asking authority to have that authority extended to \$5,000,000,000. What a tremendous power over the lives and fortunes of the

people of America is thus placed in the hands of one man.

Judge Marvin Jones, in consultation with the Director of Economic Stabilization, has power to control the economic life of the Nation. They may pay or deny subsidies. They can control the entire food program. They can purchase entire crops, regulate prices and profits, and control the markets of the Nation. Congress, by successive and cumulative acts, together with Executive orders of the President, has brought this situation into being. The responsibility, therefore, for the economic well-being of a large segment of our population rests in the hands of two men.

Let us take a specific case to illustrate this point: The War Food Administration is demanding increased production of milk. The O. P. A. has placed ceilings upon the price of milk and milk products. There is a tremendous demand for dairy products which, unless curbed in some manner, would cause inflationary price rises in the market places which the stabilization program seeks to prevent. Therefore Judge Jones, after consulting with and securing the approval of the Director of Economic Stabilization, decides that it is necessary to pay a subsidy to the producers of milk in order to insure maximum production and to maintain ceiling prices to the consumer. Judge Jones then determines how much the subsidy shall be. A variable schedule of payments is provided so that farmers in one locality get a specific subsidy payment and farmers in another locality get a different specified subsidy payment. For example, the farmers throughout the Nation at the present time are receiving subsidy payments which run from a low of 60 cents per hundred to a high of 90 cents per hundred pounds of milk produced. Under an order released February 14, 1945, the War Food Administration, with the approval of the Director of Economic Stabilization, announced tentative plans for the continuance of dairy production payments through the last 9 months of 1945. They proposed to pay from a low of 25 cents per hundred to a high of 55 cents per hundred in the months of April, May, and June, which represents a tremendous reduction as compared with the subsidy payments made in the same period last year. They proposed to pay from 35 to 65 cents per hundred during July, August, and September, and from October through December, 60 to 90 cents per hundred.

The payments from April through September for 1945 are substantially less than the amounts paid last year. What this will do to production remains to be seen.

As bearing upon this question, I shall insert at this point a letter received by me yesterday from Mr. William O. Perdue, general manager of the Pure Milk Products Cooperative, located at the city of Fond du Lac, Wis. This is the largest milk cooperative in the United States. Mr. Perdue, who had some 9 years' experience in the Milk Marketing Division of the Department of Agriculture, and who is now the manager of this great cooperative, is one of the outstanding

authorities in this country on this subject. Because of this, his letter has great significance. His letter is as follows:

PURE MILK PRODUCTS COOPERATIVE,
Fond du Lac, Wis., February 19, 1945.

Hon. FRANK B. KEEFE,
Member of Congress,
Old House Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. CONGRESSMAN: I am enclosing a copy of the official announcement of the dairy-production payments for April-December 1945.

First, may I say that Pure Milk Products Cooperative is the largest strictly bargaining milk cooperative in the United States. Our annual production for our members last year was well over a billion pounds of milk. Our members increased their production for 1944 better than 5 percent.

My interest here is for our members and the other producers of milk in Wisconsin and the Nation as a whole, as well as the problems of supplying the volume of milk needed to successfully meet the demands of our Nation.

I have a keen sense of responsibility and a burning desire to serve my country, so please bear these facts in mind as I bring this problem to your attention.

The War Food Administration has asked the producers of milk for this Nation to produce 120,500,000,000 pounds of milk for 1945. This will be a miraculous achievement if it can be done in the face of labor shortage for dairy farmers.

I am deeply concerned with this problem, and I know every Member of our Wisconsin congressional delegation is, too. I want to do all in my power to help provide Wisconsin's share of the milk needed, and I will, come what may. I know you can depend on the farmers to deliver the quota set for them. This is nothing new, however; this has been the case since the beginning of the year.

May I remind you that farmers didn't pledge to our Commander in Chief that they would not go on strike during the war? There was no need for such a pledge. Everyone knew they could depend on the farmer for all the food and fiber needed until he drops in his tracks trying to meet the quotas set. He is not now, and never has, given thought to strike. In view of these important facts, it seems to me he should have just a crumb off the table.

He has been deceived more in this war than any other segment of our society, while at the same time he has given as fully or more to the needs of our forces.

In 1941 he was promised a guaranty of good price for his milk. You remember how we encouraged him to produce. He did, and by October, November, and December of 1941 his price in Wisconsin had risen to \$2.25 per hundredweight for manufactured milk use. Then came the first break of the solemn pledge. His price in the flush of the production fell to \$1.72 per hundredweight, and after months of disastrous prices, the plan changed. I'll not take your time to review all the picture.

I will take you now to 1944, when we were still desperate for milk. After having been denied a fair price at the market place, farmers were subjected to either the taking of a subsidy, or quit. They were too loyal to their country to quit, so they took the subsidy, even though it was being announced by the War Food Administration month by month as to what the next month's rate of subsidy was to be.

During these heart-breaking times the O. P. A. decided to stop the normal rise in price for manufacturing dairy products—with a ceiling on various products, among which was the evaporated milk in cases.

The evaporating industry complained long and much about the ceiling on their products, but to no avail so far as O. P. A. was concerned. The manufacturers of evapo-

rated milk claimed that the ceiling was too low and was causing them to pay about 15 cents per hundredweight too much to producers. By October of 1943 the price had risen in Wisconsin for milk deliveries to evaporated plants to \$2.65 per hundredweight. By the latter part of February 1945 the price had reached \$2.75 per hundredweight. Remember, all this time the buyers of this milk were still trying to get O. P. A. to increase their ceilings, but O. P. A. didn't. Then came the most ridiculous situation so far in the war. After at least two announcements to the contrary W. F. A. said they would raise the subsidy 15 cents per hundredweight to farmers. Almost simultaneously the evaporated milk industry cut the price to producers 15 cents per hundredweight. Then, by the end of April the W. F. A. cut the subsidy back to 35 cents per hundredweight for Wisconsin, or a reduction of 15 cents per hundredweight. This made a total of 30 cents per hundredweight decrease in the farmers' income for milk from April through August 1944—or a loss to the United States producers of \$93,673,000, and to Wisconsin producers approximately \$28,000,000.

Now we are confronted with this new scheme to further reduce the income of milk producers as related in this new announcement by the W. F. A. Let me say here that this announcement is filled with provisions, if's, and's, conditions, and tentative plans. It is the most evasive and noncommittal announcement yet made by our Government to farm people.

If the farmers could depend on the tentative schedules set forth in the announcement it would mean a reduction of over 14 cents per hundredweight for the second quarter of 1945 and 7½ cents per hundredweight for the third quarter. The fourth quarter remains the same, but the first quarter of 1946 has no promise at all, or a reduction of 60 cents per hundredweight, or over \$138,719,630.20 for the year ending March 31, 1946, as compared to the same period ending March 31, 1945. Add this loss to that incurred in 1944 of \$93,673,000, and we have over \$232,000,000 loss in income for the United States producer or over \$30,210,000 to Wisconsin farmers.

May I again call your attention to the evasiveness of the announcement in the opening paragraph: "War Food Administration, etc., announces 'tentative plans' through the last 9 months of 1945." Then they go on to say: "Continuation of the program after June 30 is necessarily contingent upon the approval of Congress." Then, "and the specific rates—after June 30—must remain subject to later revisions in the event a sharp change in the war picture alters military requirements." The last provision is the most unkind cut of all. While farmers are being asked to produce 120,500,000,000 pounds of milk—the greatest ever produced in history—they are at the same time assured a revision—a cut if you please—will be forthcoming if the milk is not wanted. How in the name of decency can one justify such bold disconcert of the farmers' problem to meet the requirements? Industry and labor have not had any such threat of cut-back as this. Milk is a perishable product of human toil and its production takes planning over a long period of time. If not used it has no salvage value. Therefore the farmer is being asked to carry the entire burden of stock pile, and expected to stand the entire loss if not needed.

To remedy this situation I respectfully suggest that an amendment must be offered to the C. C. C. bill when it comes up for consideration. I understand that any money for subsidies on milk must come from the C. C. C. The amendment should say in effect that the rate of subsidy shall be uniform as among States and that the rate of payments shall be not less than the follow-

ing—for the second quarter of 1945, 45 cents per hundredweight; third quarter, 60 cents per hundredweight; fourth quarter, 70 cents per hundredweight; and for the first quarter of 1946, 70 cents per hundredweight. It is imperative to the war effort, in my mind, that the program be announced for at least 12 months in advance. Then, if God is willing, farm people will meet the goals set for milk production for 1945-46 and at the same time will in a small way be compensated for their efforts.

Again, may I say that this report is made with a high sense of responsibility and a keen devotion to my country in this hour of great sacrifice on the part of peace-loving people all over the world.

Very truly yours,

WM. O. PERDUE,
General Manager.

The point I desire to make, however, is that Judge Jones, after consulting with the Director of Economic Stabilization, can say to the farmers of the country that they will receive whatever subsidy payment they determine. The result is that they exercise complete control over a substantial portion of the income of the farmers of the country. They do this allegedly by virtue of congressional delegation of authority. The farmer out on the farm, however, is looking to the Congress to protect his interest and to insure him a fair return for his labor. As the matter now stands, the determination as to what the farmer shall receive is in the hands primarily of Judge Marvin Jones—one man. This is indeed a tremendous responsibility and represents the deposit and delegation of a tremendous power and authority. Where does Judge Jones get the money to pay subsidies?

It will be understood that the milk production subsidy is only one that is being paid out of the Treasury of the United States. The facts in answer to this question are comparatively simple. Judge Marvin Jones is War Food Administrator. As such he is also in control of Commodity Credit Corporation. In consultation with the Director of Economic Stabilization, it is determined that a direct subsidy be paid to the producers of milk in this country. Thus, Judge Jones as War Food Administrator has authority to proceed. Judge Jones, War Food Administrator, talks to Judge Jones, directing head of the Commodity Credit Corporation and asks the Commodity Credit Corporation to furnish funds with which to pay a milk subsidy. Judge Jones, in effect the Commodity Credit Corporation, says to Judge Jones, War Food Administrator, "I will provide the money." Then he goes to the Treasury Department and deposits the notes of the Commodity Credit Corporation. The Treasury Department buys these obligations and credits the Commodity Credit Corporation with the amount purchased. A few of these obligations might be floated out to some banks or to individuals, but the bulk is taken over directly by the Treasury. Thus, the Commodity Credit Corporation has the money, the Treasury Department has its notes.

Where does the Treasury get the money to purchase these notes to enable the Commodity Credit Corporation to pay this milk subsidy? Congress has given authority to the Treasury to pur-

chase the obligations of the Commodity Credit Corporation. It gets the money by taking it out of the general funds of the Treasury, by virtue of authority contained in Public Law 442, approved March 8, 1938. The authority is to be found in United States Code, title 15, section 713 (a-4). The Treasury contends that the Congress has authorized the Commodity Credit Corporation, a private Delaware corporation, to issue its obligations guaranteed as to payment of interest and principal up to the present authorized amount of \$3,000,000,000. The Treasury further contends that they have continuing authority from the Congress to purchase these obligations up to June 30, 1945, or to such period as the life of the Commodity Credit Corporation may be extended. The Treasury contends that this authority represents a continuing appropriation by the Congress authorizing it to use the money obtained from the sale of bonds to the public to in turn purchase bonds or debentures or notes issued by the Commodity Credit Corporation and other Government agencies having similar authorities.

Let us assume that the Commodity Credit Corporation determines that it will need \$500,000,000 with which to pay milk subsidies. The Treasury buys \$500,000,000 worth of Commodity Credit notes and the Corporation receives a credit in this amount on the books of the Treasury against which checks may be drawn to pay the milk subsidy determined upon by the Director of Economic Stabilization and Mr. Marvin Jones, War Food Administrator. How does this money get out to the farmers? The answer is that checkbooks are printed bearing the printed signature of the head of the Commodity Credit Corporation.

These are sent out to the triple-A offices throughout the country. Triple-A committeemen are designated to issue the checks. A farmer comes in with his production records, submits them to the triple-A office and the check is made out for the amount of the subsidy. This check is good at any bank. Thus, hundreds of millions of dollars flow out of the Treasury of the United States in this manner, which Congress has not specifically authorized. The amount thus paid out, together with other types of subsidies, represents a direct loss to the Treasury. All that the Treasury has are the notes of the Commodity Credit Corporation. Then, once a year, the Secretary of the Treasury appraises the assets of the Commodity Credit Corporation in accordance with the formula heretofore referred to and advises that they have run into the red, several hundred millions of dollars. They then come to the Congress to appropriate the money to make good this deficiency. I am advised that they are about to ask the Congress to appropriate \$256,764,881.04 in order to restore an impairment in the capital structure of the Commodity Credit Corporation as of March 31, 1944. Thus, Congress makes good the loans.

In view of the fact that a large part of the subsidy program is not involved in the present computations of the

Treasury Department, we will not know until March 31, 1945, what the loss has been in the past year.

Suppose Congress refused to make the appropriation? What would happen? I asked that question of Mr. Bell, the Under Secretary of the Treasury, and this is what he said:

Well, all it does is to cut down its borrowing authority. You see, they have the money through this borrowing authority and its capital stock, so what you do is just to take that much money out of the Corporation, and if you go on and on, and the losses continue, they could not go any further than the amount of money you have authorized them to spend.

Mr. KEEFE. It could ultimately lose the entire 3,000,000,000?

Mr. BELL. That is right, and the deficits would just accumulate on the books until it equaled all the funds made available to them; that is all.

Mr. KEEFE. Well, in effect, therefore, the money has already flowed out of the Treasury of the United States, has it not?

Mr. BELL. Yes, sir.

Mr. KEEFE. The money that has resulted in this impairment of capital?

Mr. BELL. That is right; yes sir. It has been spent.

Mr. KEEFE. The taxpayers' money has been spent?

Mr. BELL. That is right.

Mr. KEEFE. Well, what is bothering me is what becomes of the constitutional provision with respect to money flowing out of the Treasury of the United States without specific appropriations by the Congress?

Mr. BELL. You are speaking now of the amount of money that goes to the Corporation as a result of our purchases of stock or notes?

Mr. KEEFE. Yes, surely you resort to that finally. You purchase the notes and claim you have authority from the Congress to purchase them.

Mr. BELL. That is an appropriation.

Mr. KEEFE. You consider that to be an appropriation?

Mr. BELL. Yes, sir. We have an indefinite appropriation for the purchase of public-debt obligations of the United States, and this merely uses that vehicle for purchases of the obligations of the Commodity Credit Corporation. That was first adopted by the Congress in the creation of R. F. C. in the act of 1932. It has been extended to other corporations, the Treasurer of the United States crediting funds to the Commodity Credit Corporation and to other corporations upon the purchase of their notes, then the Treasurer of the United States getting reimbursement through warrants approved by the Secretary and countersigned by the Comptroller General the same way he gets reimbursements for the public-debt obligations that he redeems or purchases. So it is an appropriation, and I think the constitutional provision is fully complied with.

It is clear, therefore, that the only limitation at the present time as to the amount of payment of subsidies is the amount of borrowing authority given to the Commodity Credit Corporation and the R. F. C. and other corporations organized pursuant to the R. F. C. Act as amended.

It seems to me that the Congress of the United States had better take some very definite action to determine this whole policy of subsidies. It is apparent to anyone that the little savings we can effect here on the floor of Congress are puny and infinitesimal compared with the losses that will ultimately arise as a

result of this subsidy program for which there is no direct return to the Treasury. It seems to me that Congress should retrieve its authority and power in this regard and courageously face the issue, as it will be an important one in the post-war period. I am not arguing for or against the theory of subsidies. I realize full well that it is all involved in the stabilization program. It does seem to me, however, that Congress itself should determine after full hearings on the subject the type and character of subsidies that are to be paid. The Treasury of the United States must ultimately make good, and the people who pay the taxes expect their representatives in the Congress to exercise some control over the expenditure of public funds and not to leave the matter entirely to executive or administrative direction and control. Thus we have this picture before us. We are organizing one corporation after another under State laws and vesting in those corporations great, broad powers which I cannot believe were in the contemplation of the Congress at the time some of the legislation heretofore referred to was passed. The whole structure has become so involved and so complex that it is beyond the capacity of an individual Member of Congress to follow through and to thoroughly understand what is taking place.

It seems to me that it is almost silly to suggest that the General Accounting Office is auditing the books of the Commodity Credit Corporation when we have thousands of Triple A committeemen writing checks on the funds of the Treasury, the amount of which is determined by their own computations in the field.

If the Commodity Credit Corporation—a Delaware corporation, a private corporation subject to the control and law of the State of Delaware—can be invested with such tremendous Federal functions as are apparent here, it seems to me that the Congress, in order to retrieve some of its power, should abolish this scheme and vehicle and set up a direct Federal agency that would be directly under the scrutiny and control of the people's representatives.

Mrs. LUCE. Mr. Chairman, recently my able colleague, the gentleman from Missouri, addressed the House on the subject of The Military Order of the Purple Heart. Under present War Department rules, this decoration should be given only to members of the armed forces and civilians serving with the Army, wounded as a result of enemy action. The gentleman from Missouri made a very moving plea that the value of this historic medal should not be debased in the eyes of the men who have received it by being improperly awarded. Surely the whole country and all the wearers of the Purple Heart, who are now legion, must applaud him for his patriotic insistence on this point.

However, my colleague went further. He suggested that this decoration is indeed today being unlawfully or indiscriminately bestowed.

In support of his argument he reported only two specific instances of the improper award of the Purple Heart.

The first was to a dog. My colleague offered in evidence a news story written in 1943 by Hal Boyle, of the A. P., according to which a dog called Chips was decorated with the Purple Heart in Sicily. I have checked this story with the Adjutant General's Office. My colleague was not altogether in error. It is true that a war dog, called Chips, was decorated in this war—but not with the Purple Heart. He received, indeed, a Silver Star—the fifth highest War Department decoration. Let me read you Chips' citation:

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 79

AWARD OF THE SILVER STAR

Chips, 11-a, United States Army dog. Company I, xx Infantry: For gallantry in action. After landing on Beach Blue east of ——— at about 0420 the morning of ———, July 1943, Chips and his handler advanced about 300 yards inland under a flurry of flares and tracer bullets. After maneuvering through machine-gun fire they approached what appeared to be a native grass hut. Suddenly a hidden enemy machine gun began firing from the hut on troops on the beach. Unhesitatingly, Chips wrenched his leash from his handler's hand, dashed into the hut, teeth bared, and vigorously attacked the enemy gun crew. After a few seconds the gun ceased firing, loud yelling could be heard, and out of the hut one of crew came running, Chips tearing at his throat. The second crewman soon followed, his hands raised high in surrender. American soldiers quickly took charge of the prisoners. Chips' courageous act, single-handedly eliminating a dangerous machine-gun nest and causing surrender of its crew, reflects the highest credit on himself and the military service.

Now, an exaggerated enthusiasm for canines, which brings otherwise well-balanced people to confuse the place of our four-legged friends in the scheme of things with that of humans, is by no means a monopoly of the Roosevelt family. It can overtake even realistic and hardboiled G. I.'s and officers, as Chips' citation tends to prove. But certainly if one compares the doggish deeds of Chips with the adventures of Blaise, there can be no question as to which of those two—as sheer dog—deserves public approbation. Or compare the origin of the wounds of Chips the Warrior, wounds which he no doubt sustained in the military action for which he was decorated, with the origin of those sustained so recently by Fala the beau-gallant, when he was hospitalized at Walter Reed as the result of an ill-fated nuptial encounter.

Is there any doubt that if it were proper to award decorations to dogs, Chips was a worthy recipient? But is it proper? As my colleague so rightly insists, it is not. But did Chips ever really get that Silver Star? According to War Department files, he did not. A very short while later the award was revoked by the commander who had signed it. So, it was "Goodbye, Mr. Chips," for he did not go out—so to speak—in a blaze of glory. Chips got no air priority for his flurlough. And further inquiry shows that his handler was not even recommended for the rank of jigadier-brindle.

The fact is, that with the single exception of Chips' decoration, later revoked, no canine in this war has ever been

awarded a decoration. The Purple Heart, in short, is not going to the bow-wows. On this score Gen. George Marshall's orders today read:

1. The award of a War Department decoration to other than persons; that is, human beings, is prohibited.

2. If it is desired to recognize the outstanding services of an animal or a fowl, appropriate citation may be published in unit general orders.

I was a little bewildered myself at first about the inclusion of our feathered friends as potential heroes and heroines until I learned of the astounding aerial feats performed by carrier pigeons in this war, in certain places where mechanical communications have broken down.

In passing, I would say to my colleague from Missouri, that if animals were candidates for decorations—which they properly are not—I should certainly put the sturdy mule from his native State high on the list, for never was there a more popular animal with the G. I.'s—particularly in the Italian theater. Indeed, there would be far fewer Purple Hearts in Italy today, which is to say far fewer wounded men, had there been more Missouri mules to help bear the soldiers' burdens in the terrible Apennine Mountains.

Now, let us take up the second instance offered by my colleague of the purportedly improper award of the Purple Heart. This was to a U. S. O. camp shows entertainer named Jane Froman. He came upon this story in a copy of the C. I. O. News, a not always reliable news source. Here I should like to read part of a telegram I recently received from Mr. Abe Lastfogel, the president of the U. S. O. Camp Shows, Inc.:

On behalf of 2,379 American men and women of stage, screen, radio, and the concert stage who have gone overseas in the past 3½ years, of their own choice and without being drafted, to serve in the best way they know how under the auspices of U. S. O. camp shows, the men of the armed forces of the United States fighting at every American base in the world, we ask that you make publicly known to the Congress that no American entertainer during these 3½ years has ever received the Purple Heart or any other Army or Navy medal or citation.

Miss Jane Froman: Never was awarded the Purple Heart and never has claimed that she was. She was so seriously injured in the crash of the *Clipper* in Lisbon Harbor in February 1943 on her way to play before troops in the European theater of operation that she has spent 18 months in hospitals, had 18 major operations and is still on crutches. She was one of the first to volunteer her services to troops overseas and did so without pay.

None of the seven men and women of the American theater who have died in this service to their country was awarded a decoration. No American entertainer, no matter how long his or her service overseas with task forces of the United States, has been authorized to wear even an overseas ribbon, despite the fact that some of them have remained overseas for more than 2 years in this service playing front echelons, sometimes under enemy shell fire, as well as hospitals, rest areas, and service installations in interior zones. Most of the men who have gone overseas have been over draft age or classified IV-F, and all of the women have sacrificed comfort and safety to respond to the call of the Army and the Navy, through U. S. O. camp shows, to serve our fighting

men. Furthermore, the Army and the Navy while giving fine care overseas to entertainers injured, wounded, or who are taken ill, have excluded and apparently must exclude from service hospitals in the United States entertainers suffering from injuries or illness incurred overseas in line of duty and requiring hospitalization when returned to the United States.

We are confident that from your own first-hand knowledge of what the services of the U. S. O. camp shows mean to the men of the Army and Navy on the fighting fronts you will respond to this earnest plea to correct a grave injustice to loyal Americans of the theater, of whom Maj. Gen. Stephen G. Henry, Assistant Chief of Staff, G. I., said as recently as February 5 in a public statement: "I have the greatest admiration for the response of the entertainment world to the need of our fighting men for the kind of amusement only they can bring. It takes courage to go overseas on a mission of this sort. These men and women have come a long way and endured many hardships just to bring Americans in uniform a few bright moments of pleasure. They are glowing evidence that America is just back there across an ocean which they will some day recross when the Germans are crushed and the Japs have been driven to final surrender. This is why these services of U. S. O. camp shows in entertaining the troops overseas have the most direct military importance in their contribution to soldier morale."

This is, indeed, the American actor's privilege, his duty, and his heritage; a soldier in greasepaint serving a free country and freedom-loving men. This service is the actor's imperishable memorial, and surely he deserves of his fellow citizens and his elected representatives a correct accounting of his stewardship.

Mr. Lastfogel, in speaking of the suffering so cheerfully endured by the very gallant Miss Jane Froman, could have added that in that same Clipper crash, Roy Rognan and Tamara, two other members of the U. S. O. unit were killed, and lovely Gypsy Markoff, the accordion player, had her little hands so crippled that even after many operations she can today barely play her instrument, her only means of livelihood. The wife of Poy Rognan, Lorraine, and Grace Drysdale were also injured. As soon as they recovered they proceeded to return to the combat zones to entertain the troops.

Now I know that the gentleman from Missouri had not the slightest intention of belittling the courage of Miss Froman, or of disparaging the magnificent achievements of the U. S. O. camp people, in bringing some laughter and gaiety into the hard and sombre lives of our men overseas. On the contrary, he made in his speech what I believe is a very constructive suggestion; namely, that wherever the services of these people to our armed forces have occasioned great sacrifice, as they certainly did in the case of Jane Froman, or have been otherwise extraordinary, they might well be rewarded with some type of civilian decoration.

Though I have, as Mr. Lastfogel suggests, some first-hand knowledge of the fine work done by the men and women, great stars and small, who serve under the Army's special service section overseas, their best witnesses are the G. I.'s themselves.

I, therefore, ask unanimous consent to have printed at this point in the

RECORD an editorial from the Stars and Stripes in the E. T. O. of August 18, 1944:

ENTERTAINING G. I.'s

Soldiers in grease paint, the Army's Special Service Section calls them, and the girls and men of the U. S. O. Camp Shows in Normandy are proving their right to that name by entertaining thousands of G. I.'s daily within sound of the front-line guns.

From the leading stars to the little blonde chorus girl in the back row, these American troupers are living in Army tents, washing in their helmets, spending long hours at night in their slit trenches to escape flak and tracer bullets, and eating Army chow. And when the Army moves forward, they move too, in order to play to the men in rest camps near the front.

To G. I.'s who the day before were killing Germans the nostalgic things in a performance of a U. S. O. show bring back poignantly thoughts they had forgotten when they embarked on their mission of destruction, and give them a chance to laugh and relax.

"Never have we had such enthusiastic audiences as in Normandy, where the soldier response is electric and a bond of fellowship is generated throughout the entire area by a sort of mutual participation in the performance," declares the executive administrator of the U. S. O. Camp Shows in the E. T. O.

"The stars as well as the bit players all are filled with the exhilaration which accompanies a victorious Army and are owing their audiences at every performance."

U. S. O. Camp Shows, which operate under the Army's Special Service Section, now have 20 shows playing in Normandy, and top flight artists are expected soon.

"We played on the beaches when we first arrived in France and now we are playing in every part of the American sector," a U. S. O. official explained. "To do it we had to cut our shows in England, which formerly played to 90,000 boys a week, down to six shows. But we are rapidly building up these shows to meet the needs of the hospitals and rehabilitation centers here."

To the troupers who are bringing joy and relaxation to the front-line G. I.'s, the Stars and Stripes extends a grateful tribute straight from the heart of the Army.

I also will ask unanimous consent to have inserted in the Appendix of the RECORD excerpts from a speech by Mr. Lawrence Phillips, executive vice president of the U. S. O. Camp Shows, Inc., delivered on February 5, which comprehensively outlines the whole story of these "soldiers in grease paint" who have carried song and cheer to our men on the far-flung battlefields of the world, and answers many of the questions that have been raised about them on the home front. No one who reads Mr. Phillips' account of the U. S. O. troupers can have any doubts about their military worth as morale builders. And everyone must admit that when it comes to sheer voluntary giving of self, once again in this war, as in the last, Hollywood and Broadway folk have proved that they are the most generous and responsive group in the world. For in most cases, their physical talents, and their youth is their only capital, only assets, only means of livelihood, and they have given of them very prodigally.

But to return to the question of the award of the Purple Heart. I know that the gentleman from Missouri has not minded my pointing out that in the two instances he gave as abuses of this award he had been unnecessarily alarmed, because he had been misinformed. More-

over, the War Department records do not show a single instance of a civilian not serving with the Army, who has received the Purple Heart. If the Purple Heart has fallen into disrepute, which I doubt completely, it is for some other reason than its improper award to civilians.

Now, I, too, have received one or two letters from G. I. Purple Heart wearers themselves who have joked a little at the suggestion that the Purple Heart is a decoration to be flaunted with any overweening pride. Shakespeare said, "He jests at scars who never felt a wound." But Shakespeare did not know the modern G. I. Many of them are made of such valiant stuff that they jest at scars who have felt many wounds. So naturally they would jest at any ribbon or medal awarded for those wounds. But underneath this superficial and feigned attitude of careless indifference to their own suffering, lies a very realistic appreciation of what the Purple Heart really means. It means that the wearer has stopped cold with his very own flesh and bones, some fraction of enemy action, has absorbed in his own body some part of the enemy's force. No matter how much he sometimes pokes fun at this decoration among his buddies, or makes light of it to his girl, or even conceals the fact that he has won it from his wife or mother, since they know that the Purple Heart is never won without some suffering, I believe that there is no G. I. in our Army who is not enormously proud of it when he has earned it on a battlefield, as the result of enemy action.

Mr. SCRIVNER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentlewoman yield?

Mrs. LUCE. I yield.

Mr. SCRIVNER. It so happens that I wear both the Silver Star and the Purple Heart from World War No. 1. The gentlewoman from Connecticut has served a very fine purpose in clarifying the status of the award of the Purple Heart. It was a pathetic situation to many of us to feel that it was being abused. I believe her reassurance that it is not, is a very fine service to our men, and I say to her that I appreciate it.

Mrs. LUCE. I thank the gentleman for his commendation, as a wearer of these two great decorations, the Purple Heart and the Silver Star.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentlewoman from Connecticut has again expired.

Mr. BENNETT of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I do not anticipate that I shall consume all of the time granted to me. However, it seems proper to take a few minutes to make further reference to remarks I delivered on February 8, and especially with reference to H. R. 2036, which I have introduced for the purpose of limiting award of the Military Order of the Purple Heart to those members of our armed forces wounded by enemy action and authorizing creation of a suitable but entirely different award for those heroic civilians wounded or killed in a similar way.

As I pointed out in remarks previously made on this subject, civilians, war correspondents, to be specific, have been

awarded the Purple Heart. This has been due to interpretation of the language of Executive orders providing that the Purple Heart can be awarded to those serving in any capacity with the armed forces and wounded by enemy action. The two words "Any capacity" have been construed in the last few years to include civilians, and this is contrary to original practice and to the original idea of the Purple Heart, which was created by Gen. George Washington on August 7, 1782.

In making my previous remarks I pointed out that Hal Boyle, a reputable Associated Press war correspondent, had signed a news story in the fall of 1943 relating how the Purple Heart had been awarded to a dog. This incident at the time aroused so much controversy that I am told the War Department had the affair investigated and correction made. The news article referred to and which appeared in various papers in this country in September 1943 follows:

DOG GETS PURPLE HEART

(By Hal Boyle, Associated Press Writer)

WITH THE A. E. F. IN ITALY.—Chips is a G. I. battle dog whose weapons are a mouthful of sharp teeth. Attached to an infantry company as a patrol dog or scout, he has won the Purple Heart and has been recommended for the Silver Star for heroism displayed in saving the life of his trainer, Private John P. Rowell, of Seminary, Miss.

Members of the company were attacking a pillbox. Chips, a German Shepherd, stormed the pillbox himself and dragged out the gunner by the seat of his pants. The dog was wounded in the scalp and suffered powder burns in the encounter.

"Chips is gentle and friendly with us," said Rowell, "but he doesn't like civilians. He doesn't care for Italians, in or out of uniform. When we go on patrol he warns us of snipers and ambushes."

The dog is 5 years old and was loaned to the Army by a man in Hicksville, L. I. Chips has his own Army rations and wears G. I. dog tag number 11-A. A thoroughgoing doughboy, he once blistered his paws keeping up with his comrades in a 56-mile march in 32 hours.

Having listened today to the reading of a citation about Chips by my friend the gentlewoman from Connecticut, and noting that it was dated some 2 months prior to the incident reported by Mr. Boyle and that Chips had the enemy by the seat of the pants in one incident and by the throat in the other, and other differences in the two stories, I must conclude that Chips was twice decorated, or so reported.

I am glad to say, Mr. Chairman, that the War Department, while doubtless sharing the admiration all of us have for this animal, nevertheless recognizes that it was improper to give either the Purple Heart or a Silver Star to a dog. Gen. George Marshall has issued an order preventing further awards to animals or fowls.

I was also shocked when I first learned that stories were widely current to the effect that a civilian night-club entertainer had been awarded the Purple Heart although not injured by enemy action. I made particular reference to a story appearing on page 5 of the C. I. O. News of January 15, 1945, which showed a picture of a wounded sailor in an affectionate pose with Mrs. Donald Ross, who

prefers for professional purposes to be known as Miss Jane Froman. At the side of this picture, which I hold in my hand, there appears in large letters the following statement:

A COUPLE OF PURPLE HEARTS

Both Jane Froman and a sailor from one of the military hospitals in the New York area, are recipients of the Purple Heart. Jane was awarded the Purple Heart because she was hurt when her plane crashed off Lisbon while she was touring camps.

Though newspapers do not often make mistakes, I attempted to verify with the War Department the incident in question. On January 18, 1945, I received the following letter from the Department:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
THE ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., January 18, 1945.
Hon. MARION T. BENNETT,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. BENNETT: Reference is made to your recent request by telephone for information as to whether the War Department has awarded the Purple Heart to Miss Jane Froman, who was injured in an airplane crash off Lisbon, Portugal, while en route overseas to entertain troops.

Authority has been delegated to overseas commanders to award the Purple Heart for wounds received in action and this authority includes the award to civilians wounded under like circumstances while serving in any capacity with the Army. No report of an award to Miss Froman has as yet been received from overseas and it appears that the circumstances attending her injuries were not such as would entitle her to the award under existing regulations.

Sincerely yours,

ROBERT H. DUNLOP,
Brigadier General,
Acting The Adjutant General.

You will note from this letter that while the award is not denied it is made clear that no one in Washington is responsible for any such award. I so stated in my remarks in February 8. It is clear from the letter, however, that this award could have been made by an overseas commander without the knowledge of Washington authorities and that report of such an award could yet be received from overseas for the general says it has not as yet been received. Clearly such an award would be a violation of regulations if made as reported in the press.

Not content with the War Department explanation to me, which neither denies nor confirms the award, I have attempted to find out what act, if any, of Miss Froman has permitted such a story for so long to be so widely circulated as true. I called the editor of the C. I. O. News, which was the source of my information. He investigated the source of his story and illustration. Briefly he informed me that Miss Froman's picture was taken and the story to which I have referred in the News took place at the show, Salute to the Wounded, presented by the C. I. O. shipbuilding workers at New York City. Her picture was taken as a mere human interest sidelight to this worthy occasion which was the news. The photographer was given the information in the presence of Miss Froman, who then permitted her picture to be taken representing that she had been awarded the Purple Heart, and has not

yet asked the publisher for a correction. Could she and her press agent have thought they were getting away with a fast one?

Be that as it may, certainly the editor, on the basis of the foregoing representation, and I on this plus lack of repudiation of the story by the War Department, were entitled to refer in perfect good faith to the award as being a fact. Now the lady denies it is a fact. It is unfortunate that she has been tempted to permit these stories to grow from the time they first appeared in a national magazine. But I am now willing, even at this late date, to accept her word that she did not get a Purple Heart. However, I have neither time nor inclination to exchange personalities with this person and her press agent. In so doing I would be at a disadvantage as a gentleman and under the rules of this House. Instead, I want to commend her for entertaining some of the troops, congratulate her upon recovery from her unfortunate injuries, and take this opportunity to state that I have only the highest regard for the efforts of any entertainer who has expended the time and trouble to cheer up the troops abroad and sell war bonds at home. That is a bright page written in this war by the professional entertainers. Surely, no one will deny that. It is widely recognized. For example, Dinah Shore, another singer, was reported in Saturday's papers as the first entertainer in America to receive the Citizenship Medal awarded by the Veterans of Foreign Wars in acknowledgment of her U. S. O. work. Doubtless there will be others. I hope Miss Froman can eventually do something to be among them. I think the Government might well provide an award in these cases to those the Stars and Stripes call "soldiers in grease paint."

THE POINT

Mr. Chairman, the point which I seek to establish is a simple one. As long as worthy civilians under present interpretation of the language of Executive orders have received and can continue to receive the Purple Heart, these stories, true or false, will be circulated to the effect that other civilians, too, have received the award and it is much easier to start such stories than to stop them. Therefore, the only reasonable thing to do is to make it clear by public law that no civilian is entitled to the Purple Heart, that it is reserved for wounded service men and women and that an appropriate but entirely different award should henceforth go to civilians wounded by enemy action.

It just seems to me that the man who carries a gun and advances his country's cause on the field of battle and who is wounded or killed is entitled to an award different from any given to civilians. That was George Washington's conception of the matter for the records do not show that he awarded the Purple Heart to civilians. In fact, it was never done until this present war. I am glad to be able to say that the recognized representatives of that great veterans organization known as the Military Order of the Purple Heart agree with me in this

matter. I am glad to say that all letters I have received, and they have been many, from those who legally wear the Purple Heart, have been in full sympathy with this position which is incorporated into my bill, H. R. 2036, now before the Committee on Military Affairs of the House of Representatives. I hope that this bill can be promptly considered upon its merits. My only interest, as the record shows, is to see an early victory in this war and proper recognition of those who in the armed forces have borne the brunt of sacrifice.

The following is one of the many favorable editorials in the press on the subject I have raised. It is from the Hartford Daily Courant, February 19, 1945. The Courant was established in 1764 and is said to be one of the oldest if not the oldest newspaper in this country. I am indebted to the gentlewoman from Connecticut for calling this editorial from her home town paper to my attention.

PURPLE HEART AWARDS

Representative MARION T. BENNETT, of Missouri, has done an excellent thing in protesting against the reckless abandon with which Purple Hearts are being distributed by military authorities. Among recent recipients were Jane Froman, blues singer injured when her Clipper plane crashed near Lisbon, and a dog named Chips who had performed an act of heroism.

Without belittling in the slightest the great contributions that may have been made by either Miss Froman or Chips, when the Military Order of the Purple Heart was created by Gen. George Washington, August 7, 1782, it was to be awarded to military personnel for unusual gallantry and singularly meritorious acts of extraordinary fidelity and essential service.

If it be thought desirable to have some suitable award to give to civilians, dogs, Red Cross workers and newspaper correspondents, then it would seem that a new award should be created. The present practice of bestowing Purple Hearts indiscriminately cheapens the award and makes it that much less valuable to those who have actually earned it through courage and gallantry.

The Purple Heart as originally conceived by General Washington was to be an insignia of such value that he said: "Should any who are not entitled to these honors have the insolence to assume the badges of them they shall be severely punished. On the other hand it is expected that those gallant men who are thus designated will on all occasions be treated with particular confidence and consideration."

That those who are members of the Military Order of the Purple Heart are aware of the cheapening of this award through careless distribution is shown by the support of that organization given to a recently introduced bill that would restrict the Purple Heart to those members of the armed forces who are wounded in action, or to their relatives posthumously. Such restriction is highly desirable. Representative BENNETT may have exaggerated somewhat when he said that a common joke in the services is that a Purple Heart is included with every first aid kit and may be awarded for the tiniest scratch, but continued promiscuousness in making these awards should not be permitted.

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Chairman, I yield 20 minutes to the gentleman from California [Mr. VOORHIS].

[Mr. VOORHIS of California addressed the Committee. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. BENNETT].

Mr. BENNETT of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks, and that my remarks may be placed in the RECORD immediately following those of the gentlewoman from Connecticut [Mrs. LUCE].

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend the remarks I made today.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Chairman, I yield 12 minutes to the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. FOLGER].

Mr. FOLGER. Mr. Chairman, I have been listening very interestedly to the last few speeches that we have heard. I found some of them so high I could not reach them, and one so deep that I will have to take more time to investigate it.

I come today, Mr. Chairman, in sort of a medley of thought. The first thing I want to do is to pay my respects and to express my deepest gratitude to the work and to the thinking and the fine efforts of the Secretary of War, Hon. Henry L. Stimson. On Sunday night I heard him over the radio making an appeal for what we might say is a national service act, but essentially it was an appeal to the Congress of the United States to give some power and authority that might not make the effort and the sacrifice that is being put into this war a one-sided affair; in short, that people who are not working and can work and are not physically capable of bearing arms shall be required to work, to produce the arms and materials necessary in this war.

I do not think it is an answer to his appeal that we have been doing pretty well or that in 1944 we did twice or three times as much as we did in 1941. That is not an answer. The only question is, Are we doing everything in the world we can do? If we are not then we need to follow the advice of our fine Secretary of War.

Mr. Chairman, I am still disturbed when I observe so many things that are calculated, if not intended, to cause us to lose some of the important, yea, vital things for which we fight. To be sure we were forced into this war. We had no alternative, but to enter. We, as everything we possessed or enjoyed, were threatened. It is and was in the beginning, so far as we are and were concerned, a war of self-preservation. As the war progressed, it became evident to us that in the fighting for our existence it became important that we secure a just and lasting peace. We were convinced that we could not go through such an ordeal again. We were unwilling that we should do less than guarantee to ourselves and our posterity that such a necessity would not again arise.

To accomplish complete victory and to make the guaranties a reasonable reality, we pledged ourselves, our fortunes, and our sacred honor. We could do no less than to determine, and declare, nothing less would be required of our foes than unconditional surrender. Men who would thrust the world into such a holocaust of war must be told and must be made to realize that men as they cannot be compromised with.

There is no place for compromise. Men now and future generations must know and know now, and continue to know that there can be no half-way ground. To this end we fight, but when the fighting is over, to the sustaining of a just and lasting peace we must work also. In this work there must be unity, too, as unity is necessary in our prosecution of the war.

We must work to establish and maintain good will among men. We will do well to practice ourselves in this, we the people of this Nation among ourselves and we with our allies, and our allies with us. With that example of good will we can entertain the hope that such may obtain throughout the world.

We shall fight and keep fighting with all our might, and with increased determination and vigor till our foes are conquered. To maintain a just and lasting peace we shall be compelled to love peace and pursue it, practice and teach the doctrine of good will among men. And these things at no time forget or neglect. I have read and wish to read here, to be placed in the RECORD, if I may, an editorial by Mr. Paul Hunter, which I conceive to be a timely warning as well as a wise deliverance of a timely truth:

THE FATEFUL ROAD TO ANOTHER WAR

Events of recent months indicate the United Nations, like many individuals, find it difficult to stand prosperity. Successful prosecution of the war is having the odd effects of making more difficult the attainment of the goals for which the war is being fought.

Unity among the United Nations was forged during the dark days of the war. The darker the outlook the more unity grew. Now, as the shadows pass, the cement binding the United Nations together progressively weakens. In the dark days, certain principles now being derided as idealism formed the major adhesive power of this cement. There was a genuine desire to carry out the ideals which inspired the Atlantic Charter and to translate its principles into a stable and orderly world in which mutual trust, esteem, and generosity would be dominant. Fortified by this high thinking, the United Nations adopted systems of mutual aid and embarked on concurrent military action which to date have been uniformly successful.

Now ideals are losing their luster. We are told that only the soft-headed, who dimly perceive the facts of life, cherish them. The realists are shouldering their way to the front in all countries of the United Nations now that the danger of defeat has passed. The ties which bind us together weaken before our eyes as the cement of idealism crumbles.

If victory and success cause us to forget the ideals which drew the United Nations together, it is altogether likely this war will have been fought in vain. So-called realism and wily power politics cannot replace principle and idealism as cementing agents. We might just as well realize now that we are in danger of losing the orderly and peaceful world for which all mankind hopes.

If material interests are to be the sole motivating power behind the acts of the various members of the United Nations, we can be sure that disunity will grow. Mutual distrust, suspicion, and rivalry will increase, coalitions and alliances will multiply, and we will have the old balance-of-power politics all over again. We will be back to where we started and traveling the old road which has always led to war and always will.

It takes only half an eye to see that the United Nations are already proceeding down this fateful road at an accelerating pace. The political leaders of the free world must take immediate and positive steps to restore the harmony that prevailed when danger threatened and the future looked black. Good will, mutual trust, and generosity are the only cementing agents which will effectively bind the nations of the world together into an organization which will bring peace for all time.

PAUL HUNTER.

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and Mr. COOPER having resumed the chair as Speaker pro tempore, Mr. PRIEST, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that that Committee having had under consideration the bill (H. R. 2252) making appropriations for the Treasury and Post Office Departments for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes, had come to no resolution thereon.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that my colleague the gentleman from New York [Mr. BALDWIN] be allowed to extend his remarks in two instances by printing two newspaper articles.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. COOPER). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. KEEFE] be allowed to revise and extend the remarks he made in the Committee of the Whole and include therein the article referred to by him in his remarks.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I also ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Connecticut [Mrs. LUCE] be allowed to revise and extend her remarks and include certain articles.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. LANE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and include therein a radio address I delivered last night.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. WHITE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks and further ask unanimous consent to include certain excerpts in two instances.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Idaho?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

Mr. FOLGER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Florida [Mr. SIKES] may extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and include therein an editorial on the gulf and merchant marine.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Carolina?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that my colleague the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. LARCADE] may have permission to extend his own remarks and include therein a copy of a letter written to the Provost Marshal General of the United States Army.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Indiana?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts (at the request of Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts) on account of official business.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 4 o'clock and 53 minutes p. m.) the House adjourned until tomorrow, Wednesday, February 21, 1945, at 12 o'clock noon.

COMMITTEE HEARINGS

COMMITTEE ON INTERSTATE AND FOREIGN COMMERCE

(Wednesday, February 21, 1945)

There will be a meeting of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce at 10 o'clock a. m. Wednesday, February 21, 1945, to begin public hearings on H. R. 693—a bill to clarify the application of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 to exempted securities, and for other purposes.

(Thursday, February 22, 1945)

There will be a meeting of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce at 10 o'clock a. m. Thursday, February 22, 1945.

Business to be considered: To begin public hearings on S. 63 and H. R. 1648, to amend the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, so as to prohibit interference with the broadcasting of non-commercial cultural or educational programs.

THE COMMITTEE ON THE POST OFFICE AND POST ROADS

(Thursday, February 22, 1945)

There will be a meeting of the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads on Thursday, February 22, 1945, at 10 a. m., in executive session, for the consideration of report of the Post Office Department on parcel post.

COMMITTEE ON THE MERCHANT MARINE AND FISHERIES

NOTICE OF POSTPONEMENT OF HEARINGS

The hearings on H. R. 1425, the post-war ship-disposal bill, scheduled to begin on Thursday, February 15, 1945, have been postponed until Thursday, March 1, 1945, at 10 o'clock a. m.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

244. Under clause 2 of rule XXIV a letter from the Archivist of the United States, transmitting a report on records proposed for disposal by various Government agencies, was taken from the Speaker's table and referred to the Committee on the Disposition of Executive Papers.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar as follows:

Mr. MASON: Committee on Immigration and Naturalization. H. R. 392. A bill to amend section 327 (h) of the Nationality Act of 1940; with amendment (Rept. No. 159). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. LESINSKI: Committee on Immigration and Naturalization. H. R. 513. A bill to amend the Nationality Act of 1940 to preserve the residence for naturalization purposes of certain aliens who serve in the military or naval forces of one of the Allied countries during World War No. 2 or otherwise assist in the Allied war effort, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 160). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. MASON: Committee on Immigration and Naturalization. H. R. 578. A bill providing for the naturalization of certain alien veterans of the Spanish-American War, World War No. 1, and members of the Regular Army, or National Guard who served on the Mexican border from June 1916 to April 1917; without amendment (Rept. No. 161). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. MASON: Committee on Immigration and Naturalization. H. R. 669. A bill to amend the Nationality Act of 1940 so as to permit naturalization proceedings to be had at places other than in the office of the clerk or in open court in the case of sick or physically disabled individuals; without amendment (Rept. No. 162). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. LESINSKI: Committee on Immigration and Naturalization. H. R. 387. A bill to amend section 401 (a) of the Nationality Act

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
Legislative Reports and Service Section

79th-1st, No. 33

DIGEST OF PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
(Issued February 22, 1945, for actions of Wednesday, February 21, 1945)

(For staff of the Department only)

CONTENTS

Appropriations.....1	Fertilizer.....12	Post-war planning.....17
Banking and currency.....8	Food distribution.....19	Price control.....18
Census of agriculture.....1	Food supply.....1	Price support.....2
Centralization.....2	Foreign trade.....19	Property management..1,20
Commodity Credit.....2	Labor, farm.....1,13	Public debt.....10
Electrification.....1,16	Lend-lease.....4,14	Rivers-harbors bill.....3
Employment.....17	Loans, farm.....5	St. Lawrence waterway..16
Executive authority.....9	Nomination.....1,11	Subsidies.....1
Expenditures.....1,10	Personnel.....6,9	Veterans.....7,15

HOUSE

1. TREASURY-POST OFFICE APPROPRIATION BILL, 1946. Passed without amendment this bill, H.R. 2252 (pp. 1353-8). During debate on the bill Rep. Wursell, Ill., criticized Aubrey Williams' nomination to be REAdministrator and the drafting of farm labor, and stated that the American Meat Institute predicted a 38% drop in meat supplies in the first quarter of this year (pp. 1357-8). Rep. Tibbott, Pa., discussed the "hammering for appropriations [that] comes not only from the departments but also from organized movements...for large Federal expenditures" and the administration of the surplus property disposal program, and criticized subsidies, stating that "Government control of our economic life and the regimentation of its citizens must end in the destruction of individual liberty" (pp. 1355-6). Rep. Case, S. Dak., questioned the proposed use of the census of agriculture funds, stating that he had received a communication from a RAE statistician in Sioux City, Iowa, containing an announcement of a bulletin containing the county data on livestock for the years 1924 to 1943; and Rep. Ludlow, Ind., replied that there was no duplication in activities (p. 1353).
2. CENTRALIZATION OF GOVERNMENT; COMMODITY CREDIT. During Rep. Sabath's (Ill.) talk defending centralization of Government, he mentioned CCC's price support program and stated that critics of centralized power often are the ones who urge and support appropriations and aid for the States (pp. 1348-9).
3. RIVERS-HARBORS BILL. Agreed without amendment to the resolution providing for consideration of S. 35, the rivers-harbors bill (pp. 1358-63).
4. LEND LEASE. Received FEA's 18th report on lend-lease operations for the period ending Dec. 31, 1944 (H.Doc. 98). To Foreign Affairs Committee. (p. 1365.)

SENATE

NOT IN SESSION. Next meeting Thurs., Feb. 22.

BILLS INTRODUCED

5. FARM LOANS. H.R. 2292, by Rep. Bell, Mo., to provide that F-1 loans under the regional agricultural credit corporation loan program shall be deemed to have been made upon the same terms and conditions as F-2 loans under such program. To Agriculture Committee. (p. 1366.)
6. PERSONNEL. H.R. 2276 (see Digest 32) limits to 2 years the term of office of Presidential appointees in the executive branch except those receiving less than \$10,000 a year; whose term of office is fixed by law; and those in the military, public health, coast and geodetic, Foreign, and postal services.

7. VETERANS' benefits. H.R. 2295, H.Res. 143, H.Res. 144 (p. 1366).

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

8. BANKING AND CURRENCY. Rep. Spence, Ky., inserted his and Sen. Wagner's statement and communications supporting the Bretton Woods plan (pp. A803-4).
Rep. LeCompte, Iowa, inserted a constituent's letter (from the Union Farmer) claiming that "violations of the money provisions of the Constitution are the cause of our economic distress" (pp. A810-1).
9. EXECUTIVE AUTHORITY. Speech in the House by Rep. Mason, Ill., criticizing the centralization of power "in Washington under the New Deal, and urging support for his bills H.R. 2276, requiring resubmission of names of appointed officers to the Senate every 2 years, and H.R. 88, to limit Congressional taxing powers and to place a 25% ceiling on income tax rates (pp. A805-6).
10. PUBLIC DEBT. Speech in the House by Rep. Voorhis, Calif., discussing Federal expenditures and urging consideration of appropriations in view of the size of the public debt. (pp. A806-9).
Rep. White, Idaho, inserted a constituent's letter opposing the proposed increase in the public debt (pp. A828-9).
11. NOMINATION. Rep. Rabin, N.Y., inserted his letter to the New York Times supporting the nomination of Henry A. Wallace (p. A809).
Extension of remarks of Rep. Izac, Calif., favoring the nomination of Henry A. Wallace (p. A813).
12. FERTILIZER. Extension of remarks of Rep. Lemke, N.Dak., urging support for his bill H.R. 1823, to regulate the registration, manufacture, labeling, and inspection of fertilizer and fertilizer materials, and including an article by William G. Holman showing "That there has been abuse and that there is necessity for this legislation" (pp. A813-4).
13. FARM LABOR. Rep. Shafer, Mich., inserted a Michigan Legislature resolution opposing the drafting of farm labor (p. A829).
14. LEND LEASE. Rep. Mundt, S. Dak., inserted FEA's letter on lend-lease activities and records in foreign countries (pp. A823-4).
15. VETERANS. Rep. Hook, Mich., inserted his statement urging that preference in Federal housing projects be given to veterans (p. A828).
Reps. Morrison, La., and Doyle, Calif., inserted articles urging that Congress eliminate the pauper's oath presently required of veterans before they are granted hospitalization (pp. A825-6).

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from South Dakota?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. FARRINGTON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and include therein a radio broadcast on the administration of the O. P. A. in the Territories.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the Delegate from Hawaii?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. McDONOUGH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and to include therein an editorial from the national film weekly Box Office.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. HOLIFIELD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and include an editorial.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California,

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and to include therein certain brief quoted material.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from West Virginia?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

TREASURY AND POST OFFICE DEPARTMENTS APPROPRIATION, 1946

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the bill (H. R. 2252) making appropriations for the Treasury and Post Office Departments for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes. Pending that motion I ask unanimous consent that general debate shall continue for 1 hour, the time to be equally divided and controlled by the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] and myself.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Indiana?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion of the gentleman from Indiana.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further

consideration of the bill H. R. 2252, the Treasury and Post Office Departments appropriation bill, with Mr. PRIEST in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from South Dakota [Mr. CASE].

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Chairman, I have an inquiry I would like to direct to the chairman of the committee in charge of this bill.

A few days ago we had under consideration a bill to appropriate some additional money for conducting an agricultural census. Yesterday I received in the mail a communication from the agricultural statistician in charge for the United States Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, at Sioux Falls, S. Dak., which reads as follows:

We have recently published a bulletin for South Dakota containing the county data on livestock for the years 1924 to 1943, inclusive. The supply is limited and the publication should only go to those who have need for it. This notice is sent that you may request copy if you so desire. There is no charge. The county data covers numbers of animals of the different species, numbers of chickens; and numbers of hay-consuming and grain-consuming animal units.

When the appropriation item was considered the other day for the agricultural census we were told that the purpose of it was to enable the Department of Agriculture, the Department of Commerce, or the Bureau of the Census to go out and count the chickens and the different species of animals, the number of animals that consumed grain and hay, and so forth. Now I have this communication from the Department of Agriculture saying they already have them counted clear up through 1943, for which no special appropriation was required.

I want to know if I may have assurance from the chairman of this committee that in the pending appropriation bill we have no such proposed duplication of appropriations as the Congress was called upon to make in passing funds for the agricultural census the other day.

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Chairman, I can assure the gentleman of the information that he desires; that is that there is absolutely no duplication in this bill with respect to the activities mentioned.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. As far as the gentleman knows, there is no way in which we are making appropriations here to do something that is already being done under another appropriation?

Mr. LUDLOW. Absolutely not.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. I appreciate the assurance of the chairman of the committee.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from South Dakota has expired.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 20 minutes to the gentleman from Idaho [Mr. DWORSHAK].

Mr. DWORSHAK. Mr. Chairman, I have had the pleasure, during the past 2 years, of serving on the Appropriation Subcommittee, handling appropriations

for the Treasury and Post Office Departments. In view of the fact that I am leaving that subcommittee for another assignment I should like at this time to join with my colleague the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. O'NEAL], a member of the committee, who yesterday paid splendid tribute to the chairman of this subcommittee, the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. LUDLOW], and the ranking minority member of the committee, the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER]: It has been by experience and observation, during the past 2 years, that those two colleagues of ours have done extremely conscientious work and have rendered faithful and devoted service in discharging their duties.

These particular departments of the Federal Government, of course, are service departments, and the members of the subcommittee do not have the same opportunity that is afforded other subcommittees to bring in colorful reports and indulge in controversies. Yesterday the chairman of the committee, in his comprehensive outline of the various items in this bill, made a statement which I think should be corrected at this time. It was not incorrect, but it was rather incomplete. The chairman stated that the total amount carried in the bill was \$1,342,873,000, a decrease of \$59,873,000 from the appropriations for 1945. That is partially true, but the chairman overlooked the fact that the funds carried in this bill make no provision whatsoever for the payment of overtime during the next fiscal year. Primarily, that is because the various overtime pay bills will expire on June 30 and, naturally, no authority exists for extension of those overtime payments in the fiscal year 1946.

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DWORSHAK. I yield.

Mr. LUDLOW. The gentleman is absolutely correct. There was no thought or purpose on my part of making a misstatement; it was just an oversight on my part to state that the bill did not carry overtime. I thank the gentleman for calling it to our attention.

Mr. DWORSHAK. My only purpose in doing so is that the record will show the true situation. As a matter of fact, considering the overtime factor, instead of showing a decrease of \$59,000,000 under appropriations for 1945—taking into consideration the fact that 1945 funds which are now being currently used provide for the payment of overtime to Federal employees—the bill actually shows an increase of \$67,276,000. Of this, the Treasury Department in 1946 will show an increase of \$26,730,000, and the Post Office Department approximately \$40,000,000. This comparison, of course, is on the assumption that the overtime pay legislation expiring on June 30 will be extended.

As I said a few minutes ago, these departments are essentially service agencies and their volume of business is governed largely by the volume of general business of the Federal Government. I have here a statement for the fiscal year 1944, prepared by the Post Office Department, breaking down the total expendi-

tures for the fiscal year 1944 of \$1,075,000,000, and I give you these figures in percentages so you may have a better understanding of how the appropriations for the Post Office Department are allotted: Salaries, during the year 1944, amounted to \$805,000,000, or approximately 75 percent of the total appropriation. Transportation of things amounted to 18.3 percent of the total; travel, 2.91 percent; rents and royalties, 1.76 percent; supplies and materials, 1.28 percent; and communication service, printing, binding, every contractual service, equipment, refunds, and awards, compositely amounted to only 0.85 percent of the total.

The Post Office Department, on December 31, 1944, had 372,512 employees, compared with 350,004 on December 31, 1943, or an increase of 22,508 during the year.

The Treasury Department showed an increase in its personnel of 8,274, as it had 93,946 employees on December 31, 1944, as compared with 85,672 on December 31, 1943.

It is interesting to check reports issued by the United States Civil Service Commission, showing the status of civilian employment in the executive departments, as follows:

December 31, 1941.....	1,620,900
December 31, 1942.....	2,810,871
December 31, 1943.....	3,007,000
December 31, 1944.....	3,309,000

During these 3 war years, civilian employment by the Federal Government has more than doubled, which is a remarkable condition in view of the fact that manpower requirements of the Nation have been greatly accentuated for war purposes.

Thus you can readily see that the old-line agencies like the Post Office Department are more stable than some of the recently created war agencies, and the salary schedules that were presented during the hearings are far more stable in the old-line agencies than are those in some of the war agencies.

If you will read the Official Register and note some of the salary standards which have been adopted by these war agencies, you will probably be amazed. There has been much criticism on the part of so-called career employees of the Federal Government in the Post Office, Treasury, and other departments because they have not enjoyed the same salary increases and the promotions in grade and from one grade to another. I checked recently and found instances in some of the war agencies where salaries had been increased 50 percent in the last 2 years. Of course, that same thing is not true of some of the old-line agencies.

AIR MAIL VOLUME INCREASES

During the hearings, the testimony of various witnesses developed some very interesting information concerning the status of domestic air mail, and I want to direct your attention to page 167 of the hearings and show you what increases there have been during the last 4 years.

This testimony shows that in 1940 the total pound-miles of domestic mail was 18,000,000,000, or an increase of 18 per-

cent over the previous year. In 1941 the pound-miles carried were 22,000,000,000, or 19 percent over 1940. In 1942 the pound-miles carried had grown to 31,000,000,000, an increase of 40 percent over the preceding year. In 1943 there were 56,000,000,000 pound-miles carried, or an increase of 79 percent over the preceding year. This analysis shows that in the past 4 years there has been an increase of approximately 500 percent in the amount of domestic air mail carried.

During the hearing it was also developed that, while the Civil Aeronautics Board has been responsible for fixing the rates for carrying air mail which are paid by the Post Office Department, there may be some discrepancies in the estimates submitted for both domestic and foreign air mail. For instance, there was a tentative estimate of \$1 as a rate for two new routes, one from Seattle, Wash., to Fairbanks, Alaska, and one across the Atlantic. The Navy Department has been carrying the mail on these two routes, but recently private carriers have taken over this responsibility. No rate has been set yet by the C. A. B., but the Post Office Department suggested the possibility of paying \$1 a pound for carrying that mail.

We must recall that several years ago, when the air-mail traffic or business was in its infancy, it was the established policy of the Federal Government to subsidize air-mail carriers in order to create and expand routes and to encourage development and expansion of the aviation industry. In those days it was understood generally that subsidies were recognized as being necessary to build up this vast network of air-mail transportation. But in the hearings before our subcommittee a few weeks ago the testimony indicated that, while representatives of the Solicitor's Office were permitted to appear at the hearings conducted by the C. A. B. when these rates were established, it was obvious that the interest of the Government was not adequately taken care of.

We visualize in the post-war period a vast expansion even greater than this 500 percent which we have had in the domestic air-mail routes during the past 4 years and the question naturally arises in my mind, and I presume in the minds of many of you, whether the Congress has some joint responsibility to determine the fundamental factors upon which these air-mail rates are to be established.

The question is whether current rates still provide for subsidies, and whether there is any justification for subsidies when we know that, notwithstanding the restrictions on the use of planes, which have been diverted for war uses to the Army and the Navy, all of these carriers have been operating at maximum capacity. Air mail has actually been delayed, and sometimes it takes longer than regular mail, because of the lack of adequate facilities and planes. But I believe that Congress should face its post-war responsibility. It is true that the Post Office Department is showing a profit in the handling of this air mail; but certainly we should determine whether the C. A. B. and the Post Office

Department are taking into consideration some of these elemental factors which may be of prime importance in the post-war period.

MAINTAIN RURAL SERVICE

Included in this bill is \$93,598,000 for Rural Delivery Service. Although this figure is a decrease of about \$14,000,000 under the 1945 appropriation, no provision is made in this measure for the special acts covering overtime pay. The total obligations of these items for the current year were \$14,587,145. If these increases are carried through the next fiscal year, the appropriation for Rural Delivery Service will be approximately the same as during the current year.

Throughout the rural areas of this country there has been much concern regarding the possible curtailment of this mail service because of recruitment and other problems arising from the war. There have been many consolidations of routes, although during the first 6 months of this fiscal year there have been 1,859 extensions.

As of December 31, 1944, there were 32,052 rural carriers, and the average length of the routes was 44 miles. During 1944 there were 240 consolidations effected, and consequently the trend is toward longer routes. In most of these consolidations the patrons have objected because of anticipated poorer service. However, the First Assistant Postmaster General stated that no changes have been made without an investigation and recommendation by a post-office inspector.

When the question was asked during the hearings of the First Assistant Postmaster General whether the Department plans to minimize or curtail Rural Delivery Service, the reply was that this branch of the Post Office Service is given most careful consideration. This is gratifying to millions of rural patrons, in view of the fact that constant efforts are being made to improve postal service in the cities.

NO TIME TO GENERATE FEAR

Mr. Chairman, there has been much debate and discussion recently about the manpower situation of this country. This body is awaiting the action of the other body on a highly controversial bill which is designed primarily to boost the morale of our armed forces overseas.

The manpower situation is so acute at present that the prosecution of the war is being retarded, according to Secretary of War Stimson. In his address on Sunday evening, directed particularly to the families of servicemen, Mr. Stimson exemplified the highest Army tradition of "buck passing." This administration has frequently called the attention of the American people to the fact that the only thing we need fear is fear itself. There have been few occasions, during the past 4 years, when such an adroit effort to create fear and confusion has been made as by the Secretary in his efforts to present only one side of the current war program. Our fighting forces in the Pacific and elsewhere are serving heroically and magnificently. However, it cannot be said that at home war administration has been so efficient under the direction of the War Department and related Fed-

eral agencies. There have been widespread incompetence and inefficiency in the production program, with resultant waste of civilian manpower and extravagance involving many billions of dollars.

This is not the first instance wherein the War Department has attempted to influence civilians in a sphere outside of its own supervision. It is unfortunate that the War Department, which should operate entirely free from political influence, is subject to administration pressure and is frequently called upon to intervene in congressional affairs.

Within the past 6 months, one of the most pressing problems confronting the Congress has been reconversion from war to peacetime economy, largely as the result of the overly optimistic forecasts made by War Department representatives last summer. If there have been unnecessary turn-over of labor and shifting from essential to nonessential jobs, it is principally because many thousands of American workers were led to believe last fall that the war in Europe had about ended and that it was time to seek permanent peacetime positions.

Because of this attitude on the part of the administration, machinery has been set up to dispose of surplus war supplies and equipment variously estimated at between fifty and one hundred billions of dollars. Obviously, a great deal of valuable production was involved in making these vast surpluses available. If the War Department is so efficient in estimating the productive needs of the Nation, why did the Quartermaster Corps and various other agencies involved in procurement, misdirect essential manpower in manufacturing supplies so greatly in excess of current requirements?

Reliable reports are available from every industrial city in this country, showing that there has been almost criminal hoarding of manpower in war production. Most contractors have been completely indifferent in recruitment of labor because of the vicious cost-plus-fixed-fee contracts. There has been no incentive for war industries to operate efficiently and to release surplus labor for more essential uses. It is interesting to recall that the same War Department which is now seeking to place the responsibility upon Congress for the deplorable labor situation is the same War Department which, on June 6, 1941, addressed a letter to the House of Representatives, urging defeat of the amendment introduced by the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. ENGEL] to outlaw cost-plus-fixed-fee contracts.

It was apparent in 1940 at the outset of the defense and war preparations in which this country engaged, that there would result a repetition of the universally condemned cost-plus contract system in vogue during the First World War. However, Under Secretary of War Patterson declared, on June 6, 1941, that "if the cost-plus-fixed-fee contract is forbidden by law, the program for Army and equipping our troops will be greatly retarded." At that time the Under Secretary gave assurances that such cost-

plus contracts would be carefully checked. However, the record clearly discloses that there has been little restraint on profiteering; and if it were not for renegotiation, this Government would have lost many additional billions of dollars because of the ineptitude and inexperience of this same War Department in the operation of its procurement program.

The peak of civilian employment by the Federal Government in World War No. 1 was 918,000, covering all bureaus, agencies, boards, and departments engaged in civilian activities. On December 31, 1944, the War Department alone had civilian personnel amounting to 1,177,947. This means that the War Department currently is using almost 30 percent more civilian employees than were required to operate the entire civilian government at the peak of the First World War. The War Department also has 327,000 civil employees overseas.

Did Secretary Stimson make a report upon this unfortunate hoarding of civilian labor? Did he advise the American people on Sunday evening that the War Department's own inefficient use of civilian manpower has contributed greatly to the creation of the very situation which, he alleges, now justifies the adoption of drastic compulsory labor controls? Does the Secretary overlook the fact that small business and agriculture have been forced to operate with limited manpower during the past few years while the Federal Government increased its own civilian personnel during 1944 by 302,000?

The Secretary declared that shortages are now looming up as the inevitable result of failure of American democracy to function on the home front. It is bureaucracy, not democracy, which has failed to function. Is it justifiable to condemn the families of these servicemen when they have been eager and willing to produce the necessary munitions and equipment to insure a military victory?

Mr. Stimson also concludes that the enactment of a labor-draft bill is essential because it will be a signal to the men on the battle front that there is no longer to be discrimination against them on the home front. Every American knows that if there has been misdirection of our war program and misplacement of civilian manpower, these blunders have been committed by the administration, of which the Secretary is an integral part.

I am confident that neither Americans in combat zones nor Americans at home must be coerced or intimidated by fear in order to contribute to the best of their ability to winning this war. If Americans are seeking to destroy totalitarianism abroad, why should they adopt totalitarian methods at home, and, thus, repudiate the voluntary system which has enabled our country to play so vital a part in this war against the Axis Powers?

At this critical stage of the war, it would be far more effective for the Secretary of War to make a patriotic appeal to the American people for an all-out effort on the basis of voluntary service.

Unity on the home front cannot be enhanced by using the Hitler technique of generating fear and making implications that this war will last longer unless the American people completely surrender their constitutional safeguards.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. FULTON].

Mr. FULTON. Mr. Chairman, I am making my maiden speech today on the floor of the House and I feel a minute is probably too long. I probably would feel more at home in a Navy uniform, with the Navy boys here, or, I will say, just as a plain galleryite. In considering this bill making large appropriations of public funds, may I point out to the Congress and to the various Government departments that the members of the armed forces feel that it is not too much to ask a Government employee to do a full day's work for a full day's pay. In concluding, may I as a galleryite and probably an unreformed one, always looking around as they do when they come here, say, "Where is everybody?"

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Pennsylvania has expired.

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Chairman, I yield 15 minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. TIBBOTT].

Mr. TIBBOTT. Mr. Chairman, as this has been my first opportunity to serve as a member of the Subcommittee on Appropriations for the Treasury, I should like at the outset to pay tribute to the chairman of our subcommittee, the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. LUDLOW], who is always faithful in his duties and untiring in his efforts to render service; also to the ranking Republican member, the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER], whose conscientious efforts on appropriations are known to all Members of Congress. It is an arduous duty to sit daily through the hearings, listening to the justifications from the many executive heads of the Treasury, but this was greatly lightened by these two leaders and the other very able members of our subcommittee.

It is only natural that I should have some interesting and enlightening experiences, but I was particularly impressed with the responsibilities assumed by every member of our subcommittee and of their desire to bring the best possible bill to the floor of the House for your approval.

It has been said that the Appropriations Committee of the House of Representatives holds a veto power over legislation because it controls the purse strings, but it does not have the supervision over expenditures neither does it have control over the ever-expanding bureaus of our Government.

Hammering for appropriations comes not only from departments but also from organized movements among the people themselves for large Federal expenditures. Every Congressman's desk is flooded with propaganda for huge expenditures which mean a drain on the Treasury.

In the first place, I believe the people will insist that Congress must resist the

demands of governmental departments—the bureaus and various other units that constitute the spending branch of the Government. Every year these bureaus make their appeals for funds, and many times ask for vastly more than is given them. Weeks are spent on the job of shaving this bureau here and that bureau there and bringing down the totals.

As we consider the investigation made for our subcommittee on the Post Office appropriation bill for 1946 and take a look at the amount spent for traveling expenses of the Post Office Department last year, there are reasons to believe corrections should be made in the bureaus of this Department. The amount expended in 1944 was \$31,254,710—that was an increase of more than 3,000,000 over 1943 and almost 5,000,000 over that of 1940.

Now as we look further into the investigation which deals with the expenditures for long-distance telephone calls and other means of communication, we find that in 1944 the total amount expended for telephone, teletype, cablegram, and other communications total \$851,076 which is an increase over 1940 of approximately \$175,000.

I realize that there are undoubtedly many occasions when urgent or emergency business requires the use of long-distance telephone, cable, or teletype service, but it is of great concern that the Post Office Department is deviating from its policy by patronizing its competitors to a greater degree than necessary. The Department's mail facilities should be used in every possible instance. The bureau heads should be held responsible for the control of these policies.

We know that there may be some excuse for certain expenditures now because we are at war, and which would not be necessary in normal times; nevertheless, as we look ahead, there should develop a better understanding of economic questions than exists now. It is admitted, too, that these questions are difficult and disturbing, but conditions can be corrected if we have the will to face the issues and not depend too much on the future taking care of itself.

Our war effort has performed miracles, because enough Americans have adopted the attitude that what must be done, can be done. If our future effort requires further miracles, that should be faced in a similar way.

As we consider the testimony of those appearing before us from the Procurement Division, Treasury Department, having to do with surplus property, we were assured that every effort is being made to build up and retain a capable and efficient organization which will offer a high standard of service at the lowest possible cost. A further promise was made that they are confident that operations can be effected in the direction of substantial economies. Considering the fact that the agency handling surplus property is somewhat in its infancy, I believe it only fair to assume that those in authority will give some thought to conditions and be definite in their policy to protect the interest of the people of our country.

We know that it is imperative to our future economy to have Government

regulation in the public interest and according to law. No real American economy can ensue if the directives in the spending branch of the Government are unnecessary or harmful. Overlapping of agencies and inefficiency in the bureaus of governmental departments if allowed to have the upper hand will ultimately strangle economic freedom.

Serious mistakes and muddling may bring on catastrophe. The country blundered after the last World War and prosperity was spotty and temporary. This blundering was well known to us 25 years ago when we were reconverting from a war of 19 months' duration. The present war will have lasted much longer, and our troubles will undoubtedly multiply manyfold. One of the surest ways of making many mistakes is to leave the Federal Government in a disorganized condition.

Those serving in our armed forces are entitled to return to their country and to a land which will encourage them in the development of free enterprise; to a country which stimulates men of all capacities to serve to the best of their abilities. They deserve to have a government of greater progress and greater freedom, and not a government of rigid bureaucratic control of all industry, all people, and eventually of everyone.

After hostilities cease, the role of government in business must be lessened in many areas of economy if our Government structure is to survive. We cannot as a progressive nation fall into totalitarianism, as this kind of system thrives by war and want.

I know that some political economists have said that it is rather a good thing for a nation to be in debt, because it keeps down extravagance. I realize that these political economists know more about such matters than I do, yet I do not accept their theory.

If we are to follow the theory of these political economists, what becomes of honesty, common sense, and honor? By our being billions of dollars in debt, does not lighten the burden of the poor, and the middle class. It certainly will not lighten the burden of business as it is necessary to show a profit if jobs are to be provided. As I see it, confidence must be restored in government if we are to face the difficult tasks in the post-war period.

The promise of the American way of life can be fulfilled in accordance with the purpose of the freedom of the Republic and without the destruction of individual freedom. I believe, deep in my heart, that the matter of appropriations is a fundamental basic one and of vital importance to the security and future of our country. I cannot believe that the continuing and control of the Commodity Credit Corporation left in the hands of a few men to manage with the changing directives of the Executive orders can be of future security and welfare of our country.

Here is a corporation authorized to issue its obligations guaranteeing payment to a limit of approximately \$3,000,000,000. The Administrator of the Corporation has the authority to pay milk subsidies to compensate the farmer for

the increased cost of operation. While speaking of subsidies, I am reminded of a letter which I received a few days ago from a Gold Star Mother, part of which I quote:

People do not want subsidies. What they do want is a fair and honest price for their products, but they are forced to take the subsidies when they become effective in order to meet their ever-increasing taxes. The taxes, so many different kinds of them, must be paid even if we have to borrow the money to pay them. Do our boys who will be spared to come back want to come to a land of subsidies? We all can plainly see where this is leading. It is leading to trouble at home.

Now this lady, who has expressed not only her own views on government, but the thoughts of many others that the time has come for all those who still cherish American ideals and principles to rally to their defense without consideration or self-interest. The time is here to place the issue fairly and squarely before the American people, and to let them decide whether they desire to sanction a program which inevitably means revolutionary changes in our country and civilization. The truth is that Government control of our economic life and the regimentation of its citizens must end in destruction of individual liberty. For individual liberty cannot long survive the death of economic freedom.

Mr. TIBBOTT. Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman yields back 2 minutes.

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Vermont [Mr. PLUMLEY].

RURAL FREE DELIVERY PATRONS, THEY ARE ENTITLED TO SERVICE

Mr. PLUMLEY. Mr. Chairman, I notice that the Post Office Department is doing business at a profit and has accumulated a surplus of millions, which means that the people are paying more money for services than they should be in order to sustain the activities of that Department, as it is conducted. Government business should not be run on a profit basis, as against the service to which the people are entitled in return for the money they pay therefor. "Service" should be its motto.

The Post Office Department has no better friend in Congress than I am, but I am critical of its efforts to make a profit and to accumulate a surplus by depriving the patrons of established rural routes of the service to which they are entitled, especially in these days of lack of gasoline and rubber and other facilities necessary in order for them to get to post offices way off the rural routes.

The fact is the Department by rule of thumb is consolidating rural free delivery routes, suspending them, abolishing them all over the country to save money when they have a surplus and at a time when the patrons anxiously await the arrival of a letter from their boys and girls in the service, which letter is never delivered.

It would be, comparably, just as sensible for telephone companies to discontinue their service to the rural areas, by reason of the expense involved in the

maintenance of the lines during these war days.

Moreover, the rural free delivery was established, as its name implies, especially in order to serve the rural communities now being deprived of such service in altogether too many instances, too many, in fact, to be enumerated. The cost of the Rural Free Delivery Service to be rendered to such rural community is obviously now the sole determinative of the question as to whether or not the service shall be continued or ended. The answer is, It is ended, and the people deprived of the service for which they have paid and to which they are entitled under the law. Such a situation should not be tolerated; such a policy should not be followed to make money, as against the contribution which the taxpayer makes, which entitles him to the service provided for by law.

I am in favor of extending, not crippling or curtailing service.

Some of this surplus for 1944 should have been expended to continue to render service to those very areas now deprived of it. The present policy and plan to restrict and consolidate and to deprive areas of service is not justified. It should be discontinued.

Since the Post Office Department shows a profit of \$37,768,028 for 1944, and brings to the Appropriation Committee an estimated surplus predicted at \$117,643,897 for the fiscal year 1945, and an estimated surplus of \$265,214,280 for 1946, it is obvious that we are paying too much for too little, and that those in the rural area are getting too little, too late, and not at all.

The representatives of the people in the rural areas should see to it that the money being appropriated for the support of the Postal Service and for the continuance of theirs, who live in rural areas, is expended for that purpose, and that they are not ruthlessly and wantonly deprived of mail facilities.

Let me say again the rural free delivery was originally established for the benefit of, and in order to render postal service to, people located in rural communities on rural routes; such routes as the Post Office Department has discontinued ruthlessly to save money in order to show a profit.

Really, now, the surplus is the measure of the inadequacy of the service rendered, when so many people entitled to service, for which they have paid, are deprived thereof.

The policy is penny-wise and pound-foolish. The rural resident should not be made the goat.

Another thing: I have experienced difficulty and unaccountable great delay in reaching patrons of these rural routes. I should not be deprived of my opportunity to communicate with my constituents who live on these rural routes. I should be able to reach them and to know that they will get their mail during these hectic days.

And again, the general public has some rights in these premises as well as do the patrons themselves.

Each person, on every one of these routes, as a taxpayer and a patron of the post office, is just as much entitled

to the services of the post office, as is any person who lives on a route with say a thousand patrons.

It is time the rural public should be served and not damned.

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Chairman, I yield the balance of the time allotted this side to the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. CRAWFORD].

[Mr. CRAWFORD addressed the Committee. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield the balance of my time to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. VURSELL].

(Mr. VURSELL asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. VURSELL. Mr. Chairman, I would like to take the opportunity of making a few observations rather apart from the appropriation bill which we are now discussing. The first observation I should like to make is that I am fearful we are getting a little too far left from center. That statement has a rather familiar sound to the Members of this House. It was recently made by the President shortly after his inauguration. The thing that brings that to my mind is, first, the nomination by the President of Mr. Wallace for the powerful position of Secretary of the Department of Commerce. Many reasons have been given for such action. I think the President gave the best reason when he said in substance that he felt Mr. Wallace was entitled to most anything he wanted in the Government because of the very splendid services he had rendered in the recent campaign. In other words, again promulgating the old doctrine which comes down through the pages of the history of this country and other countries, "To the victor belong the spoils."

That is rather a far cry from the vaunted liberalism of the New Deal and the supposed strengthening of the Civil Service as one of our governmental institutions. There has been considerable discussion in the Senate, which at once voted no confidence in Mr. Wallace by the passage of the George bill. Some of them have charged that it was a major gesture of recognition of the efforts of the Sidney Hillman Political Action Committee. That the appointment was the P. A. C. political pay-off. Well, for good measure, you might throw in Mr. Browder, Mr. Bridges, and the rest of that motley gang. I indict these leaders separate and apart from the C. I. O. as an organization, because there are many splendid American citizens who have joined the C. I. O. in order to help better their general working conditions through collective bargaining. I hope that some day, because of the communistic leadership which has infiltrated itself into the C. I. O., those men who believe in the American principles of government as they have been handed down to us and which have contributed to the great success of this country, will find it necessary to leave that organization and again amalgamate themselves possibly with the American Federation of Labor.

Now, getting too far to the left again, comes the recommendation by the President of that social worker, Mr. Aubrey Williams, to head that great forward-looking Rural Electrification organization. Naturally, you would think in an appointment that has such power and such possibilities for the future development and good of this country there could be found among the old-line Democrats someone who had had experience, someone whose background would impel the Chief Executive to place in that important position such a man who is fitted by training to fill such a position, and to appoint a man who has the confidence of the people.

Some of the leading Democrats shouted "Red" again when his name was presented for consideration by that committee in the other body. To my mind, another illustration of probably moving a little too far to the left of center. A couple of days ago one of the leading Democrats of this House, a man who has served with distinction for years, a man who is respected for his Americanism, gave utterance to the thought that the record of Felix Frankfurter, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, ought to be the subject of investigation by the committee recently established in this House to investigate subversive activities. The gentleman went further, branding him as the Rasputin of this administration, and suggested that possibly they might find such evidence as would make impeachment necessary.

I wonder whither we are drifting in this country. We never had anything like this a few years ago. We did not have those problems to contend with. Our present leadership should discourage their growth, rather than to constantly encourage them and the evil influence that seems sure to follow.

Moving again to the left, there has been considerable publicity in the newspapers recently that an order has been promulgated by our military authorities giving the right of promotion to officers in the military service, to men who are known Communists, placing them in a position to pierce the veil of secrecy, and to know all the facts regarding our secret formulas and implements of warfare, devised by our scientists; giving them an opportunity to get into a position where, if perchance their love for communism is greater than their love for their own country and their own institutions, they might be able to wreak terrible harm to the military and the defense of our country. I submit this is another evidence of moving much too far to the left.

This is not Republican criticism. It comes from leading Democrats such as the chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs of this House, the gentleman from Kentucky, Congressman MAY, who seems to be alarmed if he is quoted correctly in the newspapers. He suggests that if they are going through with this thing they will be called before his committee so that the military leaders may be interrogated, and find out why it is necessary.

The gentleman from Kentucky, Congressman MAY, said in his opinion there are enough red-blooded Americans about whose patriotism there is no question to officer, staff, and lead the military forces of this country.

These are just some observations on matters that I think are giving great concern to the American people. I think and I know that they are giving great concern to the Members of this Congress. I believe it is a challenge to the Members of this House to attempt to take over as often and as much as they can so that they who have the responsibility directly as the representatives of the people shall do their full share in guiding the destinies of this Nation in the interest of the people they represent.

One of the previous speakers referred to the much-talked-of, recent manpower bill. I was interested in reading an article from the American Meat Institute published in the paper the other day. This is an organization that should have the knowledge and the right to speak. In this article they stated there would be a drop of 38 percent in the meat supply for this Nation in the first quarter of this year, and they predicted further shortages as the year runs on. Yet, General Hershey and the President recently insisted on drafting practically all farm boys. Added to the difficulty of production has been the lack of farm machinery which is more acute this year than last. Unless agriculture is properly recognized we may find that we will go into such a serious decrease in food production that it will not only bring greater hardship to our people but might slow down the winning of the war.

To make matters worse, the President and Secretary of War Stimson are advocating the National Service Act that would probably take 1,000,000 more men out of the already thin line of farm production and civilian distribution forcing them into war plants that are over-staffed already as well as into war plants that are understaffed.

Secretary of War Stimson is as wrong in the position he takes in insisting on this draft bill now as he was 1 year ago when he insisted that the Congress should pass the short-ballot bill rather than the State-ballot bill which finally became law.

In his recent report he is forced to admit that of all of the soldiers who voted, 99½ percent chose the long ballot rather than the short ballot.

He is 99½ percent wrong in the position he takes now in favoring this draft bill.

The Army has over 1,000,000 civilians employed. The Army, of which he is its head as Secretary of War, is one of the worst hoarders and wasters of labor in the Nation today, yet, he makes no suggestion and apparently no effort to put his own house in order. It appears that he has heard his master's voice or has yielded to his persuasion in going on the radio in an attempt to alarm the fathers and mothers of this country, doubtless in the hope that they will put pressure on the Congress to pass an act that will cost the Government additional billions of dollars rather than to pass an act that will clear up the hoarding and wasting of

labor and will get the production the Government needs without resorting to the totalitarian policies of a work-or-jail bill under the threat of heavy fines and jail sentences.

The general movement of this Government too far to the left of center is a challenge to the Members of Congress which they must meet and, in my judgment, ultimately will meet, before we reach the point where we will lose in fact the representative government in this country and the liberty it assures its people while our boys are making unheard of sacrifices on the battle fronts of the world in the belief they are helping to save such a government to which they can return when the war is over.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Illinois has expired. All time has expired.

The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read the bill.

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise and report the bill back to the House with the recommendation that the bill do pass.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and Mr. McCORMACK having taken the chair as Speaker pro tempore, Mr. PRIEST, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H. R. 2252) making appropriations for the Treasury and Post Office Departments for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes, had directed him to report the same back to the House with the recommendation that the bill do pass.

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the bill to final passage.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was read the third time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the passage of the bill.

The bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. CRAWFORD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to include in the remarks I made today two letters, one from Mr. Chester Bowles, Administrator, O. P. A., and the other from Mr. Dudley Smith, director, Association of Sugar Producers of Puerto Rico.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

CONSTRUCTION, REPAIR, AND PRESERVATION OF CERTAIN PUBLIC WORKS ON RIVERS AND HARBORS

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, I call up House Resolution 127, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution (H. Res. 127), as follows:

Resolved, That immediately upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on

the state of the Union for the consideration of the bill (S. 35) authorizing the construction, repair, and preservation of certain public works on rivers and harbors, and for other purposes. That after general debate, which shall be confined to the bill and shall continue not to exceed 2 hours to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and the ranking minority member of the Committee on Rivers and Harbors, the bill shall be read for amendment under the 5-minute rule. At the conclusion of the reading of the bill for amendment, the Committee shall rise and report the same back to the House with such amendments as shall have been adopted and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, later on, as usual, I shall yield 30 minutes to the minority representative of the Committee on Rules, the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. ALLEN], or in his absence to any other minority member of the Committee on Rules who may desire time.

Mr. Speaker, this rule makes in order consideration of S. 35. It is the same bill that the House passed in the last session of the Congress. As I understand it was agreed to by the conferees, but unfortunately, during the last day or so of the sessions of the other body, due to perhaps too much conversation or debate, the bill was not called up and failed of passage. I do not wish to be understood as criticizing the gentlemen in the other body, because I never do; I only call attention to the situation.

This bill contains 291 projects. The total amount authorized is \$381,968,332. Of the entire amount, as I understand, and so far as I have been able to ascertain, only \$13,359,000 is urgent and required by the Army and the Navy at this time. As to most of the amounts authorized in the bill there is no real urgency and no appropriation need be made at this time.

CALL OF THE HOUSE

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Evidently a quorum is not present.

Mr. RAMSPECK. Mr. Speaker, I move a call of the House.

A call of the House was ordered.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

[Roll No. 25]

Andresen,	Dirksen	LeFevre
H. Carl	Eaton	Luca
Baldwin, N. Y.	Elsaesser	McMillan, S. C.
Bender	Fellows	Morgan
Bishop	Fernandez	Patman
Blackney	Fogarty	Patterson
Bonner	Folger	Peterson, Fla.
Bradley, Mich.	Gorski	Price, Fla.
Brumbaugh	Granger	Rivers
Buckley	Griffiths	Robertson, Va.
Burch	Gwinn, N. Y.	Robison, Ky.
Burgin	Hays	Rogers, Mass.
Byrne, N. Y.	Hébert	Rogers, N. Y.
Byrnes, Wis.	Heldinger	Rowan
Carnahan	Hoeven	Sheridan
Celler	Hollifield	Sampson, Pa.
Clark	Jennings	Taylor
Clements	Johnson,	Thomas, Tex.
Colmer	Luther A.	Towe
Corbett	Kefauver	Welchel
Curtis	Kelley, Pa.	Weiss
Daughton, Va.	Kirwan	Winter
Davis	Knutson	Wood
Dawson	LaFollette	
Dingell	Landis	

I am also in receipt of a copy of a letter to the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. SHORT] from Mr. Rex B. Baxter, executive vice president and general manager of the Amarillo Chamber of Commerce which follows:

FEBRUARY 14, 1945.

HON. DEWEY SHORT,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN SHORT: In the Congressional Record dated January 30, on page 630, I read a statement made by you which is most revealing to those of us who live in Amarillo. In a statement to Congressman ENGEL you said: "They built one plant at Amarillo, Tex., which cost more than \$30,000,000, and it never produced one single thing, and other plants costing millions of dollars have even been dismantled."

In order to keep the records straight I would like to point out that there never has been a plant built at Amarillo that cost as much as \$30,000,000, and there has never been a plant built at Amarillo nor anywhere in the Panhandle area that has not produced war materials in abundance. In order to give you a detailed picture of the war plants in this area, may I list them for you, together with what they produce.

1. Pantex ordnance plant is located at Amarillo and has the finest record in loading bombs of any ordnance plant in the United States. The actual dollar cost and man-hours required at this plant are less than at any plant in the Nation. Also, they have the lowest absentee record of any plant, and, finally, the plant has been cited for its safety record by the National Safety Council. I might add that this plant has received the Army-Navy E award.

2. The Cactus ordnance plant, located a few miles north of Amarillo, was originally constructed to manufacture ammonia nitrate. About the time the plant was to go into production it was decided that the ammonia nitrate was not needed at that time. Immediately the Shell Petroleum Co. negotiated a contract with the ordnance and the plant was converted to manufacture a gasoline additive. I might point out that this has been one of the most valuable of all war products.

3. The Goodrich Rubber Co. has a synthetic-rubber plant at Borger, Tex., which has been in full production since the day of its completion and is now producing synthetic rubber at the rate of 60,000 tons per year—a very splendid contribution to the war effort.

4. The Phillips Petroleum Co. located at Borger increased the capacity of its plant in order to produce high-octane gasoline—one of the finest plants in the Nation and possibly the first to produce 100-octane aviation gasoline. The output of this plant alone has kept many of the vital air bases of the Southwest supplied with gasoline.

5. The second helium plant was located at Amarillo, just north of the Canadian River, and has been in full operation since the day of its completion. This plant, along with the original one located just west of Amarillo, supplies a large percent of all the helium produced in the world.

6. In this area the air forces have built plants at Dalhart, Pampa, Childress, and Amarillo, all of which have operated at near capacity since they were completed in 1942.

7. Finally, we have two prisoner-of-war camps located in the Panhandle, one at Hereford, Tex., and one at McLean, Tex.; and, Congressman, I judge from what I have read in the papers that we have had less prisoners to escape from these camps than in any other section. I really think that this record is due to the fine weather here in the Panhandle, and these prisoners just refuse to leave.

I realize that you are a tremendously busy man and that possibly the statement made by you is no direct indictment against Ama-

rillo, but we are rather proud of our record in this war, and I felt sure that you would appreciate receiving this correct information from the chamber of commerce.

Very truly yours,

REX B. BAXTER,
Executive Vice President
and General Manager.

While I know the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. SHORT] intended no harm, it is my hope that future criticisms will first be checked for accuracy because much damage can be done by remarks, even though made in good faith, which are not backed up by facts.

We Need More Democracy, Not Less

SPEECH

OF

HON. NOAH M. MASON

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 21, 1945

Mr. MASON. Mr. Speaker, Uncle Sam is having family troubles. His family has become so large, and the affairs of the family have become so complicated and messed up, that some of his children—the New Dealers—believe the cure for his troubles is to centralize all power in the Government at Washington. Many of his children, however, still believe in private initiative, our democratic form of government, and our American way of life. The latter group believe that most of our troubles have been caused because too much power already has been centralized in Washington under the New Deal. These would have the Congress recapture most of the powers that have been delegated, temporarily, to the President. They even place a check upon the powers of the Congress, or at least place some restrictions upon those powers.

I have sought to accomplish these objectives by introducing the following bills:

(a) A bill (H. R. 2276) to require the names of all Cabinet officers and department heads, whose appointment must now be approved by the Senate, to be submitted to the Senate for re-approval every 2 years. This would give the Senate a definite check upon, or veto power over, the actions and attitudes of the various heads of the executive departments. Under present law, when once confirmed by the Senate, only the President can remove them. Madame Perkins is an example.

(b) House Joint Resolution 88, proposing a constitutional amendment that would limit the power of Congress to tax, during peacetimes, by placing a ceiling of 25 percent upon Federal tax rates levied upon incomes, inheritances, and gift transfers.

The question facing Congress today is, Do we need more democracy or less democracy as a cure for our troubles?

The following article by David Lawrence gives his answer to this question and suggests a practical method for placing a check upon the executive department of our Federal Government:

[From the United States News of February 16, 1945]

HOW TO MAKE THE CABINET RESPONSIBLE TO THE PEOPLE

(By David Lawrence)

The trend toward autocratic government in the last decade or more has become unmistakable.

The executive branch, with its billions of dollars to spend or lend, has been operating virtually without check by the legislative branch.

Executive agencies, commissions, and boards have been granted wide powers to be used at their discretion with only vague phrases to describe the limits of authority.

The judiciary has cautioned in vain that legislative standards must be clearly prescribed and adhered to when power is delegated.

President Roosevelt himself, in an address in 1937, conceded that the powers granted the executive agencies under his administration were unprecedented and far-reaching and confessed that in the hands of a people's government these powers were safe, but some day in the hands of a reactionary administration these same powers could become shackles and chains.

The problem is not partisan. It is not particularly new. There is talk of streamlining Congress to do away with so many of its committees. There is a greater and more acute need. It is to make our whole system of government responsive to the will of the people—to give us in this age of mechanical miracles and invention a means of maintaining an efficient system of representative government in the midst of economic circumstances that have changed materially since the Constitution was written. Commerce is now national by judgment of the Supreme Court. Government is centralized.

CHECK ON EXECUTIVE AGENCIES

In other democracies the principle of a constant—in fact, overnight—check on the behavior of the executive and his appointees is well-established and works effectively.

But to accomplish such a reform would require an amendment to the Constitution—an admittedly difficult process.

There is a simpler and yet just as lawful a way to approximate this particular end—result—making representative government in America effective and asserting once more the system of checks and balances as between the three branches of government that our forefathers ordained.

It would require only a brief act of Congress. This should provide for a fixed tenure for Cabinet officers and executives of all other agencies that have been or may be created by Congress.

The term could be 1 year or 2, as Congress might prescribe. But there is much to be said in favor of a 1-year term for all those executive appointees who must now be confirmed by the Senate.

LET THE PEOPLE RULE

Such a law would provide us with a check at least once a year. This is not likely to be as effective as the check which the people have in Britain, Canada, Ireland, South Africa, Australia, and New Zealand, where a whole cabinet can be removed from office overnight by a majority vote of the legislative body or a new election held. But it is at least a start in the direction of what has come to be characterized as responsible government because the responsibility for government action can be fixed where it belongs by the people.

The essence of democracy is that the people shall rule, that no instrument of government shall be the master of the people but its servant. There has been no more decisive slogan in all the history of politics in a democracy than "Let the people rule."

At present the people have no recourse against the arbitrary or wasteful action of a Cabinet officer or executive agency chairman except to vote every 4 years against the President or party seeking continuance in office. This is not adequate. In a Presidential campaign of 4 months, the issue of administrative efficiency can be lost in a maze of other issues. Other democracies which use the parliamentary form of government can make a single issue the basis for the ousting of a Cabinet or the holding of a general election. Under our system there is no way to get at single issues and separate them from each other.

But, it will be contended, the Congress still has the purse strings and can specify how its appropriations shall be used. It can repeal laws with their vague grants of authority and make such grants specific.

This is a good answer in theory, but in practice it is at best indirect and involves the withholding of funds for desirable purposes just to restrain an incompetent official. Actually the administrative side of government has become far more complex than ever before and will continue to grow even more complex in future years. It is impossible for a legislature of 531 Members to act as a board of operating executives. Delegated authority is an essential of modern government.

For a long while Congress thought to retain control of the new boards and commissions, because of their quasi-legislative and quasi-judicial character, by fixing the tenure and also by specifying the grounds of removal and by requiring representation from both political parties. These limitations proved futile.

Gradually our Presidents, Republican as well as Democratic, began to appoint men who were in sympathy with their policies irrespective of how they might have voted in previous elections. Party discipline has not been carried to such a point in America that the appointment of a Republican or Democrat to a bipartisan commission carries with it any subsequent responsibility to a political party or organization once the appointee is confirmed.

Nor is there any method today whereby the Senate which confirms an Executive appointee can be sure that after it holds hearings and obtains the views of the official, he will stick to such views in administering his post. Once he is confirmed, he is safe from a congressional check except through the doubtful process of impeachment, which involves malfeasance in office. There is no way for Congress to impeach an official for what it believes is stupidity, ineptitude, or inefficiency.

SENATE CANNOT REMOVE OFFICIALS

For while the Senate must advise and consent to a nomination, it has absolutely no powers of removal if the appointee fails to live up to the specifications given when confirmation was voted.

The only remedy now, therefore, is to specify a fixed tenure for every appointee and also to make that tenure brief so that the confirmation process will be frequent. Cabinet officers have served under President Roosevelt for 12 years and some will serve 16 years. Would each of these have won four terms if they had been required to submit their respective records to the people at the polls?

The last election showed that 22,000,000 voters did not approve of the Roosevelt administration. A majority of about 3,500,000 votes out of 49,000,000 kept the present administration in power. Actually it was a basic desire to maintain continuity in foreign policy and leadership in time of war that swung millions of Republican and Democratic votes to Mr. Roosevelt's side. But among those millions of Republicans, Democrats, and independents were many who did not approve of the domestic policies of Mr.

Roosevelt and who today are disturbed by the platform Henry Wallace has proclaimed.

DOMESTIC POLICY PROTESTS

How can that protest on domestic issues be expressed by the people or their representatives? The Senate, by the power of confirmation, can reflect the will of the people. If Mr. Wallace is confirmed and does not continue to retain public confidence, he could be subjected to confirmation by the Senate a year hence and once a year thereafter. The people are asked to take a chance on Mr. Wallace. Why should not Mr. Wallace be asked to take a chance on the people's representatives in Congress? Being a liberal, he should welcome the opportunity, and he should also insist, as he has every logical reason to insist, that all other Cabinet officers and executive appointees who by law require the confirmation of the Senate, shall be treated likewise.

An amendment to any current appropriation bill or to the George bill can provide in less than 100 words that all Cabinet officers and heads of agencies created by Congress or the President shall be appointed to serve for 1 year only and be subject, if reappointed, to confirmation by the Senate.

This is a means of encouraging the people to exercise their constitutional prerogatives and a means also of insuring our democracy against the abuses of autocratic government which, if unchecked, can lead to misery for the people.

Treasury and Post Office Departments Appropriation Bill, 1946

SPEECH OF

JERRY VOORHIS OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 20, 1945

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union had under consideration the bill (H. R. 2252) making appropriations for the Treasury and Post Office Departments for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Mr. Chairman, it is my purpose to discuss a matter that may not seem to be particularly dramatic but which I believe is of tremendous importance, namely, the national debt of the United States. But I believe I am going to do it from a little different point of view than that from which it is ordinarily discussed, for I am going to point out something I believe that can be done about it.

I may say, in the first place, that I do not think it is an answer to the national debt to say that we can solve the problem of the huge national debt that we are contracting as a result of this war by minor reductions in expenditures, for example, for the eradication of the Japanese beetle, or something like that. The national debt in June of 1944 was \$201,000,000,000. The President's Budget estimate is that by June of 1946 that debt will be \$292,000,000,000. Only big measures, only measures as large in conception as the problem is large, will suffice.

The bill before us today carries an item of \$4,500,000,000 for interest alone upon the public debt. It is about that that I want to speak, and I want to do so from two points of view.

In the first place at present, the Federal tax revenues are running in excess of \$40,000,000,000 per year. The reason those tax revenues are so large is twofold. First, because of the comparatively high rates in effect, though I think none too high for a period of war like the present; second, and more important, the tremendous rate of national wealth production and hence the tremendous base upon which the tax can be levied.

The fact of the matter is that if the production of wealth in the United States today could be continued after the war and if tax rates were kept where they are now, we could allow, let us say, for a Federal budget of even \$18,000,000,000 per year, twice what it ever was before in peacetime, and have remaining \$22,000,000,000 which would be sufficient even with a debt of \$300,000,000,000 to pay the interest and have left over some \$15,000,000,000 for debt retirement each year. At that rate the entire national debt could be paid off in about 20 years.

People say that is not possible, that we cannot maintain a wealth production as high as that. Perhaps not, but we should come as close to it as we possibly can and unless we at least approximate it we shall face troubles of the most serious sort.

Now the way we shall come close to it is by the pursuit of such policies as will make certain that we shall have within the United States a consumer purchasing power for goods which keeps pace with the power of the Nation to produce goods when all our people are employed.

Mr. Chairman, foreign trade is of great importance as a means of mutually exchanging goods to the mutual advantage of two or more nations, but foreign trade as a means of solving an unemployment problem, foreign trade as a means over a long period of time of trying to get rid abroad of a chronic surplus of production over consumption at home, is a delusion and a snare. For ultimately a nation cannot get paid by foreign countries for a chronic surplus of exports over imports. The only way such a nation can get paid is by taking ownership of the capital resources of these foreign countries, and to that too there is an end, and a tragic one.

The answer to our national debt is maintenance of high production and that high production can only come if we have a consumer purchasing power demand within the United States which is equivalent to our capacity to produce. We have tried to get that in the past. We have tried to get it throughout the years of our American history by an expansion of debt. That is how we have tried to get it. And the price of that method has been periodic collapses of the economy with unemployment, bankruptcy, and depression.

Economists will show on charts which cannot be questioned that every time we have had the curve of debt falling we have had the curve of production falling about three times as fast. Why? Because our money consists of debt to banks today and because in the absence of debt we do not and cannot put money into circulation; hence, if debt is reduced the volume of money shrinks, and since the average turn-over of a dollar is about

three times per year, \$1 of disappearing debt, which is \$1 of disappearing bank credit, equals \$3 subtracted from the circulating medium. Therefore, as I have tried to study this problem, one thing has become clear. It is that America must have the ability to keep in circulation constantly a sufficient volume of money to accommodate the producers in America with a corresponding consumer market, and that we must be able to do that without a constant increase of debt.

Contrary to general opinion, we have had a tremendous inflation since the war began. True, we have had price control, reasonably effective price control, so that the impact of that inflation has not been felt by and large to anything like its full weight by the consumers of the Nation. Nonetheless, we have had up to date, since the fall of 1941, somewhere near a \$60,000,000,000 inflation of our circulation medium. To use exact figures, as of last June 1944, all commercial banks owned seventy-five billions of interest-bearing direct or guaranteed Government securities. As of September 1941 they held twenty-two billions of such securities. In less than 3 years America had, therefore, an inflation of bank credit amounting to \$53,000,000,000. And that bank credit—demand deposits created by bookkeeping entries on the books of banks—constitutes by far the most important factor in all America's money system. How did this inflation come about? It came about through the sale of interest-bearing Government securities to the commercial banks of this Nation, which purchased those securities through their war loan deposit accounts, by setting up deposits in those accounts which did not exist before, which were brand-new money, to the credit of the United States Treasury. When a bank purchases the bonds it sets up a war loan deposit account in amount equal to the face of the bonds. The ownership of the bonds passes to the bank. The Secretary of the Treasury acquires the right to draw checks upon that account. The bank draws interest from the date on which the bonds pass into its ownership, whether the Secretary draws any checks or not for several months. For many months the banks might be drawing interest on money which not only did not exist before it was created on their books but which the Government had not actually received from them at all up to that time. As of June 1944, \$75,000,000,000 of brand-new money in the form of "invisible greenbacks"—demand deposits—had been created on the books of the banks for the sole and express purpose of buying Government debt. Upon this seventy-five billions of bookkeeping entries the American people, both today, tomorrow, and until that debt is discharged, will be liable for the payment of principal and interest out of hard tax dollars that must be provided by the sweat and production of the American people. I consider such a system economically unsound and morally indefensible.

Thomas Jefferson spoke against it and said:

The issuing power should be taken from the banks and restored to the Government, where it belongs.

Andrew Jackson spent his life working against this system. On Lincoln's birthday I quoted to the House his words against this system, as well as those of Thomas A. Edison. In 1935 Chairman Eccles, of the Federal Reserve Board, addressed the Ohio Bankers Association as follows:

There is no political or economic power more charged with the general or social interest than the power to increase or decrease the supply of money. If the sovereign authority delegates this power to a particular group or class in the community as it has done in large part in this country, it divests itself of a part of its effective sovereignty. * * * The power to coin money and to regulate the value thereof has always been an attribute of a sovereign power. It was one of the first powers given to the Federal Government by the Constitutional Convention. The development of deposit banking, however, introduced into the economy numerous private agencies which have power to create and destroy money without being recognized as creators or destroyers of money by the Government or the people.

So the wartime inflation and a very considerable portion of the increase in the national debt are directly due to the creation of America's money not by the Government but by the banks.

It has been said by some people that the banks' assets today consist 80 percent of Government bonds. I do not know whether that is true or not, but here is a figure that I am sure of. In June 1941 the total assets of all banks were \$87,000,000,000. In June 1944 the total assets were \$138,000,000,000. The great bulk of those assets was acquired by the process of the creation of money and the purchase of Government bonds. The banks have gotten out of the banking business and are in the business of Government—the business of creating and destroying the money of the Nation. It is, I agree, as much the Government's fault as the banks that this is true.

I listened to the gentleman from Wisconsin this afternoon talking about the Commodity Credit Corporation. I was deeply interested in what he said. In my view the function of a bank is to accept deposits of money already in existence and to make loans and investments with that money. I do not think that is essentially a proper function of Government, but I do think it is a function of Government to be the only agency in the Nation that exercises the sovereign right to create every dollar that becomes a part of circulation medium, whether that dollar be a cash dollar or a credit dollar. The right to create money belongs to the Nation, and when alienated from the Nation, it gives to some private person or agency the power to levy taxes upon all the rest of the population of the Nation. He who can create money, he who exercise the privilege to create a dollar upon his books can thereupon without giving any value in exchange demand from you and me and everybody else a dollar's worth of our labor or our wealth or indeed to demand from the Nation the payment of the dollar back with interest. No defense of such inequity can possibly be made.

One-third of our national debt today consists of these demand deposits or "invisible greenbacks" created by banks,

upon which the American Nation must pay them interest. I go back to June 1944 for these figures, when the total national debt amounted to \$201,000,000,000, and when on that same date the commercial banks of the Nation held about \$68,000,000,000 of direct interest-bearing Government securities. On that same date the Federal Reserve banks, the 12 central Federal Reserve banks, held another \$11,000,000,000 of interest-bearing Government securities. The 12 Federal Reserve banks are essentially privately owned banks, the same as the commercial banks which owned the \$68,000,000,000. The total of those two figures was \$79,000,000,000, well over one-third of the total national debt of the American people. So that when we get a debt of \$300,000,000,000, all told, we shall in all probability find that at least one-third of that \$300,000,000,000 debt amounts in truth to a net inflation of the money of the American people which has come about because the banks created money and bought Government bonds and Government interest-bearing notes with them.

I think that system ought to be stopped. People say we owe this debt to ourselves and therefore we do not have to worry about it. I do not agree at all.

Taking again the June 1944 figures, in addition to this \$79,000,000,000 owed to the Federal Reserve banks and the commercial banks of the Nation, there was another \$17,000,000,000 that was owed to the insurance companies of the Nation. There was \$21,000,000,000 owed to the various Government trust funds. We get down to the very end and we find that of the \$201,000,000,000 total national debt as of last June, only about \$78,000,000,000 was in the hands of all the individuals in the country and all the nonfinancial corporations of the country. A conservative estimate of the amount of this that is held by the individuals, by the millions of people throughout the country, would probably bring this figure down to somewhere in the neighborhood of 35, 40, or 45 billions, and I do not know where those exact figures can be obtained. In any event, the percentage of this debt that is in the hands of people from whom, when interest upon the debt or principal is paid, that money will go out for the purchase of consumer goods in the markets of the Nation, is not over 25 percent. Therefore, the problem of the national debt is a problem of tremendous severity. All the people owe it, but they don't owe it to themselves. They owe most of it to a comparative few.

What do I think ought to be done about it? I think the Government ought to get out of the banking business and the banks ought to get out of the governmental business of creating money. I think that banking in the United States ought to be divided into two distinct parts, demand deposit banking; and savings and loan banking. I do not believe it is sound for people to deposit money in the bank and then have the only thing that they have in that bank be the bank's promises to pay if it can. And yet that is what most of the people's deposits consist of today. Most

of the money that people believe they have in the banks is not there at all. It exists only as a figment of the imagination, because, under the fractional reserve system the banks need have only \$1 of reserves for every \$5 or \$10 of demand deposits, depending on Federal Reserve regulations as to reserves. As a practical matter of course the Government of the United States will back up the banks and prevent them from failing, if necessary. Yes; the people are going to get their money back, they are going to get it back out of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation if their deposits are less than \$5,000. Why? Because there is enough money in the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation to cover all the deposits if demand should be made for them? Not for a single moment. Only because, if necessary to make good on that guarantee, we might as a government have to create the money which the banks previously got paid by borrowers for creating, and which people believe they have in the banks, when they do not have it there at all.

I want to show the House the figures as of December 1944. This is going to be limited to the member banks of the Federal Reserve System for just a few minutes. The member banks of the Federal Reserve System had as of December 1944, \$51,000,000,000 of demand deposits adjusted.

Those same banks had \$16,000,000,000 of savings and time deposits.

Against these demand deposits the banks had last December \$12,000,000,000 of reserves. That is to say, \$39,000,000,000 of these demand deposits consisted of bank credit money created upon the books of banks but having no actual existence at all except as promises to pay depositors if not too many of them demand their money at once. There were \$12,000,000,000 of them covered by reserves. There were then \$67,000,000,000 of demand deposits, and savings deposits, standing as obligations of the member banks of the Federal Reserve System as of December 1944. Now those same banks held \$65,000,000,000 of United States Government bonds and notes. Remember these are just Federal Reserve banks. They held \$65,000,000,000 of Government securities.

They had also \$1,000,000,000 cash. It is actually \$1,400,000,000, but for the sake of using round figures we will say \$1,000,000,000 in cash.

They had \$12,000,000,000 of reserves with the Federal Reserve.

What is the total of that? The total is \$78,000,000,000.

The total of demand deposits and savings is \$67,000,000,000.

For the sake of comparison, I will say that the non-member banks at the same time had \$8,200,000,000 of demand deposits, and \$9,000,000,000 of Government securities corresponding to the \$65,000,000,000—just so that we get the picture of this relationship.

I will proceed now and just talk about the member banks of the Federal Reserve System. These banks whose total deposit liabilities were \$67,000,000,000, including saving deposits, had \$78,000,000,000 of Government bonds and cash

plus reserves, with the Federal Reserve Board. Just bear those figures in mind for a brief moment while I go ahead and make one more point.

As long as the banking system of the Nation creates the money of the Nation on the basis of somebody's debt, in order to get prosperity it is necessary to either have an increase of private debt or an increase of the public debt, one of the two. Because under the present system we cannot get money into circulation any other way. And if production increases as it must increase, if we are going to have full employment, the only way we can get an increased volume of money and thus maintain a stable price level is by somebody going into debt to the banks. And if private debtors do not borrow, the Government will have to borrow and increase the national debt. If our debt is reduced, our money supply collapses. I want to end that. I want a system whereby when the whole Nation needs to increase the volume of money in circulation to keep pace with its own increase in production, an agency of the Congress can create that money and put it into circulation without a capital debt or interest charge.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from California has expired.

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 additional minutes to the gentleman from California.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. In order for such a system to be put into effect, it would not be necessary for the Government to print a lot of greenbacks. All that would be necessary would be for the privilege of creating the Nation's own credit to be exercised by a national monetary authority under a mandate passed in an act of Congress, instead of that privilege being exercised, as now, by some 15,000 separate private banks.

In order for such a scheme to be sound it would be necessary to put a stop to the present creation and destruction of the Nation's credit by the banking system. Sound banking requires in any case that every bank have its business divided so that one department would do the demand deposit business exclusively and would hold in trust for its depositors dollar for dollar 100 percent reserves against those demand deposits, so that the money people believed they had in demand deposits and which they use for cash would be, in fact, cash in the bank. The demand deposit department would thus be simply a warehouse of money. It could not possibly fail. No "run" could affect it. All the money of all the depositors would actually be there. Under such circumstances the banks would and should be paid fair and just service charges for the services performed by their demand deposit departments. This would be their source of income, a far more dependable one than they have possessed heretofore.

On the other hand, under this plan, the banks' real banking business would be their loan department and would consist of accepting savings deposits, lending and investing preexisting money, as they saw fit, in accordance with sound principles. How could we establish this 100 percent reserve system and what would be the effect on the national debt

if we did? If we regard Government bonds in the hands of banks as the equivalent of cash, then, referring to the figures given, the banks have today \$11,000,000,000 more of available reserves than they would need to cover all of the demand deposits and all of the savings deposits in the whole system. Of course, 100 percent reserves are not needed for savings deposits. Savings deposits really are not deposits but investments, where a man puts his money in a bank and tells the bank to invest the money for him; that he is not going to use it as cash; and that he will notify them a stipulated length of time before he will expect to draw it out.

We could require today 100 percent reserves behind every dollar of demand deposits without hurting the banks a bit—though a few might at first need some slight assistance. In the long run we would help the banks, because under a 100 percent reserve system, no bank could possibly fail. The money they might require to pay their deposits would be there all the time, every day and every night. The stability of our money would be assured. We would no longer have the inflation and deflation of the invisible greenback, created by the banking system, alternate periods of the creation of too much of this "legalized counterfeit" money and periods of feverish calling of loans and the consequent destruction of billions of dollars of this money.

As to the national debt, one third of that debt—and it will be \$100,000,000,000 before we are through—would, in effect, if we should adopt this policy, have been paid off. Not immediately, of course, but if Congress were to say that these Government bonds may be used temporarily as reserves behind demand deposits under a 100 percent reserve system, then they must be replaced with actual cash reserves at date of their maturity, to become thereby a part of the 100-percent cash reserve behind demand deposits. And the money needed to accomplish this would, of course, necessarily be created by a governmental agency without debt or tax to obtain it. It would not change the volume of our money in circulation at all. It would merely replace the bonds as reserves behind demand deposits in the banks. Here is the answer to one-third of the national-debt problem.

The answer to the rest of the national debt problem is that once we cut the knot of this iniquitous tie that binds our supply of money on the one hand to the debt of the people on the other, we can then for the first time be free to sustain ever increasing production in our Nation; to make certain we can get that ever increasing production, because we can keep the power to consume parallel with it. When we reach that point, then no longer will we have to depend upon deficit financing. Then no longer will we have to increase the national debt every time it is necessary to increase consumer buying power to keep pace with production, and if we have the means of maintaining a high level of production without further increasing debt we can, though not without effort and

some sacrifice, service and pay off even so staggering a debt as the war has brought and will bring upon us.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from California [Mr. Voorhis] has again expired.

Henry A. Wallace

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. BENJAMIN J. RABIN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 21, 1945

Mr. RABIN. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks, I include a letter which I have written to the editor of the New York Times and the editorial to which it refers:

FEBRUARY 21, 1945.

EDITOR, NEW YORK TIMES,
New York City.

DEAR SIR: I read with a great deal of interest and pleasure your editorial entitled "Admiral Peary's Vision." With reference to his accomplishment—having been the first man to get to the North Pole—you say:

"He got there because he was at once a dreamer and a far-sighted planner."

At the end of the editorial you further properly say:

"In the peace to come the goals ahead must be explored by other men like Peary, dreamers who are also hard-headed planners, if we are to reach them with the least loss of time."

In the peace to come there will be many goals—goals we all seek to reach. We need men like Peary to lead the way so that we may reach those goals—men who are dreamers, who are hard-headed planners.

How appropriate this editorial is in the case of Henry A. Wallace. The chief objection to Mr. Wallace's appointment is that he is a dreamer. Isn't he the type of dreamer we need to lead us to those goals ahead? Yes; he may be a dreamer but also a far-sighted planner.

Let us not reject him because he is a dreamer. We need this kind of dreamer.

Very truly yours,

BENJAMIN J. RABIN.

[From the New York Times of February 20, 1945]

ADMIRAL PEARY'S VISION

Admiral Peary died 25 years ago today. Every schoolboy knows that he discovered the North Pole. But why he was the first man to get there is not so well remembered. He got there because he was at once a dreamer and a far-sighted planner.

In a sense the North Pole is only a geographical assumption, a combination of figures which add up to 90 degrees of latitude north. But for centuries men of imagination regarded it as the roof of the world, the end of the rainbow, the unattainable. All his life Robert Peary desired to stand on that spot. His plans developed only after years of self-training and exploratory testing. He finally reached his goal. When his team of dogs dragged his sled across the ice around the Pole it was the emptiest spot on earth. By the strange metamorphosis of the new world of international flight it may be among the busiest crossroads of traffic.

Admiral Peary lived to enter his new world and became one of its enthusiasts. Had the airplane been sufficiently perfected in 1909 he undoubtedly would have used it. He was one of the earliest leaders of the Aero Club and

clearly foresaw the importance of aviation both in peace and war. During the First World War, as chairman of the Aerial Coast Patrol Commission, he worked out the basic plans of coast protection from the air which have been applied so effectively in the present conflict. In the peace to come the goals ahead must be explored by other men like Peary, dreamers who are also hard-headed planners, if we are to reach them with the least loss of time.

The Crimean Agreement

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN LESINSKI

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 21, 1945

Mr. LESINSKI. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I wish to include the following editorial from the Arizona Daily Star, Tucson, Ariz., February 14, 1945:

THE CRIMEAN AGREEMENT

The conference of Roosevelt, Stalin, and Churchill that has just been concluded in Crimea calls for a sharp distinction between the military and political plans. The agreement on military plans is reassuring and forecasts the early doom of German resistance. The agreement on certain political matters like the case of Poland comes as a shocking revelation whose effects are hidden by the emphasis on the war itself.

The Crimean agreement just negotiated by the Big Three calls for a repudiation of what has been the basic foreign policy of our country, a policy that has compelled us to go to war in both the Atlantic and the Pacific.

The repudiation of American foreign policy in the Crimean agreement is contained in the article that calls for the recognition of the Curzon line as the eastern boundary of Poland. This line deprives Poland of a considerable area in the eastern part of her country and turns it over to Russia. Thus, against her will, Poland is called upon to sacrifice territory to a neighbor. It is in that act, not the mere amount of territory, where American foreign policy is torn to shreds before our eyes.

If the American people recognize that act, they recognize territorial seizure by force of arms. The very heart of American foreign policy has been its unrelenting opposition to seizure of territory by force of arms. We could have avoided war, for awhile at least, in both the Atlantic and the Pacific by giving up that policy. Instead, we chose to stand by it and fight a great global war. Now on the verge of victory we wince on it.

Worst of all, we do it in the case of the first country that dared to resist aggression from Hitler. And then to compound a felony, we agree to the mutilation of this country along a general line close to that set forth by Hitler in his agreement with Stalin in 1939.

Are we American people going to approve that act of President Roosevelt?

That question might be answered by asking ourselves if we are going to mark our entry into the area of world politics by committing a dishonorable act, by using American might and power to deny the very basis of the policy that has compelled us to go to war.

It is up to the Senate to let President Roosevelt know now, not a year later, that it will not permit the American name to be so dishonored.

Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson's
Statement on the Question of Shall
War Equipment Be Abandoned in
Europe

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ALBERT J. ENGEL

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 21, 1945

Mr. ENGEL of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, for some months past a report has been circulated that the War Department was considering or had adopted a policy that the bulk of the equipment of the American troops would be left in Europe at the conclusion of the European war and the European troops sent to the Pacific armed anew. On January 31, 1945, an Associated Press report appeared in the newspapers to the effect that the War Department had made such a decision. On February 15, 1945, I wrote the Secretary of War a letter asking him certain questions which concluded in part as follows:

I am frank to state that the extent to which I shall support the next War Department appropriation bill will depend in a large measure upon the question of whether or not you have adopted this policy and the adequacy of your reasons for adopting it, if you have.

I also stated in my letter that I expected to insert my letter to the Secretary of War in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD and that I would be glad to insert his reply in the RECORD when received.

On February 16, 1945, I inserted in the Appendix of the RECORD the Associated Press article referred to together with my letter to Mr. Stimson.

On February 19, 1945, a representative of the War Department brought to my office a letter from Mr. Stimson denying that the War Department had adopted such a policy or had issued any release upon which it could have been based. His letter is self-explanatory and I am inserting it at the conclusion of my remarks.

In discussing this matter with the representative of the War Department, I asked him where the Associated Press reporter could have received a report such as that which was published and the facts upon which it was based. He replied, "He probably picked it up in some barbershop." Before I finished talking with him however, he stated that the language of the Associated Press report followed in part almost word for word the language contained in some secret statement or report that the War Department had, the description of which was rather indefinite. He stated however that this report taken in its entirety could in no way be construed to justify the statement made by the Associated Press reporter. All of which makes me wonder whether perchance the Associated Press reporter found that secret document in some barbershop among old copies of La Vie Parisienne, The Police Gazette or among other similar literature usually found in the country

barbershops. I was of course not permitted to see the so-called secret statement or report. The important thing however is that the Secretary of War states in his letter that the War Department has adopted no such policy and that the War Department expects to transfer to the Pacific theater from Europe and from all inactive theaters the maximum equipment that can be utilized effectively in the war against Japan.

Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks, I include the following letter from Henry L. Stimson:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., February 19, 1945.
Hon. ALBERT J. ENGEL,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. ENGEL: Your letter of February 15, 1945, is before me, and I can readily understand your concern over the press report to which you refer. However, investigation reveals no War Department release upon which it could have been based.

Further, I wish to assure you that the War Department contemplates making maximum use of all equipment which can be utilized effectively in the war against Japan, regardless of where the equipment is located. The expressed goal of present War Department policy is maximum transfer of equipment to the Pacific from Europe and from all inactive theaters. There is no War Department policy which contemplates a duplication of procurement.

The end of the European war will of course, find us with certain equipment and supplies on hand in Europe which, because of wear and tear or the very nature of the item, it would be ill-advised to ship to the Pacific and uneconomical to return to the United States. Such supplies must be disposed of as good judgment and common sense dictate.

Sincerely yours,

HENRY L. STIMSON,
Secretary of War.

Attack on Mikolajczyk

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. THAD F. WASIELEWSKI
OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, February 21, 1945

Mr. WASIELEWSKI. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include the following editorial from the Washington Star of February 20, 1945:

ATTACK ON MIKOLAJCZYK

Pravda's attack on Stanislaw Mikolajczyk, former Premier in the Polish Government-in-exile, does nothing to reinforce the hope that the forthcoming political reorganization of Poland will follow truly democratic lines.

The Yalta declaration called for the recasting of the present Lublin regime on a broader democratic basis with the inclusion of democratic leaders from Poland itself and from Poles abroad. This was taken as a hopeful indication that Poland, although forced to yield one-third of her territory to Russia, would retain a substantial measure of political independence. It is that assumption which suffers as a result of the Pravda article, assuming that the Communist publication was speaking in this instance for the Kremlin.

Of all the Poles abroad, Mikolajczyk, leader of the important Peasant Party, has been considered one of the most genuinely democratic. He accepted the decisions reached at Yalta as inevitable, but made what seems to have been the mistake of openly expressing his disappointment at the loss of Polish territory. For that Pravda blacklists him as an assumed adherent of Polish reactionaries who have placed themselves outside the ranks of the United States.

This seems to mean that Pravda at least will tolerate no one in the new Polish Government who is not wholly subservient to the Russian point of view. If that is also the position of the Soviet Government there is no reason to suppose that the new Poland will enjoy anything approaching political independence.

United States Rebuffed

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. CLARENCE E. KILBURN
OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, February 21, 1945

Mr. KILBURN. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks, I submit a column by Mr. Ernest Lindley in this morning's Washington Post, which to my mind is a clear statement of present relations between France and the United States:

UNITED STATES REBUFFED—DE GAULLE'S GESTURE QUESTIONABLE

(By Ernest Lindley)

Several hundred thousand of America's best have died or been wounded in liberating France. Thousands more will be added to our casualty lists before France's enemy, Germany, has been finally beaten.

The United States is preparing to pledge itself to see that Germany is kept demilitarized. Such commitments already have been made by the President and, unless there is a sudden change in American opinion, they will be ratified overwhelmingly by Congress. This will mean that France will be rid of the German menace with which she is incapable of dealing alone. Within 70 years, Germany has defeated France once, nearly defeated her again in spite of the help given to her by Britain and Russia (and would have defeated her but for the United States) and, the third time, overran her and, without tremendous exertions by the United States, would have kept France permanently enslaved.

At present France is in serious economic straits. Her internal transport is in bad shape, her industries are grinding to a stop for lack of raw materials. France has sought and has been offered by the United States credits for internal reconstruction—credits in large amounts and on generous terms. The American proposals were handed to the French Government only 3 weeks ago. They involved \$2,300,000 in credits. There could have been no more concrete manifestations of the desire of the United States Government to see France restored to full economic health—in fact, to attain a level of well-being beyond any in her previous history.

At Dumbarton Oaks, the United States joined with Britain, Russia, and China in providing that the Big Four should become the Big Five, by the inclusion of France as a permanent member of the proposed world security council.

At Yalta, the United States, Russia, and Britain made further specific arrangements for welcoming France as an equal partner. France cannot become an important power again without the aid of her more powerful friends. And, when fully restored, her strength will be, inevitably, less than that of the United States, of Russia, and probably of Britain.

The French Army is being rebuilt with American lend-lease weapons.

These are all proofs that France has friends and that, among them, the United States is second to none in the desire to see France restored.

Yet General De Gaulle rebuffs the President of the United States by declining an invitation to talk with him at Algiers. Various overlapping explanations appear in the reports from American correspondents in Paris: De Gaulle felt that France was slighted in not being asked to the Yalta Conference. He felt that if the President of the United States wished to see De Gaulle he should come to Paris. De Gaulle had not had time to digest the meaning of the provisions concerning the future role of France made at Yalta. He was tired of being "whistled up" on short notice. And with this appeared an astonishing intimation that the behavior of the United States toward De Gaulle was like Hitler's toward the governmental heads of Germany's small neighbors and satellites a few years ago.

This is what is described as a policy of prestige abroad. Within limits it may be useful in cementing De Gaulle's hold on the French people. But, significantly, his rebuff to the President of the United States was concealed from the French people and, at this writing, members of the provisional French Government were reported to be irritated and dismayed at the leak to the American press.

But whatever effect these tactics may have within France, someone should tell De Gaulle that they do not add to France's prestige abroad; that on the contrary, they are the surest way to throw away the good will which France needs and now has.

Violations of Money Provisions of the Constitution

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. KARL M. LeCOMPTE
OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, February 21, 1945

Mr. LeCOMPTE. Mr. Speaker, Page L. Hawthorne, of Creston, Iowa, a former State president of the Iowa Farmers Union, is a strong advocate of a sound money system and in a letter to the Iowa Union Farmer he contends that the violations of the money provisions of the Constitution are the cause of our economic distress. Under leave to extend my remarks in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, I include Mr. Hawthorne's letter, which was printed in the Union Farmer issue of February 10, 1945:

VIOLATIONS OF MONEY PROVISIONS OF CONSTITUTION CAUSE OF ECONOMIC DISTRESS

(By Page L. Hawthorne)

Honest sound money was provided for by the founders of this Nation. The Constitution is complete in placement of money-creating powers. The violations of the money provisions of the Constitution are the cause of our economic distress.

H. R. 1889. An act for the relief of Anna Mattil and others;

H. R. 1910. An act for the relief of Frank Lore and Elizabeth Vidotto; and

H. R. 2055. An act for the relief of Ben Grunstein; to the Committee on Claims.

H. R. 304. An act to amend the act authorizing postmasters in Alaska to administer oaths and affirmations;

H. R. 697. An act relating to clerical assistance at post offices, branches, or stations serving military and naval personnel, and for other purposes; and

H. R. 744. An act authorizing payments of rewards to postal employees for inventions; to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

H. R. 685. An act to amend the act entitled "An act for the acquisition of buildings and grounds in foreign countries for use of the Government of the United States of America," approved May 7, 1926, as amended, to permit of the sale of buildings and grounds and the utilization of proceeds of such sale in the Government interest; and

H. R. 687. An act for the relief of certain officers and employees of the Foreign Service of the United States who, while in the course of their respective duties, suffered losses of personal property by reason of war conditions; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

H. R. 197. An act to establish the grade of general in the Marine Corps, and for other purposes; and

H. R. 1646. An act to establish the grade of admiral in the Coast Guard, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

H. R. 1705. An act providing for the appointment of a United States Commissioner for the Big Bend National Park in the State of Texas, and for other purposes; and

H. R. 1719. An act to confirm the claim of Charles Gaudet; to the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys.

H. R. 2252. An act making appropriations for the Treasury and Post Office Departments for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Appropriations.

H. R. 1525. An act relating to escapes of prisoners of war and interned enemy aliens;

H. R. 1527. An act to exempt the members of the Advisory Board appointed under the War Mobilization and Reconversion Act of 1944 from certain provisions of the Criminal Code and Revised Statutes;

H. R. 1531. An act to provide for the control of confidential business data submitted to the War Production Board; and

H. J. Res. 15. Joint resolution authorizing the President of the United States of America to proclaim October 11, 1945, General Pulaski's Memorial Day for the observance and commemoration of the death of Brig. Gen. Casimir Pulaski; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

LIQUOR ADVERTISEMENTS

Mr. CAPPER. Mr. President, I am introducing for appropriate reference a bill to prohibit the transportation in interstate commerce of advertisements of alcoholic beverages and for other purposes.

In these days of war stress and strain when every available factor is being sought in an effort to bring about early and complete victory, I am convinced serious attention could most appropriately be given to restrictions of certain activities not conducive toward that end.

Not only the manpower involved in various phases of the liquor industry but also the grains, fruits, and sugar products used in the manufacture of alcoholic beverages could have a very direct bearing on our war effort if turned to that end.

One of the most powerful, if perhaps somewhat unrecognized, factors in our daily lives is advertising. When people read on streetcars or in magazines or on billboards in the immediate foreground advertisements repeating by subtle suggestion or positive statement or visual impact that alcohol is a healthy, harmless, socially compulsory beverage, it does something to them. Especially is this true of ceaseless repetition of the same ideas by pleasant voices over the radio. Unless we are strongly resistant to suggestion, and most of us are not, we break down a little each time the defenses put up by our common sense, until we come unconsciously to accept ideas that our awakened judgment might reject.

In this connection I invite attention to an excerpt from the findings of the National Temperance and Prohibition Council at its annual session in Washington, D. C., January 17-18, 1945:

Church conferences and assemblies and other public-minded organizations and over a million individuals petitioned the Seventy-eighth Congress for the total exclusion of liquor from all military camps and for prohibition throughout the Nation until the war is over. They have asked also that at least the mass propaganda for alcoholic beverages be curtailed by the exclusion of liquor advertisements from the press and radio. Similar measures are being introduced in the new Congress and reasons are fast accumulating for their increased support. War demoralizes and this demoralization takes place first among the children, for their way of life is least fixed, and we are faced with a vast increase of juvenile delinquency. When liquor-using parents set the example and the pace the descent is often swift and disastrous. Judges now realize this fact and are calling the parents of delinquents to answer for themselves and for their children. Liquor must not be permitted to interfere with the war; even less must it be permitted to debase the coming generation for whose sake the war is being fought. We appeal to our representatives in Congress to initiate and seek the enactment of appropriate legislation for the remedying of the evils presented and the meeting of the needs of the war era. We further pledge our organizations to the intensifying of public sentiment for the support of such measures, and we appeal to all socially minded citizens to join in this patriotic endeavor.

Mr. President, it seems to me this is a factor which should have the serious consideration of the Congress and all other departments of Government, since the Government is most seriously urging industry and individuals to resurvey all their activities with a view to curtailing any phase of their program which is non-essential from the standpoint of the war effort. I earnestly appeal for early and favorable action on the proposed legislation.

The bill (S. 599) to prohibit the transportation in interstate commerce of advertisements of alcoholic beverages, and for other purposes, introduced by Mr. CAPPER, was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

ELIMINATION OF SLUM AREAS IN THE DISTRICT

Mr. CAPPER. Mr. President, for many years I have been interested in developing some kind of practical program

which would eliminate the sum areas in the District of Columbia and improve the welfare of the entire District. Earlier in the present session I introduced S. 98, but since that time the National Capital Park and Planning Commission has held numerous conferences with the District Commissioners, the Bureau of the Budget, other governmental agencies, and interested civic groups and individuals. As a result of this effort, I now introduce a revised measure on the same subject which I believe contains many constructive amendments to S. 98.

Mr. President, three basic features underlie the general principles embodied in this legislative proposal. It provides:

First. For the specific use planning of the project areas to be redeveloped in coordination with the comprehensive plans for the District of Columbia and its environs, subject to approval by the District Commissioners after a public hearing;

Second. For the acquisition and assembly of the land in redevelopment project areas by the District of Columbia Redevelopment Land Agency created for this purpose; and

Third. For the selling or the leasing of the redevelopment project areas to agencies or individuals, either public or private, who will carry out the redevelopment project area plan as a condition of the sale or lease.

Mr. President, this whole matter is one which has been receiving considerable study recently, and I am glad to most strongly urge this proposal for the improvement of housing conditions in Washington, D. C.

The bill (S. 610) to provide for the replanning of blighted and other areas of the District of Columbia and the assembly, by purchase or condemnation, of real property in such areas and the sale or lease thereof for the redevelopment of such areas in accordance with said plans; and to provide for the organization of, procedure for, and the financing of such planning, acquisition, and sale or lease, including the establishment of the District of Columbia Redevelopment Land Agency, and for other purposes, introduced by Mr. CAPPER, was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

AMENDMENT OF CIVIL AERONAUTICS ACT—PROPOSED CHANGE OF REFERENCE OF SENATE BILL 541

Mr. BAILEY. Mr. President, I send forward a resolution, and as it is brief, I shall read it. It provides that the Committee on Interstate Commerce be discharged from the further consideration of the bill (S. 541) to amend the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938, as amended, and for other purposes, and that it be referred to the Committee on Commerce. This is a very important matter, which I shall not undertake to discuss at this time. I do not intend to call the resolution up today—I question whether I would be allowed to do so, under the rule—but I think that either on Monday, or certainly on Thursday, I shall ask the Senate to pass upon the resolution.

The resolution (S. Res. 83) is as follows:

Resolved, That the Committee on Interstate Commerce be discharged from the further consideration of the bill (S. 541) to amend the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938, as amended, and for other purposes, and that it be referred to the Committee on Commerce.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The resolution submitted by the Senator from North Carolina will be received and lie over, under the rule.

INVESTIGATION OF THE CIGARETTE SHORTAGE

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, I submit for appropriate reference a resolution providing for a full and complete study and investigation with respect to the existing shortage of cigarettes.

The resolution (S. Res. 84) was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, as follows:

Resolved, That a special committee to be composed of ——— Senators appointed by the President of the Senate is authorized and directed to make a full and complete study and investigation with respect to the existing shortage of cigarettes, for the purpose of ascertaining the causes of such shortage, and particularly the extent to which such shortage is attributable to black-market activities. The committee shall report to the Senate at the earliest practicable date the results of its study and investigation, together with such recommendations as to legislation as it may deem advisable.

For the purposes of this resolution the committee, or any duly authorized subcommittee thereof, is authorized to hold such hearings, to sit and act at such times and places during the sessions, recesses, and adjourned periods of the Senate in the Seventy-ninth Congress, to employ such experts, and such clerical, stenographic, and other assistants, to require by subpoena or otherwise the attendance of such witnesses and the production of such correspondence, books, papers, and documents, to administer such oaths, to take such testimony, and to make such expenditures, as it deems advisable. The cost of stenographic services to report such hearings shall not be in excess of 25 cents per hundred words. The expenses of the committee, which shall not exceed \$ _____, shall be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate upon vouchers approved by the chairman.

SILLIMAN EVANS AND THE NASHVILLE TENNESSEAN

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I wish to take a few minutes to have something inserted in the RECORD; but before doing so I desire to make a few remarks.

Later I shall ask unanimous consent to have inserted in the RECORD one of the most unique letters which I have ever read. I shall not read it, but will ask Senators to examine it in the RECORD tomorrow. It is a letter from my friend, Mr. E. H. Crump, of Memphis, Tenn., to the Nashville Tennessean, a newspaper which it is claimed is owned by one Silliman Evans.

The Nashville Tennessean was founded approximately 30 or 40 years ago in Nashville, and in the late twenties or early thirties it got into very bad financial condition and borrowed money from a bank in New Orleans. Finally the R. F. C. had to take it over. The R. F. C. owned its bonds and stocks. It was put up for sale by one department of the Government, and allegedly bought by Silliman Evans, while holding a high

place in the same department of Government. The sale was made under questionable circumstances, and apparently by devious methods, but I shall refer to those later.

When Evans reached Nashville he soon began filling the columns of the newspaper with the vilest, most untruthful, and most denunciatory articles concerning Mr. E. H. Crump, of Memphis, and concerning me.

At the time he went to Nashville I knew little about him, and I suppose Mr. Crump knew less. Of course, he barely knew either one of us, and has never associated with us since that time so far as I can now recall. It is true that while he was here in the Post Office Department, I being chairman of the Post Office Committee of the Senate and he wanting favors, he avowed the most undying friendship for me; but when he left the Government and acquired the newspaper, his entire attitude toward me changed in almost the twinkling of an eye, and from that day to this he has literally filled his columns with dirty, venomous, corrupt, and the most damnable falsehoods ever printed concerning both Mr. Crump and me. He even had one of his editors, one Jennings Perry, a man I do not know and would not know if I should see him, write a book denouncing Mr. Crump and me. The book was filled with arrant and infamous falsehoods from beginning to end. Indeed, Mr. President, if there is a truthful statement in the book concerning either Mr. Crump or me, that statement was evidently made in error and not by design. The book did not sell well, and Evans then sent out copies with his compliments to persons whom he wanted to read it.

Shortly after he got to Nashville, so I am very reliably informed, he set up a barroom in one of the hotels there, and he now dispenses liquors free to all who care to come or who are invited. It is said that he himself stays drunk most of the time.

As to his mental capacity, a debate has been taking place in Tennessee ever since his arrival in that State. His friends, confined largely to the patrons of the free-liquor establishment which he maintains, say that he is suffering from an exaggerated ego. Others say that he is suffering from the "big head" caused by the gift to him of enormous Government wealth, and that such acquisition of sudden, unexpected, and undeserved wealth has turned his head. Others say that he is crazy. Still others say that he is just a plain natural-born liar incapable of telling the truth.

Mr. MEAD. Mr. President——

Mr. McKELLAR. Please wait one moment. I have not finished with this man. [Laughter.] Unfortunately, he still lives in my State.

I shall not attempt to describe Mr. Evans further. I am leaving that to my friend Mr. Crump, whose letter I shall ask unanimous consent to have published in the RECORD as a part of my remarks. If I were describing Evans, however, I should say that he is a cross between a jumping bobtailed jerboa and a drunken alley cat with a large admixture of mangy and flea-bitten dog thrown in.

[Laughter.] If he should die and appear at the gates of Hades, I am quite sure the devil would not admit him if he knew about his foul, filthy, lousy, lying, and corrupt record in the Nashville Tennessean.

I think I should say here, Mr. President, that I do not intend to defend myself against the falsehoods which have been published in the Nashville Tennessean—incidentally, let me say they are published almost every day—for I am sure that no fair-minded man who knows me will believe them.

As to Mr. Crump, I wish to say that there is no finer man in our State, or in America, for that matter, than Mr. Crump. His father belonged to one of the oldest and best Virginia families at Fredericksburg. His mother was one of the loveliest women whom I ever knew. I knew her in her later years, and she was a very beautiful woman up to the time of her death at more than 90 years of age. She was highly educated and well informed. She was charitable, kind, and intelligent. She was one of the finest women in our country.

Mr. Crump married one of the leading society girls of Memphis who belonged to one of its best families, and is herself one of the most beautiful, attractive, and splendid of women. Mr. and Mrs. Crump's family life has been very beautiful, and their children are of the same kind as are their parents. Mr. Crump and all his family have been successful in business. They have stood at the very highest level in social life, as well as in financial life, and are good, honest-to-God American citizens. No man stands higher in Tennessee than does Mr. Crump. His word is his bond. His success has been remarkable. He is a natural leader of men. It is true he likes politics, but the only offices he has ever held have been the mayoralty of Memphis and for 4 years a Representative in Congress in Washington, both of which places he filled in the highest and most satisfactory degree. And in all his service and in all of his political activities he is as honest as the day is long, and everybody knows it except those who willfully do not want to know it. Why this drunken assassin of character should attack him and continue to attack him can only be accounted for on the theory that he thought he could make himself known by attacking such an outstanding man and citizen as Mr. Crump.

But before I close, Mr. President, in view of the devious and questionable sale of the Nashville Tennessean by one department to an officer in the same department of government I wish to say that such transaction should be investigated. The Government owned and had in its possession, having taken it for debts, the stock and bonds of this newspaper and, of course, the Government had a large financial interest in the paper and in the sale of the property. It was the duty of the Government to get the largest possible price for that newspaper at that sale. As a matter of fact, there were persons not on the inside, not working for the Government, not "in the know," so to speak, who very

79TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 2252

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

FEBRUARY 22, 1945

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Treasury and Post Office Departments for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

3 TITLE I—TREASURY DEPARTMENT

4 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
5 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Treasury
6 Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946,
7 namely:

1 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

2 Salaries: Secretary of the Treasury, Under Secretary of
3 and Treasury, two Assistant Secretaries of the Treasury,
4 and other personal services in the District of Columbia,
5 \$350,000: *Provided*, That no part of the money appropriated
6 shall be used to pay the salaries of more than eighteen
7 messengers assigned to duty in the Office of the Secretary.

8 For deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost
9 of penalty mail of the Treasury Department as required by
10 section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364),
11 \$5,701,500.

12 FOREIGN FUNDS CONTROL

13 Foreign funds control: For all expenses necessary in
14 carrying out the functions of the Secretary of the Treasury
15 under sections 3 and 5 (b) of the Act of October 6, 1917,
16 as amended (50 U. S. C. (App.) 3, and 50 U. S. C.
17 (Suppl. 1941) 5 (b)), and any proclamations, orders,
18 regulations, or instructions issued thereunder; and in exercis-
19 ing fiscal, financial, banking, property-control, and related
20 functions, authorized by law, and administered by the Treas-
21 ury Department in foreign countries and arising out of mili-
22 tary operations of the United States; including personal
23 services; printing; maintenance, repair, and operation of a
24 motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicle; and reimburse-
25 ment of any other appropriation or other funds of the United
26 States or any agency, instrumentality, Territory, or posses-

1 sion thereof, including the Philippine Islands, and reimburse-
2 ment of any Federal Reserve bank for printing and other
3 expenditures; \$2,000,000.

4 DIVISION OF TAX RESEARCH

5 Salaries: For personal services in the District of Colum-
6 bia, \$153,500.

7 OFFICE OF TAX LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL

8 Salaries: For personal services in the District of Colum-
9 bia, \$80,000.

10 DIVISION OF RESEARCH AND STATISTICS

11 Salaries: For personal services in the District of Colum-
12 bia, \$155,000.

13 OFFICE OF GENERAL COUNSEL

14 Salaries: For the General Counsel and other personal
15 services in the District of Columbia, \$160,000.

16 DIVISION OF PERSONNEL

17 Salaries: For the Chief of the Division, and other per-
18 sonal services in the District of Columbia, \$164,000.

19 OFFICE OF CHIEF CLERK

20 Salaries: For the Chief Clerk and other personal services
21 in the District of Columbia, \$286,000.

22 MISCELLANEOUS AND CONTINGENT EXPENSES, TREASURY

23 DEPARTMENT

24 For miscellaneous and contingent expenses of the Office
25 of the Secretary and the Bureaus and offices of the Depart-

1 ment, including operating expenses of the Treasury, Treas-
2 ury Annex, Auditors', and Liberty Loan Buildings; financial
3 journals, purchase (including exchange) of books of refer-
4 ence and lawbooks, technical and scientific books, news-
5 papers, and periodicals, expenses incurred in completing
6 imperfect series, library cards, supplies, and all other neces-
7 sary expenses connected with the library; not exceeding
8 \$15,000 for traveling expenses, including the payment
9 of actual transportation and subsistence expenses to any
10 person whom the Secretary of the Treasury may from
11 time to time invite to the city of Washington or else-
12 where for conference and advisory purposes in furthering
13 the work of the Department; freight, expressage, telegraph
14 and telephone service; maintenance and repair of motor-
15 trucks and three passenger automobiles (one for the Secre-
16 tary of the Treasury and two for general use of the
17 Department), all to be used for official purposes only;
18 file holders and cases; fuel, oils, grease, and heating
19 supplies and equipment; gas and electricity for light-
20 ing, heating, and power purposes, including material,
21 fixtures, and equipment therefor; floor covering and
22 repairs thereto, furniture and office equipment, including
23 supplies therefor and repairs thereto; purchase and repair of
24 uniforms for elevator conductors; awnings, window shades,
25 and fixtures; cleaning supplies and equipment; drafting

1 equipment; flags; hand trucks; ladders; miscellaneous hard-
2 ware; streetcar fares not exceeding \$650; thermometers;
3 lavatory equipment and supplies; tools and sharpening same;
4 laundry service; laboratory supplies and equipment; removal
5 of rubbish; postage; not to exceed \$30,000 for stationery
6 for the Treasury Department and its several bureaus and
7 offices, and field services thereof, except such bureaus and
8 offices as may be otherwise specifically provided for, includ-
9 ing tags, labels, and index cards, printed in the course of
10 manufacturing, packing boxes and other materials necessary
11 for shipping stationery supplies, and cost of transportation
12 of stationery supplies purchased free on board point of ship-
13 ment and of such supplies shipped from Washington to field
14 offices; and other absolutely necessary articles, supplies, and
15 equipment not otherwise provided for; \$260,000: *Provided,*
16 That the appropriations for the Bureau of Accounts, Bureau
17 of the Public Debt, Internal Revenue Service, Procurement
18 Division, Office of the Treasurer of the United States, Divi-
19 sion of Disbursement, and Foreign Funds Control for the
20 fiscal year 1946 are hereby made available for the
21 payment of items otherwise properly chargeable to this
22 appropriation, the provisions of section 6, Act of August 23,
23 1912 (31 U. S. C. 669), to the contrary notwithstanding.

24 Printing and binding: For printing and binding for the
25 Treasury Department and its several bureaus and offices,

1 and field services thereof, except such bureaus and offices
2 as may be otherwise specifically provided for, including
3 materials for the use of the bookbinder, located in the Treas-
4 ury Department, but not including work done at the New
5 York Customhouse bindery authorized by the Joint Com-
6 mittee on Printing in accordance with the Act of March 1,
7 1919 (44 U. S. C. 111), \$24,000.

8 CUSTODY OF TREASURY BUILDINGS

9 Salaries of operating force: For the Superintendent of
10 Treasury Buildings and for other personal services in the
11 District of Columbia, including the operating force of the
12 Treasury Building, the Treasury Annex, the Liberty Loan
13 Building, the Belasco Theatre Building, the Auditors'
14 Building, and the west and south annexes thereof, \$452,000.

15 FISCAL SERVICE

16 BUREAU OF ACCOUNTS

17 Salaries and expenses: For all necessary expenses in
18 the District of Columbia, except printing and binding of
19 the Bureau of Accounts, including contract stenographic
20 reporting services, stationery (not to exceed \$10,000), sup-
21 plies and equipment; purchase and exchange of lawbooks,
22 books of reference, periodicals, and newspapers; travel
23 expenses, including expenses of attendance at meetings of
24 organizations concerned with the work of the Bureau of
25 Accounts, \$734,000.

1 Salaries and expenses, deposit of withheld taxes: For
2 all necessary expenses incident to the deposit of withheld
3 taxes in Government depositories pursuant to the Current
4 Tax Payment Act of 1943, including personal services in
5 the District of Columbia; not to exceed \$20,000 for print-
6 ing and binding; and reimbursement to Federal Reserve
7 banks for printing and other necessary expenses, \$500,000.

8 Printing and binding: For printing and binding for the
9 Bureau of Accounts, \$32,000.

10 Division of Disbursement, salaries and expenses: For
11 all necessary expenses, except printing and binding, of the
12 Division of Disbursement, including personal services in the
13 District of Columbia, stationery, and travel, \$4,700,000: *Pro-*
14 *vided*, That with the approval of the Bureau of the Budget
15 there may be transferred to this appropriation and to the
16 appropriation "Printing and binding, Division of Disburse-
17 ment" from funds respectively available for such purposes
18 for the Agricultural Adjustment Agency, Federal Housing
19 Administration, Federal Public Housing Authority, Federal
20 Surplus Commodities Corporation, Federal Prison Industries,
21 Railroad Retirement Board, United States Maritime Com-
22 mission, the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation, the Com-
23 modity Credit Corporation, the Office of Distribution, and
24 the Farm Security Administration, such sums as may be

1 necessary to cover the expense incurred in performing the
2 function of disbursement therefor.

3 Printing and binding: For printing and binding, Divi-
4 sion of Disbursement, including the cost of transportation to
5 field offices of printed and bound material and the cost of
6 necessary packing boxes and packing materials, \$130,000.

7 Contingent expenses, public moneys: For contingent ex-
8 penses under the requirements of section 3653 of the Revised
9 Statutes (31 U. S. C. 545), for the collection, safekeeping,
10 transfer, and disbursement of the public money, transporta-
11 tion of notes, bonds, and other securities of the United
12 States, transportation of gold coin and gold certificates trans-
13 ferred to Federal Reserve banks and branches, United States
14 mints and assay offices, and the Treasury, after March 9,
15 1933, actual expenses of examiners detailed to examine the
16 books, accounts, and money on hand at the several deposi-
17 tories, including national banks acting as depositories under
18 the requirements of section 3649, Revised Statutes (31
19 U. S. C. 548), also including examinations of cash accounts
20 at mints, \$450,000.

21 Recoinage of silver coins: To enable the Secretary of the
22 Treasury to continue the recoinage of worn and uncurrent
23 subsidiary silver coins of the United States now in the
24 Treasury or hereafter received, and to reimburse the Treas-

1 urer of the United States for the difference between the
2 nominal or face value of such coins and the amount the same
3 will produce in new coins, \$140,000.

4 Relief of the indigent, Alaska: For the payment to the
5 United States district judges in Alaska (not to exceed 10
6 per centum of the receipts from licenses collected outside of
7 incorporated towns in Alaska), to be expended for the
8 relief of persons in Alaska who are indigent and incapacitated
9 through nonage, old age, sickness, or accident, \$24,000.

10 Refund of moneys erroneously received and covered
11 (indefinite appropriation): To enable the Secretary of the
12 Treasury to meet any expenditures of the character formerly
13 chargeable to the appropriation accounts abolished under
14 section 18 of the Permanent Appropriation Repeal Act of
15 1934, approved June 26, 1934, and any other collections
16 erroneously received and covered which are not properly
17 chargeable to any other appropriation, there is hereby made
18 available such amount as may be necessary.

19 Payment of unclaimed moneys (indefinite appropria-
20 tion): To enable the Secretary of the Treasury to meet any
21 expenditures of the character formerly chargeable to the
22 appropriation accounts abolished under section 17 of the
23 Permanent Appropriation Repeal Act of 1934, approved
24 June 26, 1934, payable from the funds held by the

1 United States in the trust fund receipt account "Unclaimed
2 moneys of individuals whose whereabouts are unknown",
3 there is hereby made available such amount as may be
4 necessary.

5 BUREAU OF THE PUBLIC DEBT

6 Administering the public debt: For necessary expenses
7 connected with any public debt operations authorized by the
8 Second Liberty Bond Act, as amended (31 U. S. C. 760-
9 762), and with the administration of any public debt or
10 currency issues of the United States with which the Secretary
11 of the Treasury is charged, \$84,250,000, to be expended as
12 the Secretary of the Treasury may direct: *Provided*, That
13 from the amount appropriated herein, the Federal Reserve
14 banks and their branches may be reimbursed for expendi-
15 tures made by them as fiscal agents of the United States on
16 account of public-debt transactions for the account of the
17 Secretary of the Treasury, and advances to the Postmaster
18 General may be made in accordance with the provisions of
19 section 22 (e) of the Second Liberty Bond Act, as amended
20 (31 U. S. C. 757c (e)), which section shall be construed
21 as applying to this appropriation: *Provided further*, That
22 the indefinite appropriation provided by section 10 of the
23 Second Liberty Bond Act, as amended, shall not be available
24 for obligation during the fiscal year 1946.

25 Distinctive paper for United States securities: For dis-

1 tinctive paper for United States currency, including trans-
2 portation of paper, traveling, mill, and other necessary ex-
3 penses, and salaries of employees and allowance, in lieu of
4 expenses, of officer or officers detailed from the Treasury
5 Department, not exceeding \$50 per month each when actu-
6 ally on duty, \$800,000: *Provided*, That in order to foster
7 competition in the manufacture of distinctive paper for
8 United States securities, the Secretary of the Treasury is
9 authorized, in his discretion, to split the award for such
10 paper for the fiscal year 1946 between the two bidders
11 whose prices per pound are the lowest received after
12 advertisement.

13 OFFICE OF THE TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES

14 Salaries and expenses: For all necessary expenses,
15 except printing and binding, of the Office of the Treasurer
16 of the United States, including purchase of periodicals and
17 books of reference, \$4,600,000: *Provided*, That with the
18 approval of the Bureau of the Budget, there may be trans-
19 ferred to this appropriation and to the appropriation "Print-
20 ing and binding, Office of the Treasurer of the United States",
21 from funds respectively available for such purposes for the
22 Agricultural Adjustment Agency, Home Owners' Loan
23 Corporation, Tennessee Valley Authority, Federal Farm
24 Mortgage Corporation, Reconstruction Finance Corporation,
25 Federal land banks and other banks and corporations under

1 the supervision of the Farm Credit Administration, Rail-
2 road Retirement Board, Federal Crop Insurance Corpo-
3 ration, United States Maritime Commission, Office of
4 Distribution, Farm Security Administration, Federal Housing
5 Administration, Federal Public Housing Authority, Commod-
6 ity Credit Corporation, and corporations and banks under the
7 Federal Home Loan Bank Administration, such sums as may
8 be necessary to cover the expenses incurred on account of
9 such respective activities in clearing of checks, servicing of
10 bonds, handling of collections, and rendering of accounts
11 therefor.

12 Salaries (reimbursable) : For personal services in the
13 District of Columbia, in redeeming Federal Reserve notes,
14 \$80,000, to be reimbursed by the Federal Reserve banks.

15 Printing and binding: For printing and binding for the
16 Office of the Treasurer of the United States, \$275,000..

17 BUREAU OF CUSTOMS

18 Salaries and expenses: For collecting the revenue from
19 customs, for enforcement, as specified in Executive Order
20 9083, of certain navigation laws, for the detection and
21 prevention of frauds upon the customs revenue, and not
22 to exceed \$100,000 for the securing of evidence of viola-
23 tions of the customs and navigation laws; for expenses
24 of transportation and transfer of customs receipts from points

1 where there are no Government depositories; not to exceed
2 \$84,500 for foreign living allowances; not to exceed \$500
3 for subscriptions to newspapers; not to exceed \$85,000 for
4 stationery; not to exceed \$12,000 for improving, repairing,
5 maintaining, or preserving buildings, inspection stations,
6 office quarters, including living quarters for officers, sheds,
7 and sites along the Canadian and Mexican borders acquired
8 under authority of the Act of June 26, 1930 (19 U. S. C.
9 68) ; and for the purchase (not to exceed one hundred and
10 fifty), maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled
11 passenger-carrying vehicles when necessary for official use in
12 field work; for the payment of extra compensation earned by
13 customs officers or employees for overtime services, at the
14 expense of the parties in interest, in accordance with the
15 provisions of section 5 of the Act approved February 13,
16 1911, as amended by the Act approved February 7, 1920,
17 and section 451 of the Tariff Act, 1930, as amended (19
18 U. S. C. 261, 267, and 1451), the receipts from such
19 overtime services to be deposited as a refund to the appro-
20 priation from which such overtime compensation is paid, in
21 accordance with the provisions of section 524 of the Tariff
22 Act of 1930, as amended; for the cost of seizure, storage,
23 and disposition of any merchandise, vehicle and team, auto-
24 mobile, boat, air or water craft, or any other conveyance

1 seized under the provisions of the customs laws, for the
2 purchase of arms, ammunition, and accessories; not to ex-
3 ceed \$606,600 for personal services in the District of Colum-
4 bia exclusive of ten persons from the field force authorized to
5 be detailed under section 525 of the Tariff Act of 1930, and
6 reimbursement, at not to exceed 3 cents per mile, of em-
7 ployees for travel performed by them in privately owned
8 automobiles while engaged in inspecting, guarding, ad-
9 measuring, examining, sampling, investigating, and store-
10 keeping duties within the limits of their official station,
11 \$22,900,000, of which \$300,000 shall constitute an advance
12 fund to enable the Bureau of Customs to meet obligations
13 incurred by it arising from services rendered to private inter-
14 ests, pending receipt of reimbursements therefrom, which
15 amount shall be returned to the Treasury not later than six
16 months after the close of the fiscal year 1946.

17 Printing and binding: For printing and binding, Bureau
18 of Customs, including the cost of transportation to field offices
19 of printed and bound material and the cost of necessary
20 packing boxes and packing materials, \$80,000.

21 Refunds and drawbacks (indefinite appropriation): For
22 the refund or payment of customs collections or receipts, and
23 for the payment of debentures or drawbacks, bounties, and
24 allowances, as authorized by law, there is hereby made avail-
25 able such amount as may be necessary.

1 OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY

2 Salaries: Comptroller of the Currency and other personal
3 services in the District of Columbia, \$233,000.

4 Printing and binding: For printing and binding for the
5 Office of the Comptroller of the Currency, \$12,000.

6 BUREAU OF INTERNAL REVENUE

7 Salaries and expenses: For salaries and expenses in
8 connection with the assessment and collection of internal-
9 revenue taxes and the administration of the internal-revenue
10 laws, including the administration of such provisions of other
11 laws as are authorized by or pursuant to law to be adminis-
12 tered by or under the direction of the Commissioner of Inter-
13 nal Revenue, including one stamp agent (to be reimbursed
14 by the stamp manufacturers) and the employment of experts;
15 the securing of evidence of violations of the Acts, the cost
16 of chemical analyses made by others than employees of the
17 United States and expenses incident to such chemists testify-
18 ing when necessary; telegraph and telephone service, post-
19 age, freight, express, necessary expenses incurred in making
20 investigations in connection with the enrollment or dis-
21 barment of practitioners before the Treasury Department in
22 internal-revenue matters, expenses of seizure and sale, and
23 other necessary miscellaneous expenses, including steno-
24 graphic reporting services; for the acquisition of property
25 under the provisions of title III of the Liquor Law Repeal

1 and Enforcement Act, approved August 27, 1935 (49 Stat.
2 872-881), and the operation, maintenance, and repair of
3 property acquired under such title III; for the purchase (not
4 to exceed thirty-four), hire, maintenance, repair, and oper-
5 ation of motor-propelled or horse-drawn passenger-carrying
6 vehicles when necessary, for official use of the Alcohol Tax
7 and Intelligence Units in field work; printing and binding
8 (not to exceed \$2,200,000); and the procurement of such
9 supplies, stationery (not to exceed \$1,400,000), equipment,
10 furniture, mechanical devices, laboratory supplies, period-
11 icals, newspapers for the Alcohol Tax Unit, ammunition,
12 lawbooks and books of reference, and such other articles
13 as may be necessary, \$120,000,000, of which amount not
14 to exceed \$10,800,000 may be expended for personal serv-
15 ices in the District of Columbia: *Provided*, That not more
16 than \$100,000 of the total amount appropriated herein may
17 be expended by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue
18 for detecting and bringing to trial persons guilty of violating
19 the internal-revenue laws or conniving at the same, including
20 payments for information and detection of such violation.

21 Refunds and payments of processing and related taxes:
22 For refunds and payments of processing and related taxes
23 as authorized by titles IV and VII, Revenue Act of 1936,
24 as amended; for refunds of taxes collected (including pen-
25 alties and interest) under the Cotton Act of April 21, 1934,

1 as amended (48 Stat. 598), the Tobacco Act of June
2 28, 1934, as amended (48 Stat. 1275), and the Potato
3 Act of August 24, 1935 (49 Stat. 782), in accordance
4 with the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, fiscal year
5 1938 (52 Stat. 1150), as amended, and as otherwise
6 authorized by law; and for redemption of tax stamps pur-
7 chased under the aforesaid Tobacco and Potato Acts, there
8 is hereby continued available, during the fiscal year 1946,
9 the unexpended balance of the funds made available to the
10 Treasury Department for these purposes for the fiscal year
11 1945 by the Treasury Department Appropriation Act,
12 1945.

13 Additional income tax on railroads in Alaska: For the
14 payment to the Treasurer of Alaska of an amount equal to
15 the tax of 1 per centum collected on the gross annual in-
16 come of all railroad corporations doing business in Alaska,
17 on business done in Alaska, which tax is in addition to the
18 normal income tax collected from such corporations on net
19 income, the amount of such additional tax to be applicable
20 to general Territorial purposes, \$9,600.

21 Refunding internal-revenue collections (indefinite ap-
22 propriation): For refunding internal-revenue collections, as
23 provided by law, including the payment of claims for the
24 prior fiscal years and payment of accounts arising under

1 “Allowance or draw-back (Internal Revenue)”, “Redemp-
2 tion of stamps (Internal Revenue)”, “Refunding legacy
3 taxes, Act of March 30, 1928”, and “Repayment of
4 taxes on distilled spirits destroyed by casualty”, there
5 is hereby appropriated such amount as may be necessary:
6 *Provided*, That a report shall be made to Congress by in-
7 ternal-revenue districts and alphabetically arranged of all
8 disbursements hereunder in excess of \$500 as required by
9 section 3 of the Act of May 29, 1928 (sec. 3776, I. R. C.),
10 including the names of all persons and corporations to whom
11 such payments are made, together with the amount paid
12 to each.

13 BUREAU OF NARCOTICS

14 Salaries and expenses: For expenses to enforce sections
15 2550-2565; 2567-2571; 2590-2603; 3220-3228; 3230-
16 3238 of the Internal Revenue Code; the Narcotic Drugs
17 Import and Export Act, as amended (21 U. S. C. 171-
18 184) ; the Act of June 14, 1930 (5 U. S. C. 282-282c and
19 21 U. S. C. 197-198) and the Opium Poppy Control Act
20 of 1942 (21 U. S. C. Supp. III, 188-188n), including the
21 employment of executive officers, attorneys, agents, in-
22 spectors, chemists, supervisors, clerks, messengers, and other
23 necessary employees in the field and in the Bureau of Nar-
24 cotics in the District of Columbia, to be appointed as author-
25 ized by law; the securing of information and evidence of

1 violations of the afore-mentioned laws and regulations promul-
2 gated thereunder; the costs of chemical analyses made by
3 others than employees of the United States; the purchase
4 of such supplies, equipment, mechanical devices, books,
5 stationery (not to exceed \$6,000), and such other expen-
6 ditures as may be necessary in the several field offices; cost
7 incurred by officers and employees of the Bureau of Nar-
8 cotics in the seizure, forfeiture, storage, and disposition
9 of property under the Act of August 9, 1939 (49 U. S. C
10 781-788) and the internal-revenue laws; hire, maintenance,
11 repair, and operation of motor-propelled or horse-drawn
12 passenger-carrying vehicles when necessary for official use
13 in field work; purchase of arms and ammunition; in all,
14 \$1,168,900, of which amount not to exceed \$165,873 may
15 be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia:
16 *Provided*, That not exceeding \$10,000 may be expended
17 for the collection and dissemination of information and appeal
18 for law observance and law enforcement, including cost of
19 printing, purchase of newspapers, and other necessary ex-
20 penses in connection therewith and not exceeding \$1,500 for
21 attendance at meetings concerned with the work of the Bureau
22 of Narcotics: *Provided further*, That not exceeding \$10,000
23 may be expended for services or information looking toward
24 the apprehension of narcotic law violators who are fugitives
25 from justice: *Provided further*, That moneys expended from

1 this appropriation for the purchase of narcotics including
2 marihuana, and subsequently recovered shall be reimbursed
3 to the appropriation for enforcement of the narcotic and
4 marihuana laws current at time of the deposit.

5 Printing and binding: For printing and binding for the
6 Bureau of Narcotics, \$4,000.

7 BUREAU OF ENGRAVING AND PRINTING

8 For the work of engraving and printing, exclusive of
9 repay work, during the fiscal year 1946, United States cur-
10 rency and internal-revenue stamps, including opium orders
11 and special-tax stamps required under the Act of December
12 17, 1914 (26 U. S. C. 1040, 1383), checks, drafts, and
13 miscellaneous work, as follows:

14 Salaries and expenses: For the Director, two Assistant
15 Directors, and other personal services in the District of
16 Columbia, including wages of rotary press plate printers
17 at per diem rates and all other plate printers at piece rates
18 to be fixed by the Secretary of the Treasury, not to exceed
19 the rates usually paid for such work; and all other necessary
20 expenses, except printing and binding, including engravers'
21 and printers' materials and other materials, including distinc-
22 tive and nondistinctive paper, except distinctive paper for
23 United States currency and Federal Reserve bank currency;
24 purchase of card and continuous form checks; equipment of,

1 repairs to, and maintenance of buildings and grounds and
2 minor alterations to buildings; periodicals, examples of en-
3 graving and printing, including foreign securities and stamps,
4 and books of reference, not to exceed \$500; traveling
5 expenses not to exceed \$15,000; articles approved by the
6 Secretary of the Treasury as being necessary for the protec-
7 tion of the person of employees, not to exceed \$2,200;
8 stationery, not to exceed \$5,000; transfer to the Bureau of
9 Standards for scientific investigations in connection with the
10 work of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, not to exceed
11 \$15,000; and maintenance and driving of two motor-pro-
12 pelled passenger-carrying vehicles; \$10,400,000, to be
13 expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury.

14 Printing and binding: For printing and binding for the
15 Bureau of Engraving and Printing, \$5,500.

16 During the fiscal year 1946 all proceeds derived
17 from work performed by the Bureau of Engraving and Print-
18 ing, by direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, not covered
19 and embraced in the appropriations for such Bureau for such
20 fiscal year, instead of being covered into the Treasury as
21 miscellaneous receipts, as provided by the Act of August 4,
22 1886 (31 U. S. C. 176), shall be credited when received
23 to the appropriations for such Bureau for the fiscal year
24 1946.

1 SECRET SERVICE DIVISION

2 Salaries: For the Chief of the Division and other per-
3 sonal services in the District of Columbia, \$72,500.

4 Suppressing counterfeiting and other crimes: For sal-
5 aries and other expenses in detecting, arresting, and
6 delivering into the custody of the United States marshal
7 or other officer having jurisdiction, dealers and pre-
8 tended dealers in counterfeit money, persons engaged
9 in counterfeiting, forging, and altering United States notes,
10 bonds, national-bank notes, Federal Reserve notes, Federal
11 Reserve bank notes, and other obligations and securities of
12 the United States and of foreign governments (including en-
13 dorsements thereon and assignments thereof), as well as the
14 coins of the United States and of foreign governments, and
15 persons committing other crimes against the laws of the
16 United States relating to the Treasury Department and
17 the several branches of the public service under its control;
18 purchase (not to exceed thirteen), hire, maintenance,
19 repair, and operation of motor-propelled passenger-
20 carrying vehicles when necessary; purchase of arms and
21 ammunition; stationery (not to exceed \$7,500); traveling
22 expenses; and for no other purpose whatsoever, except in
23 the performance of other duties specifically authorized by
24 law, and in the protection of the person of the President and
25 the members of his immediate family and of the person

1 chosen to be President of the United States, \$1,400,000:
2 *Provided*, That of the amount herein appropriated not to
3 exceed \$15,000 may be expended in the discretion of the
4 Secretary of the Treasury for the purpose of securing infor-
5 mation concerning violations of the laws relating to the
6 Treasury Department, and for services or information look-
7 ing toward the apprehension of criminals.

8 White House Police: For one captain, four lieutenants,
9 six sergeants, and one hundred and eight privates, at rates of
10 pay provided by law, \$260,000, notwithstanding the pro-
11 visions of the Act of April 22, 1940 (3 U. S. C. 62).

12 For uniforming and equipping the White House Police,
13 including the purchase, issue, and repair of revolvers, and
14 the purchase and issue of ammunition and miscellaneous
15 supplies, to be procured in such manner as the President
16 in his discretion may determine, \$9,000.

17 Salaries and expenses, guard force, Treasury buildings:
18 For salaries and expenses of the guard force for Treasury
19 Department buildings in the District of Columbia, including
20 the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, and elsewhere, in-
21 cluding purchase, repair, and cleaning of uniforms, mainte-
22 nance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled passenger-
23 carrying vehicles, and the purchase of arms and ammunition
24 and miscellaneous equipment, \$654,000: *Provided*, That
25 not to exceed \$100,000 of the appropriation "Salaries and

1 expenses, Bureau of Engraving and Printing," may be trans-
2 ferred to this appropriation to cover service rendered such
3 Bureau in connection with the protection of currency, bonds,
4 stamps, and other papers of value the cost of producing which
5 is not covered and embraced in the direct appropriations for
6 such Bureau: *Provided further*, That the Secretary of the
7 Treasury may detail two agents of the Secret Service to
8 supervise such force.

9 Printing and binding: For printing and binding for the
10 Secret Service Division, \$7,000.

11 Reimbursement to District of Columbia, benefit pay-
12 ments to White House Police and Secret Service forces: To
13 enable the Secretary of the Treasury to reimburse the Dis-
14 trict of Columbia on a monthly basis for benefit payments
15 made from the revenues of the District of Columbia to mem-
16 bers of the White House Police force and such members of
17 the United States Secret Service Division as are entitled
18 thereto under the Act of October 14, 1940 (54 Stat. 1118),
19 to the extent that such benefit payments are in excess of the
20 salary deductions of such members credited to said revenues
21 of the District of Columbia during the fiscal year 1946, pur-
22 suant to section 12 of the Act of September 1, 1916 (39
23 Stat. 718), as amended, \$31,500.

24

BUREAU OF THE MINT

25

Salaries and expenses, Office of the Director: For per-

1 sonal services in the District of Columbia and for assay
2 laboratory chemicals, fuel, materials, balances, weights, sta-
3 tionery (not to exceed \$700), books, periodicals, specimens
4 of coins, ores, and travel and other expenses incident to the
5 examination of mints, visiting mints for the purpose of
6 superintending the annual settlement, and for the collection
7 of statistics relative to the annual production and consumption
8 of the precious metals in the United States, \$145,000.

9 Transportation of bullion and coin: For transportation
10 of bullion and coin, by registered mail or otherwise, between
11 mints, assay offices, and bullion depositories, \$12,800, in-
12 cluding compensation of temporary employees and other
13 necessary expenses.

14 Salaries and expenses, mints and assay offices: For com-
15 pensation of officers and employees of the mints at Phila-
16 delphia, Pennsylvania; San Francisco, California; and Den-
17 ver, Colorado; the assay offices at New York, New York;
18 and Seattle, Washington, and the bullion depositories at Fort
19 Knox, Kentucky; and West Point, New York, including
20 necessary personal services for carrying out the provisions
21 of the Gold Reserve Act of 1934 and the Silver Purchase
22 Act of 1934, and any Executive orders, proclamations, and
23 regulations issued thereunder, and for incidental and contin-
24 gent expenses, including traveling expenses, stationery (not

1 to exceed \$2,900), new machinery and repairs, arms and
2 ammunition, purchase and maintenance of uniforms and
3 accessories for guards, protective devices, and their mainte-
4 nance, training of employees in use of firearms and protec-
5 tive devices, maintenance, repair, and operation of three
6 motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles, cases and enam-
7 eling for medals manufactured, net wastage in melting and
8 refining and in coining departments, loss on sale of sweeps
9 arising from the treatment of bullion and the manufacture
10 of coins, not to exceed \$500 for the expenses of the annual
11 assay commission, and not exceeding \$1,000 for the acquisi-
12 tion, at the dollar face amount or otherwise, of specimen and
13 rare coins, including United States and foreign gold coins
14 and pieces of gold used as, or in lieu of, money, and ores, for
15 addition to the Government's collection of such coins, pieces,
16 and ores, \$5,400,000.

17 Printing and binding: For printing and binding for the
18 Bureau of the Mint, \$8,000.

19 PROCUREMENT DIVISION

20 Salaries and expenses: For the Director of Procurement
21 and other personal services in the District of Columbia and
22 in the field service, and for miscellaneous expenses, includ-
23 ing office supplies and materials, stationery (not to exceed
24 \$27,500), purchase of motortrucks and maintenance and
25 operation of such trucks and motor-propelled passenger-car-

1 rying vehicles, telegrams, telephone service, traveling ex-
2 penses, office equipment, fuel, light, electric current, and
3 other expenses for carrying into effect regulations governing
4 the procurement, warehousing, and distribution by the Pro-
5 curement Division of the Treasury Department of property,
6 equipment, stores, and supplies in the District of Columbia
7 and in the field, \$1,300,000: *Provided*, That the Secretary
8 of the Treasury is authorized and directed during the fiscal
9 year 1946 to transfer to this appropriation from any appro-
10 priations or funds available to the several departments and
11 establishments of the Government for the fiscal year 1946
12 such amounts as may be approved by the Bureau of
13 the Budget, not to exceed the sum of (a) the amount
14 of the annual compensation of employees who may be trans-
15 ferred or detailed to the Procurement Division, respectively,
16 from any such department or establishment, where the
17 transfer or detail of such employees is incident to a
18 transfer of a function or functions to that Division and
19 (b) such amount as the Bureau of the Budget may
20 determine to be necessary for expenses other than personal
21 services incident to the proper carrying out of functions so
22 transferred: *Provided further*, That when there has been
23 or shall be transferred from any agency of the Government
24 to the Procurement Division any function of warehousing,
25 and the agency from which such function is being trans-

ferred is authorized at the time of such transfer to perform functions of procurement, warehousing, or distribution of property, equipment, stores, or supplies for non-Federal agencies the Procurement Division is authorized during the fiscal year 1946 to continue the performance of such functions for such non-Federal agencies where such functions are to be discontinued by the agency from which the warehousing function has been transferred, and the receipts, including surcharge, for all issues to and all advances by all non-Federal agencies shall be credited to the general supply fund: *Provided further*, That payments during the fiscal year 1946 to the general supply fund for materials, and supplies (including fuel), and services, and overhead expenses for all issues shall be made on the books of the Treasury Department by transfer and counterwarrants prepared by the Procurement Division of the Treasury Department and countersigned by the Comptroller General, such warrants to be based solely on itemized invoices prepared by the Procurement Division at issue prices to be fixed by the Director of Procurement: *Provided further*, That payments covering transactions between the Procurement Division and field offices of other Government agencies whose detailed appropriation or fund accounts are maintained elsewhere than within the District of Columbia, may be made on the basis of itemized vouchers or invoices prepared by the

1 Procurement Division and sent through the appropriate field
2 offices to the disbursing officers for the agencies involved, who
3 are hereby authorized to make payment based (1) upon
4 certification of the Procurement Division, which shall include
5 the specific statement that the vouchers are issued pursuant
6 to and in conformity with purchase orders or requisitions
7 duly executed by the agency billed, and (2) upon approval
8 and certification of such vouchers by the agency billed, which
9 action shall be based upon acceptance of the Procurement
10 Division certification as made, subject to later adjustment if
11 necessary, the responsibility of the certifying officer to be
12 limited to the availability of the funds to be charged: *Pro-*
13 *vided further,* That the general supply fund may be used to
14 purchase from or through the Public Printer standard forms
15 and blankbook work for field warehouse stocking and issue,
16 but issues thereof shall be made only to Government agencies
17 and shall be chargeable to applicable appropriation authoriza-
18 tions or limitations of such agencies for printing and binding,
19 and reports of such issues shall be made as the Public Printer
20 may require: *Provided further,* That advances received pur-
21 suant to law (31 U. S. C. 686) from departments and
22 establishments of the United States Government and the
23 government of the District of Columbia during the fiscal
24 year 1946 shall be credited to the general supply fund:
25 *Provided further,* That during the fiscal year 1946 there

1 shall be available from the general supply fund for personal
2 services in the District of Columbia not to exceed \$1,250,000:
3 *Provided further*, That per diem employees engaged in
4 work in connection with operations of the fuel yards
5 may be paid rates of pay approved by the Secretary of
6 the Treasury not exceeding current rates for similar
7 services in the District of Columbia: *Provided further*, That
8 the term "fuel" shall be held to include "fuel oil":
9 *Provided further*, That the reconditioning and repair of sur-
10 plus property and equipment for disposition or reissue to
11 Government service, may be made at cost by the Procure-
12 ment Division, payment therefor to be effected by charging
13 the proper appropriation and crediting the general supply
14 fund: *Provided further*, That all orders for printing and bind-
15 ing for the Treasury Department, exclusive of work per-
16 formed in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing and exclu-
17 sive of such printing and binding as may under existing law
18 be procured by field offices under authorization of the Joint
19 Committee on Printing, shall be placed by the Director of
20 Procurement in accord with the provisions of existing law.

21 Repairs to typewriting machines (except bookkeeping
22 and billing machines) in the Government service in the Dis-
23 trict of Columbia and areas adjacent thereto may be made at
24 cost by the Procurement Division, payment therefor to be

1 effected by charging the proper appropriation and crediting
2 the general supply fund.

3 No part of any money appropriated by this or any
4 other Act shall be used during the fiscal year 1946 for
5 the purchase, within the continental limits of the United
6 States, of any standard typewriting machines (except book-
7 keeping, billing, and electric machines) at a price in excess
8 of the following for models with carriages which will accom-
9 modate paper of the following widths, to wit: Ten inches
10 (correspondence models), \$70; twelve inches, \$75; fourteen
11 inches, \$77.50; sixteen inches, \$82.50; eighteen inches,
12 \$87.50; twenty inches, \$94; twenty-two inches, \$95;
13 twenty-four inches, \$97.50; twenty-six inches, \$103.50;
14 twenty-eight inches, \$104; thirty inches, \$105; thirty-two
15 inches, \$107.50; or, for standard typewriting machines dis-
16 tinctively quiet in operation, the maximum prices shall be
17 as follows for models with carriages which will accommo-
18 date paper of the following widths, to wit: Ten inches, \$80;
19 twelve inches, \$85; fourteen inches, \$90; eighteen inches,
20 \$95: *Provided*, That there may be added to such prices the
21 amount of Federal excise taxes paid or payable with respect
22 to any such machines.

23 Surplus property program: For expenses of care and
24 handling and other necessary expenses of the Procurement

1 Division incident to the disposal of property under the Sur-
2 plus Property Act of 1944; including personal services in
3 the District of Columbia; expenses of attendance at meetings
4 concerned with the work of such Division; stationery (not to
5 exceed \$90,000) ; purchase (including exchange) of law-
6 books, books of reference, and periodicals; printing and
7 binding (not to exceed \$100,000) ; advertising; and main-
8 tenance, repair, and operation of passenger automobiles;
9 \$15,000,000.

10 Printing and binding: For printing and binding for the
11 Procurement Division, including printed forms and mis-
12 cellaneous items for general use of the Treasury Department,
13 the cost of transportation to field offices of printed and bound
14 material and the cost of necessary packing boxes and pack-
15 ing materials, \$150,000, together with not to exceed \$4,000
16 to be transferred from the general supply fund, Treasury
17 Department.

18 No part of any appropriation or authorization in this Act
19 shall be used to pay any part of the salary or expenses of any
20 person whose salary or expenses are prohibited from being
21 paid from any appropriation or authorization in any other
22 Act.

23 This title may be cited as the "Treasury Department
24 Appropriation Act, 1946".

1 TITLE II—POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

2 The following sums are appropriated in conformity with
3 the Act of July 2, 1836 (5 U. S. C. 380, 39 U. S. C. 786),
4 for the Post Office Department for the fiscal year ending
5 June 30, 1946, namely:

6 POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, DISTRICT OF
7 COLUMBIA

8 OFFICE OF THE POSTMASTER GENERAL

9 Salaries: For the Postmaster General and other per-
10 sonal services in the office of the Postmaster General in
11 the District of Columbia, \$240,000.

12 SALARIES IN BUREAUS AND OFFICES

13 For personal services in the District of Columbia in
14 bureaus and offices of the Post Office Department in not to
15 exceed the following amounts, respectively:

16 Office of Budget and Administrative Planning,
17 \$36,000.

18 Office of the First Assistant Postmaster General,
19 \$693,600.

20 Office of the Second Assistant Postmaster General,
21 \$550,000.

22 Office of the Third Assistant Postmaster General,
23 \$860,000.

24 Office of the Fourth Assistant Postmaster General,
25 \$441,800.

1 Office of the Solicitor for the Post Office Department,
2 \$113,000.

3 Office of the chief inspector, \$290,000.

4 Office of the purchasing agent, \$58,200.

5 Bureau of Accounts, including the employment of not to
6 exceed three temporary experts by contract or otherwise
7 without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, or the
8 civil service and classification laws, \$375,000.

9 CONTINGENT EXPENSES, POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

10 For contingent and miscellaneous expenses; including
11 stationery and blank books, index and guide cards, folders
12 and binding devices, purchase of penalty envelopes; tele-
13 graph and telephone service; furniture and filing cabinets
14 and repairs thereto; purchase of tools and electrical supplies;
15 maintenance of two motor-driven passenger-carrying vehicles;
16 floor coverings; postage stamps for correspondence addressed
17 abroad, which is not exempt under article 49 of the Buenos
18 Aires Convention of the Universal Postal Union; purchase
19 and exchange of lawbooks, and books of reference; news-
20 papers, not exceeding \$200; expenses, except membership
21 fees, of attendance at meetings or conventions concerned
22 with postal affairs, when incurred on the written authority of
23 the Postmaster General, not exceeding \$2,000; and ex-
24 penses of the purchasing agent and of the Solicitor and at-

1 torneys connected with his office while traveling on business
2 of the Department, not exceeding \$1,900; and other ex-
3 penses not otherwise provided for; \$135,000.

4 For printing and binding for the Post Office Depart-
5 ment, including all of its bureaus, offices, institutions, and
6 services located in Washington, District of Columbia, and
7 elsewhere, \$1,750,000.

8 Appropriations hereinafter made for the field service of
9 the Post Office Department, except as otherwise provided,
10 shall not be expended for any of the purposes hereinbefore
11 provided for on account of the Post Office Department in the
12 District of Columbia: *Provided*, That the actual and neces-
13 sary expenses of officials and employees of the Post Office
14 Department and Postal Service, when traveling on official
15 business, may be paid from the appropriations for the service
16 in connection with which the travel is performed, and appro-
17 priations for the fiscal year 1946 shall be available therefor:
18 *Provided further*, That appropriations hereinafter made,
19 except such as are exclusively for payment of compensation,
20 shall be immediately available for expenses in connection
21 with the examination of estimates for appropriations in the
22 field including per diem allowances in lieu of actual expenses
23 of subsistence.

1 FIELD SERVICE, POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

2 OFFICE OF THE POSTMASTER GENERAL

3 Travel expenses, Postmaster General and Assistant
4 Postmasters General: For travel and miscellaneous expenses
5 in the Postal Service, offices of the Postmaster General and
6 Assistant Postmasters General, \$3,000.

7 Personal or property damage claims: To enable the Post-
8 master General to pay claims for damages, occurring during
9 the fiscal year 1946, or in prior fiscal years, to per-
10 sons or property in accordance with the provisions of the
11 Deficiency Appropriation Act, approved June 16, 1921
12 (5 U. S. C. 392), as amended by the Act approved June
13 22, 1934 (48 Stat. 1207), \$75,000.

14 Adjusted losses and contingencies: To enable the Post-
15 master General to pay to postmasters, Navy mail clerks, and
16 assistant Navy mail clerks or credit them with the amount
17 ascertained to have been lost or destroyed during the fiscal
18 year 1946, or prior fiscal years, through burglary, fire,
19 or other unavoidable casualty resulting from no fault or
20 negligence on their part, as authorized by the Act approved
21 March 17, 1882, as amended, \$55,000.

22 OFFICE OF CHIEF INSPECTOR

23 Salaries of inspectors: For salaries of fifteen inspectors
24 in charge of divisions and seven hundred and ninety-five
25 inspectors, \$3,050,000.

1 Traveling and miscellaneous expenses: For traveling
2 expenses of inspectors, inspectors in charge, the chief post-
3 office inspector, and the assistant chief post-office inspector,
4 including reimbursement of not to exceed 3 cents per mile
5 for official travel performed by them in privately owned
6 automobiles within the limits of their official stations,
7 and for the traveling expenses of four clerks performing
8 stenographic and clerical assistance to post-office inspectors
9 in the investigation of important fraud cases; for tests, ex-
10 hibits, documents, photographs, office, and other necessary
11 expenses incurred by post-office inspectors in connection with
12 their official investigations, including necessary miscellaneous
13 expenses of division headquarters, and not to exceed \$500
14 for books of reference needed in the operation of the Post
15 Office Inspection Service, \$950,000: *Provided*, That not
16 exceeding \$15,000 of this sum shall be available for
17 transfer by the Postmaster General to other departments
18 and independent establishments for chemical and other
19 investigations.

20 Clerks, division headquarters: For compensation of three
21 hundred and sixty-seven clerks at division headquarters
22 and other posts of duty of post-office inspectors, \$950,000.

23 Payment of rewards: For payment of rewards for the
24 detection, arrest, and conviction of post-office burglars, rob-
25 bers, highway mail robbers, and persons mailing or causing

1 to be mailed any bomb, infernal machine, or mechanical,
2 chemical, or other device or composition which may ignite, or
3 explode, \$55,000: *Provided*, That rewards may be paid
4 in the discretion of the Postmaster General, when an offender
5 of the classes mentioned was killed in the act of committing
6 the crime or in resisting lawful arrest: *Provided further*,
7 That no part of this sum shall be used to pay any rewards
8 at rates in excess of those specified in Post Office Department
9 Order 15142, dated February 19, 1941: *Provided further*,
10 That of the amount herein appropriated not to exceed \$20,000
11 may be expended in the discretion of the Postmaster General,
12 for the purpose of securing information concerning violations
13 of the postal laws and for services and information looking
14 toward the apprehension of criminals.

15 OFFICE OF THE FIRST ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

16 Compensation to postmasters: For compensation to
17 postmasters, including compensation as postmaster to persons
18 who, pending the designation of an acting postmaster, assume
19 and properly perform the duties of postmaster in the event
20 of a vacancy in the office of postmaster of the third or fourth
21 class, and for allowances for rent, light, fuel, and equipment
22 to postmasters of the fourth class, \$59,773,000.

23 Compensation to assistant postmasters: For compensa-
24 tion to assistant postmasters at first- and second-class post
25 offices, \$10,071,000.

1 Clerks, first- and second-class post offices: For compen-
2 sation to clerks and employees at first- and second-class post
3 offices, including auxiliary clerk hire at summer and winter
4 post offices, printers, mechanics, skilled laborers, watchmen,
5 messengers, mail handlers, and substitutes, \$302,000,000.

6 Contract station service: For contract station serv-
7 ice, \$2,900,000.

8 Separating mails: For separating mails at third- and
9 fourth-class post offices, \$427,400.

10 Unusual conditions: For unusual conditions at post
11 offices, \$500,000.

12 Clerks, third-class post offices: For allowances to third-
13 class post offices to cover the cost of clerical services.
14 \$11,492,000.

15 Miscellaneous items, first- and second-class post offices
16 For miscellaneous items necessary and incidental to the
17 operation and protection of post offices of the first and second
18 classes, and the business conducted in connection therewith,
19 not provided for in other appropriations, \$3,200,000.

20 Village delivery service: For village delivery service in
21 towns and villages having post offices of the second or third
22 class, and in communities adjacent to cities having city
23 delivery, \$375,000.

24 Detroit River service: For Detroit River postal service,
25 \$12,990.

1 Carfare and bicycle allowance: For carfare and bicycle
2 allowance, including special-delivery carfare, cost of trans-
3 porting carriers by privately owned automobiles to and from
4 their routes, at rates not exceeding regular streetcar or bus
5 fare, and purchase, maintenance, and exchange of bicycles,
6 \$1,575,000.

7 City delivery carriers: For pay of letter carriers, City
8 Delivery Service, and United States Official Mail and Mes-
9 senger Service, \$172,000,000.

10 Special-delivery fees: For fees to special-delivery
11 messengers, \$11,500,000.

12 Rural Delivery Service: For pay of rural carriers,
13 auxiliary carriers, substitutes for rural carriers on annual and
14 sick leave, clerks in charge of rural stations, and tolls and
15 ferriage, Rural Delivery Service, and for the incidental ex-
16 penses thereof, \$93,598,000, of which not less than \$200,000
17 shall be available for extensions and new service.

18 OFFICE OF THE SECOND ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

19 Star-route service: For inland transportation by star
20 routes (excepting service in Alaska), including temporary
21 service to newly established offices, \$19,150,000.

22 Star Route and Air Mail Service, Alaska: For inland
23 transportation by Star Route and Air Mail Service in Alaska,
24 \$400,000.

25 Powerboat service: For inland transportation by steam-

1 boat or other powerboat routes, including ship, steamboat,
2 and way letters, \$500,000.

3 Railroad transportation and mail messenger service: For
4 inland transportation by railroad routes and for mail mes-
5 senger service, \$145,000,000: *Provided*, That separate
6 accounts be kept of the amount expended for mail mes-
7 senger service.

8 Railway Mail Service: For fifteen division superinten-
9 dents, fifteen assistant division superintendents, two assistant
10 superintendents at large, one hundred and twenty chief
11 clerks, one hundred and twenty assistant chief clerks, clerks
12 in charge of sections in the offices of division superintendents,
13 railway postal clerks, substitute railway postal clerks, joint
14 employees, and mail handlers in the Railway Mail Service,
15 \$74,000,000.

16 Railway postal clerks, travel allowance: For travel
17 allowance to railway postal clerks and substitute railway
18 postal clerks, \$4,025,000.

19 Railway Mail Service, traveling expenses: For actual
20 and necessary expenses, general superintendent and assistant
21 general superintendent, division superintendents, assistant
22 division superintendents, assistant superintendents, chief
23 clerks, and assistant chief clerks, Railway Mail Service, and
24 railway postal clerks, while actually traveling on business of

1 the Post Office Department and away from their several
2 designated headquarters, \$61,300.

3 Railway Mail Service, miscellaneous expenses: For
4 rent, light, heat, fuel, telegraph, miscellaneous and office
5 expenses, telephone service, badges for railway postal clerks,
6 rental of space for terminal railway post offices for the dis-
7 tribution of mails when the furnishing of space for such
8 distribution cannot, under the Postal Laws and Regula-
9 tions, properly be required of railroad companies without
10 additional compensation, and for equipment and miscella-
11 neous items necessary to terminal railway post offices,
12 \$420,600.

13 Electric-car service: For electric-car service, \$235,000.

14 Foreign mail transportation: For transportation of for-
15 eign mails, except by aircraft, \$400,000.

16 Indemnities, international mail: For payment of limited
17 indemnity for the injury or loss of international mail in
18 accordance with convention, treaty, or agreement stipulations,
19 fiscal year 1946 and prior years, \$8,000.

20 Foreign air-mail transportation: For transportation of
21 foreign mails by aircraft, as authorized by law, including
22 the transportation of mail by aircraft between Seattle, Wash-
23 ington, and Fairbanks, Alaska, via intermediate points,
24 \$4,836,000.

25 Domestic Air Mail Service: For the inland transpor-

1 tation of mail by aircraft, as authorized by law, and for the
2 incidental expenses thereof including travel expenses, and
3 including not to exceed \$74,000 for supervisory officials and
4 clerks at field headquarters, \$43,315,000.

5 OFFICE OF THE THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

6 Manufacture and distribution of stamps and stamped
7 paper: For manufacture of adhesive postage stamps, special-
8 delivery stamps, books of stamps, stamped envelopes, news-
9 paper wrappers, postal cards, and for coiling of stamps, and
10 including not to exceed \$22,700 for pay of agent and assist-
11 ants to examine and distribute stamped envelopes and news-
12 paper wrappers, and for expenses of agency, \$6,500,000.

13 Indemnities, domestic mail: For payment of limited
14 indemnity for the injury or loss of domestic registered matter,
15 insured and collect-on-delivery mail, and for failure to remit
16 collect-on-delivery charges, fiscal year 1946 and prior years,
17 \$1,270,000.

18 Unpaid money orders more than one year old: For
19 payment of domestic money orders after one year from the
20 last day of the month of issue of such orders, \$800,000.

21 OFFICE OF THE FOURTH ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

22 Post office stationery, equipment, and supplies: For sta-
23 tionery for the Postal Service, including the money-order and
24 registry system; and also for the purchase of supplies for the
25 Postal Savings System, including rubber stamps, canceling

1 devices, certificates, envelopes, and stamps for use in evi-
2 dencing deposits, and penalty envelopes; and for the
3 reimbursement of the Secretary of the Treasury for expenses
4 incident to the preparation, issue, and registration of the
5 bonds authorized by the Act of June 25, 1910 (39 U. S. C.
6 760) ; for miscellaneous equipment and supplies, including
7 the purchase and repair of furniture, package boxes, posts,
8 trucks, baskets, satchels, straps, letter-box paint, baling ma-
9 chines, perforating machines, stamp vending and postage
10 meter devices, duplicating machines, printing presses, direc-
11 tories, cleaning supplies, and the manufacture, repair, and
12 exchange of equipment, the erection and painting of letter-
13 box equipment, and for the purchase and repair of presses
14 and dies for use in the manufacture of letter boxes; for post-
15 marking, rating, money-order stamps, and electrotpe plates
16 and repairs to same; metal, rubber, and combination type,
17 dates and figures, type holders, ink pads for canceling and
18 stamping purposes, and for the purchase of time recorders,
19 letter balances, scales (exclusive of dormant or built-in plat-
20 form scales in Federal buildings), test weights, and mis-
21 cellaneous articles purchased and furnished directly to the
22 Postal Service, including complete equipment and furniture
23 for post offices in leased and rented quarters; for the
24 purchase (including exchange), repair, and replacement
25 of arms and miscellaneous items necessary for the protection

1 of the mails; for miscellaneous expenses in the preparation
2 and publication of post-route maps and rural-delivery maps
3 or blueprints, including tracing for photolithographic repro-
4 duction; for other expenditures necessary and incidental to
5 post offices of the first, second, and third classes, and offices
6 of the fourth class having or to have rural-delivery service,
7 and for letter boxes; for the purchase of atlases and geograph-
8 ical and technical works not to exceed \$1,500; for wrapping
9 twine and tying devices; for expenses incident to the ship-
10 ment of supplies, including hardware, boxing, packing, and
11 not exceeding \$63,800 for the pay of employees in con-
12 nection therewith in the District of Columbia; for rental,
13 purchase, exchange, and repair of canceling machines and
14 motors, mechanical mail-handling apparatus, accident pre-
15 vention, and other labor-saving devices, including not to
16 exceed \$35,000 for salaries of thirteen traveling mech-
17 anicians, and for traveling expenses, \$4,900,000: *Provided*,
18 That the Postmaster General may authorize the sale to the
19 public of post-route maps and rural-delivery maps or blue-
20 prints at the cost of printing and 10 per centum thereof
21 added.

22 Equipment shops, Washington, District of Columbia:
23 For the purchase, manufacture, and repair of mail bags and
24 other mail containers and attachments, mail locks, keys,
25 chains, tools, machinery, and material necessary for same,

1 and for incidental expenses pertaining thereto; material, ma-
2 chinery, and tools necessary for the manufacture and repair
3 of such other equipment for the Postal Service as may be
4 deemed expedient; accident prevention; for the expenses of
5 maintenance and repair of the mail bag equipment shops
6 building and equipment, including fuel, light, power, and
7 miscellaneous supplies and services; maintenance of grounds;
8 for compensation to labor employed in the equipment shops
9 and in the operation, care, maintenance, and protection of
10 the equipment shops building, grounds, and equipment,
11 \$2,480,000; of which not to exceed \$780,393 may be
12 expended for personal services in the District of Columbia:
13 *Provided*, That out of this appropriation the Postmaster
14 General is authorized to use as much of the sum, not
15 exceeding \$15,000, as may be deemed necessary for the pur-
16 chase of material and the manufacture in the equipment shops
17 of such small quantities of distinctive equipments as may be
18 required by other executive departments; and for service in
19 Alaska, Puerto Rico, Philippine Islands, Hawaii, or other
20 island possessions.

21 Rent, light, power, fuel, and water: For rent, light,
22 power, fuel, and water, for first-, second-, and third-class
23 post offices, and the cost of advertising for lease proposals
24 for such offices, \$11,700,000.

25 Pneumatic-tube service, New York City: For rental of

1 not exceeding twenty-eight miles of pneumatic tubes, hire
2 of labor, communication service, electric power, and other
3 expenses for transmission of mail in the city of New York
4 including the Borough of Brooklyn, \$537,000: *Provided*,
5 That the provisions of the Acts of April 21, 1902, May 27,
6 1908, and June 19, 1922 (39 U. S. C. 423), relating to
7 contracts for the transmission of mail by pneumatic tubes or
8 other similar devices shall not be applicable hereto.

9 Pneumatic-tube service, Boston: For the rental of not
10 exceeding two miles of pneumatic tubes, not including labor
11 and power in operating the same, for the transmission of
12 mail in the city of Boston, Massachusetts, \$24,000: *Pro-*
13 *vided*, That the provisions not inconsistent herewith of the
14 Acts of April 21, 1902 (39 U. S. C. 423), and May 27,
15 1908 (39 U. S. C. 423), relating to the transmission of
16 mail by pneumatic tubes or other similar devices shall be
17 applicable hereto.

18 Vehicle service: For vehicle service; the hire of vehicles;
19 the rental of garage facilities; the purchase, maintenance, and
20 repair of motor vehicles, including the repair of vehicles
21 owned by, or under the control of, units of the National
22 Guard and departments and agencies of the Federal Gov-
23 ernment where repairs are made necessary because of utili-
24 zation of such vehicles in the Postal Service; accident pre-
25 vention; the hire of supervisors, clerical assistance, mechanics,

1 drivers, garagemen, and such other employees as may be
2 necessary in providing vehicles and vehicle service for use
3 in the collection, transportation, delivery, and supervision of
4 the mail, and United States official mail and messenger serv-
5 ice, \$21,848,400: *Provided*, That the Postmaster General
6 may, in his disbursement of this appropriation, apply a part
7 thereof to the leasing of quarters for the housing of Govern-
8 ment-owned motor vehicles at a reasonable annual rental for
9 a term not exceeding ten years: *Provided further*, That the
10 Postmaster General may purchase and maintain from this
11 appropriation such tractors and trailer trucks as may be re-
12 quired in the operation of the vehicle service: *Provided fur-*
13 *ther*, That no part of this appropriation shall be expended for
14 maintenance or repair of motor-propelled passenger-carry-
15 ing vehicles for use in connection with the administrative
16 work of the Post Office Department in the District of
17 Columbia.

18 Transportation of equipment and supplies: For the trans-
19 portation and delivery of equipment, materials, and supplies
20 for the Post Office Department and Postal Service by freight,
21 express, or motor transportation, and other incidental ex-
22 penses, \$320,000.

23 PUBLIC BUILDINGS, MAINTENANCE AND OPERATION

24 Operating force: For personal services in connection with
25 the operation of public buildings, including the Washington

1 Post Office and the Customhouse Building in the District of
2 Columbia, operated by the Post Office Department, together
3 with the grounds thereof and the equipment and furnishings
4 therein, including telephone operators for the operation of
5 telephone switchboards or equivalent telephone switchboard
6 equipment in such buildings jointly serving in each case two
7 or more governmental activities, \$27,164,000: *Provided*,
8 That in no case shall the rates of compensation for the me-
9 chanical labor force be in excess of the rates current at the
10 time and in the place where such services are employed.

11 Operating supplies, public buildings: For fuel, steam,
12 gas, and electric current for lighting, heating, and power
13 purposes, water, ice, lighting supplies, removal of ashes and
14 rubbish, snow and ice, cutting grass and weeds, washing
15 towels, telephone service for custodial forces, and for miscel-
16 laneous services and supplies, accident prevention, vacuum
17 cleaners, tools and appliances and repairs thereto, for the
18 operation of completed and occupied public buildings and
19 grounds, including mechanical and electrical equipment, but
20 not the repair thereof, operated by the Post Office Depart-
21 ment, including the Washington Post Office and the Custom-
22 house Building in the District of Columbia, and for the
23 transportation of articles and supplies authorized herein,
24 \$6,500,000: *Provided*, That the foregoing appropriation
25 shall not be available for personal services except for work

1 done by contract, or for temporary job labor under exigency
2 not exceeding at one time the sum of \$100 at any one
3 building: *Provided further*, That the Postmaster General is
4 authorized to contract for telephone service in public buildings
5 under his administration by means of telephone switchboards
6 or equivalent telephone switching equipment jointly serving in
7 each case two or more governmental activities, where he
8 determines that joint service is economical and in the interest
9 of the Government, and to secure reimbursement for the cost
10 of such joint service from available appropriations for tele-
11 phone expenses of the bureaus and offices receiving the same.

12 Furniture, carpets, and safes, public buildings: For the
13 procurement, including transportation, of furniture, carpets,
14 safes, safe and vault protective devices, and repairs of same,
15 for use in public buildings which are now, or may hereafter
16 be, operated by the Post Office Department, \$550,000: *Pro-*
17 *vided*, That excepting expenditures for labor for or incidental
18 to the moving of equipment from or into public buildings,
19 the foregoing appropriation shall not be used for personal
20 services except for work done under contract or for tem-
21 porary job labor under exigency and not exceeding at one
22 time the sum of \$100 at any one building: *Provided further*,
23 That all furniture now owned by the United States in other
24 public buildings or in buildings rented by the United States

1 shall be used, so far as practicable, whether or not it corre-
2 sponds with the present regulation plan of furniture.

3 Scientific investigations: In the disbursement of appro-
4 priations contained in this title for the field service of the
5 Post Office Department the Postmaster General may transfer
6 to the Bureau of Standards not to exceed \$20,000 for scien-
7 tific investigations in connection with the purchase of mate-
8 rials, equipment, and supplies necessary in the maintenance
9 and operation of the Postal Service.

10 Deficiency in postal revenues: If the revenues of the
11 Post Office Department shall be insufficient to meet the ap-
12 propriations made under title II of this Act, a sum equal to
13 such deficiency in the revenues of such Department is hereby
14 appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury
15 not otherwise appropriated, to supply such deficiency in the
16 revenues of the Post Office Department for the fiscal year
17 ending June 30, 1946, and the sum needed may be ad-
18 vanced to the Post Office Department upon requisition of
19 the Postmaster General.

20 This title may be cited as the "Post Office Department
21 Appropriation Act, 1946".

22 TITLE III—GENERAL PROVISIONS

23 SEC. 301. No part of any appropriation contained in this
24 Act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any person
25 who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that

1 advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United
2 States by force or violence: *Provided*, That for the purposes
3 hereof an affidavit shall be considered prima facie evidence
4 that the person making the affidavit does not advocate, and
5 is not a member of an organization that advocates, the over-
6 throw of the Government of the United States by force or
7 violence: *Provided further*, That any person who advocates,
8 or who is a member of an organization that advocates, the
9 overthrow of the Government of the United States by force
10 or violence and accepts employment, the salary or wages for
11 which are paid from any appropriation contained in this Act,
12 shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be
13 fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than
14 one year, or both: *Provided further*, That the above penalty
15 clause shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for, any
16 other provisions of existing law.

17 SEC. 302. This Act may be cited as the "Treasury
18 and Post Office Departments Appropriation Act, 1946".

Passed the House of Representatives February 21, 1945.

Attest:

SOUTH TRIMBLE,

Clerk.

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Treasury and
Post Office Departments for the fiscal year
ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes.

FEBRUARY 22, 1945

Read twice and referred to the Committee on
Appropriations

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
Legislative Reports and Service Section

79th-1st, No.61

DIGEST OF PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
(Issued March 30, 1945, for actions of Thursday, March 29, 1945)

(For staff of the Department only)

CONTENTS

Adjournment.....	7	Food Production.....	1,16	Property management.....	20
Appropriations.....	2	Foreign trade.....	19,21	R.E.A. nomination.....	3
Banking & currency.....	14,21,24	Judiciary.....	8	Research.....	12
Bureaucracy.....	6	Labor, farm.....	1,20	Soil conservation.....	18
C.C.C.....	16	Machinery, farm.....	16,20	Subsidies.....	16
Congressional organization.....	17	Manpower.....	1,15	Tariff.....	10,21
Cooperatives.....	13	Nominations.....	3,23	Taxation.....	11,13
Dairy industry.....	5	Post-war planning.....	12	Veterans.....	1,4
Farm credit.....	22	Price control.....	5,16		
Food administration.....	5				

SENATE

1. MANPOWER. Continued debate on the conference report on H.R.1752, the manpower bill (pp. 2978-3000). Sen. O'Mahoney, Wyo., criticized the "life and death" power that the bill gives to the Director of War Mobilization and Reconversion over industry and agriculture (pp. 2982-3). Sen. Aiken, Vt., criticized the establishment of 4 new Army commissaries to furnish food to Army families in the Washington area, and stated that "we will have another leak in the manpower situation" (p. 2994), and claimed that "labor [returning veterans] has been siphoned from the farm into industry" (p. 2995). Sens. Wherry, Mebr., and Kilgore, W.Va., discussed the scope of the provision clarifying the Tydings farm-labor amendment (p. 2994). Sens. McKellar, Tenn., and Aiken, Vt., commended food production (pp. 2994, 2998).
2. TREASURY-POST OFFICE APPROPRIATION BILL, 1946. Appropriations Committee reported with amendments this bill, H.R. 2252 (S.Rept. 154) (p. 2976).
3. R.E.A. NOMINATION. Sen. Bilbo, Miss., spoke opposing the use of Aubrey W. Williams in the administration of any governmental affairs (p. 2977).
4. VETERANS' BENEFITS. Agreed without amendment to H.Con.Res. 37, to authorize the printing of a "Handbook for Servicemen and Servicewomen of World War II and Their Dependents, Including Rights and Benefits of Veterans of World War I" as a document (p. 2976).
Agreed without amendment to H.Con. Res. 38, to authorize the printing of an historical statement of laws and regulations relating to veterans and their dependents (p. 2976).

HOUSE

5. DAIRY INDUSTRY; FOOD ADMINISTRATION. Rep. Murray, Wis., discussed the effects of "maladministration" by OPA and WFA with respect to the Wis. dairy industry (pp. 3005-7).
6. BUREAUCRACY. Rep. Schwabe, Okla., criticized the Office of War Mobilization's "bureaucratic" directive which prohibits conventions, stating that "the

activities of the American people are being so regulated and regimented that the people are becoming distressed and perplexed almost beyond words" (p. 3004).

7. ADJOURNED until Mon., April 2 (p. 3008).

BILLS INTRODUCED

8. JUDICIARY. S. 802, by Sen. McCarran, Nev., to regulate the trial of condemnation proceedings. To Judiciary Committee. (p. 2976.)

9. VETERANS. H.R. 2821, H.R. 2824.

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

10. TARIFF. Rep. Woodruff, Mich., inserted Matthew Woll's (AFL) statement opposing the proposed 50% cut in tariff rates (p. A1693).

11. TAXATION. Extension of remarks of Rep. Patman, Tex., including a Jackson, Miss. News editorial, criticizing the proposed constitutional amendment limiting income taxes to 25% (pp. A1693-4).

12. POST-WAR PLANNING; RESEARCH. Rep. Floeser, Mo., inserted Gaston du Bois' (Monsanto Chemical Co.) discussion on post-war planning in chemistry and research (p. A1695).

13. COOPERATIVES. Extension of remarks of Rep. Johnson, Ill., including a manufacturer's analysis, relative to tax exemptions of cooperatives (p. 1696).

14. BANKING AND CURRENCY. Rep. Burgin, N.C., inserted a letter from Duke University economists favoring the Bretton Woods agreements (p. A1699).

15. MANPOWER. Speech in the House by Rep. Robsion, Ky., opposing the manpower bill (pp. A1699-1702).

16. COMMODITY CREDIT. Speech in the House by Rep. Sabath, Ill., discussing the CCC bill (H.R. 2023), price controls, threat of inflation, crop surpluses, farmers' prosperity, farm real estate, and farm machinery relative to production; and criticizing subsidy payments (pp. A1704-6).

17. CONGRESSIONAL ORGANIZATION. Sen. Fulbright, Ark., inserted a Washington Star article favoring the proposed joint executive-legislative cabinet (pp. A1713-4).

18. SOIL CONSERVATION. Rep. Brown, Ga., inserted an Oglethorpe (Ga.) Echo editorial commending the work and achievements of SCS (pp. A1715-6).

19. FOREIGN TRADE. Sen. Bailey, N.C., inserted Hon. James A. Farley's address on foreign commerce (pp. A1715-6).

20. FARM LABOR; SURPLUS PROPERTY. Extension of remarks of Rep. Lemke, N.Dak., criticizing the failure to enforce the Tydings amendment and the sale of surplus property (including farm machinery) to "speculators", and urging "prompt action" on H. Con. Res. 29, reaffirming the necessity of the Tydings farm-labor amendment (pp. 1717-8).

21. FOREIGN TRADE; BANKING AND CURRENCY. Sen. McMahon, Conn., inserted an Americans United for World Organization, Inc. letter, which includes a Farm Bureau statement favoring the Bretton Woods agreements and a National Farmers Union statement favoring discontinuance of trade barriers (pp. A1708-13).



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WASHINGTON, THURSDAY, MARCH 29, 1945

No. 61

Senate

(Legislative day of Friday, March 16, 1945)

The Senate met at 12 o'clock meridian, on the expiration of the recess.

The Chaplain, Rev. Frederick Brown Harris, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Dear Lord and Father of us all,

"We stand atremble and afraid
On the small world that we have made—
Afraid lest all our poor control
Shall turn and rend us to the soul;
Afraid lest we shall be denied
The price we hold our ragged pride;
But in the end we pass all by
For a lone cross against the sky."

Turning from the self-willed pride of our blind ways, give us the grace to sit with meekness and repentance before a wooden cross at darkened noontide—a cross holding up to heaven earth's greatest Loser of Battles—and its one Conqueror. In the dear Redeemer's name. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

On request of Mr. BARKLEY, and by unanimous consent, the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of the calendar day Wednesday, March 28, 1945, was dispensed with, and the Journal was approved.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT— APPROVAL OF BILLS

Messages in writing from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Miller, one of his secretaries, and he announced that on March 28, 1945, the President had approved and signed the following acts:

S. 77. An act for the relief of Lindon A. Long; and

S. 321. An act for the relief of James M. Hiler.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE—ENROLLED BILL AND JOINT RESOLUTION SIGNED

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Swanson, one of its reading clerks, announced that the Speaker had affixed his signature to the following enrolled bill and joint resolution, and they were signed by the President pro tempore:

H. R. 2745. An act to amend section 8 of the act entitled "An act to establish standard weights and measures for the District of Co-

lumbia; to define the duties of the Superintendent of Weights, Measures, and Markets of the District of Columbia; and for other purposes," approved March 3, 1921; and

H. J. Res. 142. Joint resolution providing for the employment of Government employees for folding speeches and pamphlets, House of Representatives.

CALL OF THE ROLL

Mr. BARKLEY. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Aiken	Gerry	Moore
Austin	Guffey	Murdock
Bailey	Gurney	O'Daniel
Ball	Hart	O'Mahoney
Bankhead	Hatch	Pepper
Barkley	Hayden	Radcliffe
Bilbo	Hickenlooper	Reed
Brewster	Hill	Revercomb
Briggs	Hoey	Saltonstall
Brooks	Johnson, Calif.	Shipstead
Buck	Johnson, Colo.	Smith
Burton	Johnston, S. C.	Stewart
Bushfield	Kilgore	Taft
Butler	La Follette	Taylor
Byrd	Langer	Thomas, Utah
Capper	Lucas	Tobey
Chavez	McCarran	Vandenberg
Connally	McClellan	Wagner
Cordon	McFarland	Wheeler
Donnell	McKellar	Wherry
Downey	McMahon	White
Ellender	Magnuson	Wiley
Fulbright	Maybank	Wilson
George	Millikin	Young

Mr. HILL. I announce that the Senator from Florida [Mr. ANDREWS], the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. CHANDLER], the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. EASTLAND], the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. GREEN], the Senator from Montana [Mr. MURRAY], the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. OVERTON], the Senator from Nevada [Mr. SCRUGHAM], the Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL], and the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. THOMAS] are necessarily absent.

The Senator from Virginia [Mr. GLASS] and the Senator from Maryland [Mr. TYDINGS] are absent from the Senate because of illness.

The Senator from New York [Mr. MEAD], the Senator from Washington [Mr. MITCHELL], and the Senator from Delaware [Mr. TUNNELL] are absent on official business with the Special Com-

mittee to Investigate the National Defense Program.

The Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. MYERS] is absent on public business.

The Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. WALSH] is absent on an inspection tour for the United States Navy.

Mr. WHERRY. The Senator from Michigan [Mr. FERGUSON] is absent on official business of the Senate as a member of the Special Committee to Investigate the National Defense Program.

The Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES], the Senator from Indiana [Mr. CAPEHART], the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. HAWKES], the Senator from Oregon [Mr. MORSE], the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. ROBERTSON], and the Senator from Idaho [Mr. THOMAS] are necessarily absent.

The Senator from Indiana [Mr. WILLIS] is absent on official business of the Senate as a member of the committee attending the funeral of the late Representative Hon. James V. Heidinger, of Illinois.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Seventy-two Senators have answered to their names. A quorum is present.

ENROLLED BILL PRESENTED

The Secretary of the Senate reported that on March 28, 1945, he presented to the President of the United States the enrolled bill (S. 681) to amend the National Housing Act, as amended, and for other purposes.

PERSONNEL REQUIREMENTS

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate letters from the Chairman of the Securities and Exchange Commission and the Chairman and General Manager of the Smaller War Plants Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, personnel requirements for their respective offices for the quarter ending June 30, 1945, which, with the accompanying papers, were referred to the Committee on Civil Service.

MRS. MAE E. SUTTON

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate the amendment of the House of Representatives to the bill (S. 411) for the relief of Mrs. Mae E.

Sutton, which was, on page 1, line 6, to strike out "\$7,570.89" and insert "\$6,570.89."

Mr. DOWNEY. I move that the Senate concur in the amendment of the House.

The motion was agreed to.

HANDBOOK FOR SERVICEMEN AND SERVICEWOMEN

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate House Concurrent Resolution 37, which was read, as follows:

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That a revised edition of House Document No. 394, Seventy-eighth Congress, second session, entitled "Handbook for Servicemen and Servicewomen of World War II and Their Dependents, Including Rights and Benefits of Veterans of World War I and Their Dependents," be printed with corrections as a public document and that 98,300 additional copies shall be printed, of which 66,300 shall be for the use of the House of Representatives, 20,000 for the use of the Senate, 10,000 for the House document room, and 2,000 for the Senate document room.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the concurrent resolution.

Mr. WHITE. Will not the Senator explain the measure?

Mr. HAYDEN. The concurrent resolution provides for the printing of a revised edition of a handbook for servicemen and servicewomen of World War No. 1, World War No. 2, and their dependents. It is a very valuable document and the concurrent resolution provides for the printing of a revised edition.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the concurrent resolution?

There being no objection, the concurrent resolution was considered and agreed to.

ADDITIONAL COPIES OF HEARINGS BEFORE SPECIAL COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE THE NATIONAL DEFENSE PROGRAM

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, by direction of the Committee on Printing I report favorably, with an amendment, Senate Resolution 90, submitted by the junior Senator from New York [Mr. MEAD] on March 2, 1945, and ask unanimous consent for its present consideration.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and the clerk will state the amendment.

The CHIEF CLERK. It is proposed on page 1, line 2, to strike out the words "and each subsequent part", so as to make the resolution read:

Resolved, That 1,000 additional copies of part 25 of the hearings held before the special committee of the Senate authorized and directed to make a study and investigation of the operation of the national defense program be printed for the use of said committee.

The amendment was agreed to.

The resolution as amended was agreed to.

PRINTING OF ADDITIONAL COPIES OF SENATE REPORT NO. 101, RELATING TO INVESTIGATION OF PRESIDENTIAL, VICE PRESIDENTIAL, AND SENATORIAL CAMPAIGN EXPENDITURES DURING 1944

Mr. HAYDEN. I report favorably from the Committee on Printing, without

amendment, Senate Resolution 107, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection?

There being no objection, the resolution (S. Res. 107) submitted by Mr. GREEN on March 22, 1945, was considered and agreed to, as follows:

Resolved, That 1,000 additional copies of Senate Report No. 101, current session, submitted pursuant to Senate Resolution 363, Seventy-eighth Congress, by the special committee authorized and directed to make a complete study and investigation of Presidential, Vice Presidential, and senatorial campaign expenditures during the year 1944, be printed for the use of said committee.

PRINTING OF HISTORICAL STATEMENT OF LAWS AND REGULATIONS RELATING TO VETERANS AND THEIR DEPENDENTS

Mr. HAYDEN. From the Committee on Printing I report favorably without amendment House Concurrent Resolution 38, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection?

There being no objection, the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 38) was considered and agreed to, as follows:

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That the historical statement of the laws enacted and the regulations promulgated relating to veterans and their dependents, with a complete statement regarding expenditures for hospital and domiciliary construction, be printed as a House document, and that 91,300 additional copies shall be printed, of which 66,300 copies shall be for the use of the House of Representatives, 20,000 for the use of the Senate, 2,000 for the use of the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation of the House of Representatives, 2,000 for the House document room, and 1,000 for the Senate document room.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following reports of committees were submitted:

By Mr. ELLENDER, from the Committee on Claims:

S. 359. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Ellen McCormack; without amendment (Rept. No. 131);

H. R. 933. A bill for the relief of Margaret G. Potts; without amendment (Rept. No. 132);

H. R. 945. A bill for the relief of Fred Clouse and Mrs. Emily G. Clouse; without amendment (Rept. No. 133);

H. R. 1344. A bill for the relief of George Webb; without amendment (Rept. No. 134);

H. R. 1539. A bill for the relief of Dr. David R. Barglow; without amendment (Rept. No. 135); and

H. R. 1716. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Sue B. Bowen, as administratrix of the estate of Clyde Bowen, deceased; without amendment (Rept. No. 136).

By Mr. O'DANIEL, from the Committee on Claims:

S. 78. A bill for the relief of Frances Eubanks Oates; with amendments (Rept. No. 137);

H. R. 1325. A bill for the relief of Hyman L. Schiffer; with amendments (Rept. No. 138);

H. R. 1483. A bill for the relief of Mrs. W. V. Justice; without amendment (Rept. No. 139);

H. R. 1676. A bill for the relief of the Daniel Baker Co., of Manchester Ky.; without amendment (Rept. No. 140); and

H. R. 2055. A bill for the relief of Ben Grunstein; without amendment (Rept. No. 141).

By Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina, from the Committee on Claims:

H. R. 1012. A bill for the relief of A. P. Scarborough and J. D. Ethridge; without amendment (Rept. No. 142);

H. R. 1492. A bill for the relief of Florence J. Syper, administratrix of the estate of Leona Connor Childers; without amendment (Rept. No. 143); and

H. R. 1567. A bill for the relief of Katherine Smith; with an amendment (Rept. No. 144).

By Mr. McMAHON, from the Committee on Claims:

H. R. 266. A bill for the relief of the Southern Bitumen Co., of Ensley, Ala.; without amendment (Rept. No. 145);

H. R. 787. A bill for the relief of Murray B. Latimer; without amendment (Rept. No. 146);

H. R. 1094. A bill for the relief of the Jay Taylor Cattle Co., Amarillo, Tex.; without amendment (Rept. No. 147); and

H. R. 1669. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Dorothy Stowell; with an amendment (Rept. No. 148).

By Mr. CAPPER, from the Committee on Claims:

S. 328. A bill for the relief of James A. Kelly; with amendments (Rept. No. 149).

By Mr. TAYLOR, from the Committee on Claims:

S. 498. A bill for the relief of W. C. Wornhoff and Josephine Wornhoff; with amendments (Rept. No. 150);

H. R. 791. A bill for the relief of H. J. Blexrud estate; without amendment (Rept. No. 151); and

H. R. 1324. A bill for the relief of Leo Edward Day and Phillip Tamborello; without amendment (Rept. No. 152).

By Mr. WHERRY, from the Committee on Claims:

H. R. 934. A bill for the relief of Charles H. Dougherty, Sr.; without amendment (Rept. No. 153).

By Mr. McKELLAR (for Mr. GLASS), from the Committee on Appropriations:

H. R. 2252. A bill making appropriations for the Treasury and Post Office Departments for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes; with amendments (Rept. No. 154).

BILL INTRODUCED

Mr. McCARRAN (by request) introduced a bill (S. 802) to regulate the trial of condemnation proceedings, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

THE JEWISH LEGIONS IN WORLD WAR NO. 1—ADDRESS BY SENATOR JOHNSON OF COLORADO

[Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an address entitled "The Jewish Legions in World War No. 1," delivered by him at a meeting held under the auspices of the New Zionist Organization of America, in New York City on March 18, 1945, which appears in the Appendix.]

FLORIDA'S CENTENNIAL—ADDRESS BY SENATOR PEPPER

[Mr. PEPPER asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an address delivered by him on March 3, 1945, in the Coolidge auditorium of the Library of Congress, Washington, D. C., on the occasion of the one hundredth anniversary of the admission of the State of Florida into the Union, which appears in the Appendix.]

ADDRESS BY HON. JAMES A. FARLEY BEFORE FOREIGN COMMERCE CLUB

[Mr. BAILEY asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an address delivered by Hon. James A. Farley before the Foreign Commerce Club at New York City on March 20, 1945, which appears in the Appendix.]

ADDRESS BY ANTHONY A. OLIS AT AMERICAN-LITHUANIAN MISSION DINNER

[Mr. TOBEY asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an address de-

Calendar No. 153

79TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 2252

[Report No. 154]

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

FEBRUARY 22, 1945

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

MARCH 29 (legislative day, MARCH 16), 1945

Reported by Mr. McKELLAR (for Mr. GLASS), with amendments

[Omit the part struck through and insert the part printed in italic]

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Treasury and Post Office Departments for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

3 TITLE I—TREASURY DEPARTMENT

4 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
5 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Treasury
6 Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946,
7 namely:

8 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

9 Salaries: Secretary of the Treasury, Under Secretary of
10 the Treasury, *Fiscal Assistant Secretary of the Treasury,*

1 two Assistant Secretaries of the Treasury, and other personal
2 services in the District of Columbia, ~~\$350,000~~ \$360,000:
3 *Provided*, That no part of the money appropriated shall
4 be used to pay the salaries of more than eighteen messengers
5 assigned to duty in the Office of the Secretary.

6 For deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost
7 of penalty mail of the Treasury Department as required by
8 section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364),
9 \$5,701,500.

10 FOREIGN FUNDS CONTROL

11 Foreign funds control: For all expenses necessary in
12 carrying out the functions of the Secretary of the Treasury
13 under sections 3 and 5 (b) of the Act of October 6, 1917,
14 as amended (50 U. S. C. (App.) 3, and 50 U. S. C.
15 (Suppl. 1941) 5 (b)), and any proclamations, orders,
16 regulations, or instructions issued thereunder; and in exercis-
17 ing fiscal, financial, banking, property-control, and related
18 functions, authorized by law, and administered by the Treas-
19 ury Department in foreign countries and arising out of mili-
20 tary operations of the United States; including personal
21 services; printing; maintenance, repair, and operation of a
22 motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicle; and reimburse-
23 ment of any other appropriation or other funds of the United
24 States or any agency, instrumentality, Territory, or posses-
25 sion thereof, including the Philippine Islands, and reimburse-

1 ment of any Federal Reserve bank for printing and other
2 expenditures; \$2,000,000.

3 DIVISION OF TAX RESEARCH

4 Salaries: For personal services in the District of Colum-
5 bia, \$153,500.

6 OFFICE OF TAX LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL

7 Salaries: For personal services in the District of Colum-
8 bia, \$80,000.

9 DIVISION OF RESEARCH AND STATISTICS

10 Salaries: For personal services in the District of Colum-
11 bia, \$155,000.

12 OFFICE OF GENERAL COUNSEL

13 Salaries: For the General Counsel and other personal
14 services in the District of Columbia, \$160,000.

15 DIVISION OF PERSONNEL

16 Salaries: For the Chief of the Division, and other per-
17 sonal services in the District of Columbia, \$164,000.

18 OFFICE OF CHIEF CLERK

19 Salaries: For the Chief Clerk and other personal services
20 in the District of Columbia, \$286,000.

21 MISCELLANEOUS AND CONTINGENT EXPENSES, TREASURY
22 DEPARTMENT

23 For miscellaneous and contingent expenses of the Office
24 of the Secretary and the Bureaus and offices of the Depart-
25 ment, including operating expenses of the Treasury, Treas-

1 ury Annex, Auditors', and Liberty Loan Buildings; financial
2 journals, purchase (including exchange) of books of refer-
3 ence and lawbooks, technical and scientific books, news-
4 papers, and periodicals, expenses incurred in completing
5 imperfect series, library cards, supplies, and all other neces-
6 sary expenses connected with the library; not exceeding
7 \$15,000 for traveling expenses, including the payment
8 of actual transportation and subsistence expenses to any
9 person whom the Secretary of the Treasury may from
10 time to time invite to the city of Washington or else-
11 where for conference and advisory purposes in furthering
12 the work of the Department; freight, expressage, telegraph
13 and telephone service; maintenance and repair of motor-
14 trucks and three passenger automobiles (one for the Secre-
15 tary of the Treasury and two for general use of the
16 Department), all to be used for official purposes only;
17 file holders and cases; fuel, oils, grease, and heating
18 supplies and equipment; gas and electricity for light-
19 ing, heating, and power purposes, including material,
20 fixtures, and equipment therefor; floor covering and
21 repairs thereto, furniture and office equipment, including
22 supplies therefor and repairs thereto; purchase and repair of
23 uniforms for elevator conductors; awnings, window shades,
24 and fixtures; cleaning supplies and equipment; drafting
25 equipment; flags; hand trucks; ladders; miscellaneous hard-

1 ware; streetcar fares not exceeding \$650; thermometers;
2 lavatory equipment and supplies; tools and sharpening same;
3 laundry service; laboratory supplies and equipment; removal
4 of rubbish; postage; not to exceed \$30,000 for stationery
5 for the Treasury Department and its several bureaus and
6 offices, and field services thereof, except such bureaus and
7 offices as may be otherwise specifically provided for, includ-
8 ing tags, labels, and index cards, printed in the course of
9 manufacturing, packing boxes and other materials necessary
10 for shipping stationery supplies, and cost of transportation
11 of stationery supplies purchased free on board point of ship-
12 ment and of such supplies shipped from Washington to field
13 offices; and other absolutely necessary articles, supplies, and
14 equipment not otherwise provided for; \$260,000: *Provided*,
15 That the appropriations for the Bureau of Accounts, Bureau
16 of the Public Debt, Internal Revenue Service, Procurement
17 Division, Office of the Treasurer of the United States, Divi-
18 sion of Disbursement, and Foreign Funds Control for the
19 fiscal year 1946 are hereby made available for the
20 payment of items otherwise properly chargeable to this
21 appropriation, the provisions of section 6, Act of August 23,
22 1912 (31 U. S. C. 669), to the contrary notwithstanding.

23 Printing and binding: For printing and binding for the
24 Treasury Department and its several bureaus and offices,
25 and field services thereof, except such bureaus and offices

1 as may be otherwise specifically provided for, including
2 materials for the use of the bookbinder, located in the Treas-
3 ury Department, but not including work done at the New
4 York Customhouse bindery authorized by the Joint Com-
5 mittee on Printing in accordance with the Act of March 1,
6 1919 (44 U. S. C. 111), \$24,000.

7 CUSTODY OF TREASURY BUILDINGS

8 Salaries of operating force: For the Superintendent of
9 Treasury Buildings and for other personal services in the
10 District of Columbia, including the operating force of the
11 Treasury Building, the Treasury Annex, the Liberty Loan
12 Building, the Belasco Theatre Building, the Auditors'
13 Building, and the west and south annexes thereof, \$452,000.

14 FISCAL SERVICE

15 BUREAU OF ACCOUNTS

16 Salaries and expenses: For all necessary expenses in
17 the District of Columbia, except printing and binding of
18 the Bureau of Accounts, including contract stenographic
19 reporting services, stationery (not to exceed \$10,000), sup-
20 plies and equipment; purchase and exchange of lawbooks,
21 books of reference, periodicals, and newspapers; travel
22 expenses, including expenses of attendance at meetings of
23 organizations concerned with the work of the Bureau of
24 Accounts, \$734,000.

25 Salaries and expenses, deposit of withheld taxes: For

1 all necessary expenses incident to the deposit of withheld
2 taxes in Government depositories pursuant to the Current
3 Tax Payment Act of 1943, including personal services in
4 the District of Columbia; not to exceed \$20,000 for print-
5 ing and binding; and reimbursement to Federal Reserve
6 banks for printing and other necessary expenses, \$500,000.

7 Printing and binding: For printing and binding for the
8 Bureau of Accounts, \$32,000.

9 Division of Disbursement, salaries and expenses: For
10 all necessary expenses, except printing and binding, of the
11 Division of Disbursement, including personal services in the
12 District of Columbia, stationery, and travel, \$4,700,000: *Pro-*
13 *vided*, That with the approval of the Bureau of the Budget
14 there may be transferred to this appropriation and to the
15 appropriation "Printing and binding, Division of Disburse-
16 ment" from funds respectively available for such purposes
17 for the Agricultural Adjustment Agency, Federal Housing
18 Administration, Federal Public Housing Authority, Federal
19 Surplus Commodities Corporation, Federal Prison Industries,
20 Railroad Retirement Board, United States Maritime Com-
21 mission, the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation, the Com-
22 modity Credit Corporation, the Office of Distribution, and
23 the Farm Security Administration, such sums as may be
24 necessary to cover the expense incurred in performing the
25 function of disbursement therefor.

1 Printing and binding: For printing and binding, Divi-
2 sion of Disbursement, including the cost of transportation to
3 field offices of printed and bound material and the cost of
4 necessary packing boxes and packing materials, \$130,000.

5 Contingent expenses, public moneys: For contingent ex-
6 penses under the requirements of section 3653 of the Revised
7 Statutes (31 U. S. C. 545), for the collection, safekeeping,
8 transfer, and disbursement of the public money, transporta-
9 tion of notes, bonds, and other securities of the United
10 States, transportation of gold coin and gold certificates trans-
11 ferred to Federal Reserve banks and branches, United States
12 mints and assay offices, and the Treasury, after March 9,
13 1933, actual expenses of examiners detailed to examine the
14 books, accounts, and money on hand at the several deposi-
15 tories, including national banks acting as depositories under
16 the requirements of section 3649, Revised Statutes (31
17 U. S. C. 548), also including examinations of cash accounts
18 at mints, \$450,000.

19 Recoinage of silver coins: To enable the Secretary of the
20 Treasury to continue the recoinage of worn and uncurrent
21 subsidiary silver coins of the United States now in the
22 Treasury or hereafter received, and to reimburse the Treas-
23 urer of the United States for the difference between the
24 nominal or face value of such coins and the amount the same
25 will produce in new coins, \$140,000.

1 Relief of the indigent, Alaska: For the payment to the
2 United States district judges in Alaska (not to exceed 10
3 per centum of the receipts from licenses collected outside of
4 incorporated towns in Alaska), to be expended for the
5 relief of persons in Alaska who are indigent and incapacitated
6 through nonage, old age, sickness, or accident, \$24,000.

7 Refund of moneys erroneously received and covered
8 (indefinite appropriation): To enable the Secretary of the
9 Treasury to meet any expenditures of the character formerly
10 chargeable to the appropriation accounts abolished under
11 section 18 of the Permanent Appropriation Repeal Act of
12 1934, approved June 26, 1934, and any other collections
13 erroneously received and covered which are not properly
14 chargeable to any other appropriation, there is hereby made
15 available such amount as may be necessary.

16 Payment of unclaimed moneys (indefinite appropria-
17 tion): To enable the Secretary of the Treasury to meet any
18 expenditures of the character formerly chargeable to the
19 appropriation accounts abolished under section 17 of the
20 Permanent Appropriation Repeal Act of 1934, approved
21 June 26, 1934, payable from the funds held by the
22 United States in the trust fund receipt account "Unclaimed
23 moneys of individuals whose whereabouts are unknown",

1 there is hereby made available such amount as may be
2 necessary.

3 BUREAU OF THE PUBLIC DEBT

4 Administering the public debt: For necessary expenses
5 connected with any public debt operations authorized by the
6 Second Liberty Bond Act, as amended (31 U. S. C. 760-
7 762), and with the administration of any public debt or
8 currency issues of the United States with which the Secretary
9 of the Treasury is charged, \$84,250,000, to be expended as
10 the Secretary of the Treasury may direct: *Provided*, That
11 from the amount appropriated herein, the Federal Reserve
12 banks and their branches may be reimbursed for expendi-
13 tures made by them as fiscal agents of the United States on
14 account of public-debt transactions for the account of the
15 Secretary of the Treasury, and advances to the Postmaster
16 General may be made in accordance with the provisions of
17 section 22 (e) of the Second Liberty Bond Act, as amended
18 (31 U. S. C. 757c (e)), which section shall be construed
19 as applying to this appropriation: *Provided further*, That
20 the indefinite appropriation provided by section 10 of the
21 Second Liberty Bond Act, as amended, shall not be available
22 for obligation during the fiscal year 1946.

23 Distinctive paper for United States securities: For dis-
24 tinctive paper for United States currency, including trans-
25 portation of paper, traveling, mill, and other necessary ex-

1 penses, and salaries of employees and allowance, in lieu of
2 expenses, of officer or officers detailed from the Treasury
3 Department, not exceeding \$50 per month each when actu-
4 ally on duty, \$800,000: *Provided*, That in order to foster
5 competition in the manufacture of distinctive paper for
6 United States securities, the Secretary of the Treasury is
7 authorized, in his discretion, to split the award for such
8 paper for the fiscal year 1946 between the two bidders
9 whose prices per pound are the lowest received after
10 advertisement.

11 OFFICE OF THE TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES

12 Salaries and expenses: For all necessary expenses,
13 except printing and binding, of the Office of the Treasurer
14 of the United States, including purchase of periodicals and
15 books of reference, \$4,600,000: *Provided*, That with the
16 approval of the Bureau of the Budget, there may be trans-
17 ferred to this appropriation and to the appropriation "Print-
18 ing and binding, Office of the Treasurer of the United States",
19 from funds respectively available for such purposes for the
20 Agricultural Adjustment Agency, Home Owners' Loan
21 Corporation, Tennessee Valley Authority, Federal Farm
22 Mortgage Corporation, Reconstruction Finance Corporation,
23 Federal land banks and other banks and corporations under
24 the supervision of the Farm Credit Administration, Rail-
25 road Retirement Board, Federal Crop Insurance Corpo-

1 ration, United States Maritime Commission, Office of
2 Distribution, Farm Security Administration, Federal Housing
3 Administration, Federal Public Housing Authority, Commod-
4 ity Credit Corporation, and corporations and banks under the
5 Federal Home Loan Bank Administration, such sums as may
6 be necessary to cover the expenses incurred on account of
7 such respective activities in clearing of checks, servicing of
8 bonds, handling of collections, and rendering of accounts
9 therefor.

10 Salaries (reimbursable): For personal services in the
11 District of Columbia, in redeeming Federal Reserve notes,
12 \$80,000, to be reimbursed by the Federal Reserve banks.

13 Printing and binding: For printing and binding for the
14 Office of the Treasurer of the United States, \$275,000.

15 BUREAU OF CUSTOMS

16 Salaries and expenses: For collecting the revenue from
17 customs, for enforcement, as specified in Executive Order
18 9083, of certain navigation laws, for the detection and
19 prevention of frauds upon the customs revenue, and not
20 to exceed \$100,000 for the securing of evidence of viola-
21 tions of the customs and navigation laws; for expenses
22 of transportation and transfer of customs receipts from points
23 where there are no Government depositories; not to exceed
24 \$84,500 for foreign living allowances; not to exceed \$500
25 for subscriptions to newspapers; not to exceed \$85,000 for

1 stationery; not to exceed \$12,000 for improving, repairing,
2 maintaining, or preserving buildings, inspection stations,
3 office quarters, including living quarters for officers, sheds,
4 and sites along the Canadian and Mexican borders acquired
5 under authority of the Act of June 26, 1930 (19 U. S. C.
6 68) ; and for the purchase (not to exceed one hundred and
7 fifty) , maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled
8 passenger-carrying vehicles when necessary for official use in
9 field work; for the payment of extra compensation earned by
10 customs officers or employees for overtime services, at the
11 expense of the parties in interest, in accordance with the
12 provisions of section 5 of the Act approved February 13,
13 1911, as amended by the Act approved February 7, 1920,
14 and section 451 of the Tariff Act, 1930, as amended (19
15 U. S. C. 261, 267, and 1451), the receipts from such
16 overtime services to be deposited as a refund to the appro-
17 priation from which such overtime compensation is paid, in
18 accordance with the provisions of section 524 of the Tariff
19 Act of 1930, as amended; for the cost of seizure, storage,
20 and disposition of any merchandise, vehicle and team, auto-
21 mobile, boat, air or water craft, or any other conveyance
22 seized under the provisions of the customs laws, for the
23 purchase of arms, ammunition, and accessories; not to ex-
24 ceed \$606,600 for personal services in the District of Colum-
25 bia exclusive of ten persons from the field force authorized to

1 be detailed under section 525 of the Tariff Act of 1930, and
2 reimbursement, at not to exceed 3 cents per mile, of em-
3 ployees for travel performed by them in privately owned
4 automobiles while engaged in inspecting, guarding, ad-
5 measuring, examining, sampling, investigating, and store-
6 keeping duties within the limits of their official station,
7 \$22,900,000, of which \$300,000 shall constitute an advance
8 fund to enable the Bureau of Customs to meet obligations
9 incurred by it arising from services rendered to private inter-
10 ests, pending receipt of reimbursements therefrom, which
11 amount shall be returned to the Treasury not later than six
12 months after the close of the fiscal year 1946.

13 Printing and binding: For printing and binding, Bureau
14 of Customs, including the cost of transportation to field offices
15 of printed and bound material and the cost of necessary
16 packing boxes and packing materials, \$80,000.

17 Refunds and drawbacks (indefinite appropriation) : For
18 the refund or payment of customs collections or receipts, and
19 for the payment of debentures or drawbacks, bounties, and
20 allowances, as authorized by law, there is hereby made avail-
21 able such amount as may be necessary.

22 OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY

23 Salaries: Comptroller of the Currency and other personal
24 services in the District of Columbia, \$233,000.

1 Printing and binding: For printing and binding for the
2 Office of the Comptroller of the Currency, \$12,000.

3 BUREAU OF INTERNAL REVENUE

4 Salaries and expenses: For salaries and expenses in
5 connection with the assessment and collection of internal-
6 revenue taxes and the administration of the internal-revenue
7 laws, including the administration of such provisions of other
8 laws as are authorized by or pursuant to law to be adminis-
9 tered by or under the direction of the Commissioner of Inter-
10 nal Revenue, including one stamp agent (to be reimbursed
11 by the stamp manufacturers) and the employment of experts;
12 the securing of evidence of violations of the Acts, the cost
13 of chemical analyses made by others than employees of the
14 United States and expenses incident to such chemists testify-
15 ing when necessary; telegraph and telephone service, post-
16 age, freight, express, necessary expenses incurred in making
17 investigations in connection with the enrollment or dis-
18 barment of practitioners before the Treasury Department in
19 internal-revenue matters, expenses of seizure and sale, and
20 other necessary miscellaneous expenses, including steno-
21 graphic reporting services; for the acquisition of property
22 under the provisions of title III of the Liquor Law Repeal
23 and Enforcement Act, approved August 27, 1935 (49 Stat.
24 872-881), and the operation, maintenance, and repair of

1 property acquired under such title III; for the purchase (not
2 to exceed thirty-four), hire, maintenance, repair, and oper-
3 ation of motor-propelled or horse-drawn passenger-carrying
4 vehicles when necessary, for official use of the Alcohol Tax
5 and Intelligence Units in field work; printing and binding
6 (not to exceed \$2,200,000); and the procurement of such
7 supplies, stationery (not to exceed \$1,400,000), equipment,
8 furniture, mechanical devices, laboratory supplies, period-
9 icals, newspapers for the Alcohol Tax Unit, ammunition.
10 lawbooks and books of reference, and such other articles
11 as may be necessary, \$120,000,000, of which amount not
12 to exceed \$10,800,000 may be expended for personal serv-
13 ices in the District of Columbia: *Provided*, That not more
14 than \$100,000 of the total amount appropriated herein may
15 be expended by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue
16 for detecting and bringing to trial persons guilty of violating
17 the internal-revenue laws or conniving at the same, including
18 payments for information and detection of such violation.

19 Refunds and payments of processing and related taxes:
20 For refunds and payments of processing and related taxes
21 as authorized by titles IV and VII, Revenue Act of 1936,
22 as amended; for refunds of taxes collected (including pen-
23 alties and interest) under the Cotton Act of April 21, 1934,
24 as amended (48 Stat. 598), the Tobacco Act of June
25 28, 1934, as amended (48 Stat. 1275), and the Potato

1 Act of August 24, 1935 (49 Stat. 782), in accordance
2 with the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, fiscal year
3 1938 (52 Stat. 1150), as amended, and as otherwise
4 authorized by law; and for redemption of tax stamps pur-
5 chased under the aforesaid Tobacco and Potato Acts, there
6 is hereby continued available, during the fiscal year 1946,
7 the unexpended balance of the funds made available to the
8 Treasury Department for these purposes for the fiscal year
9 1945 by the Treasury Department Appropriation Act,
10 1945.

11 Additional income tax on railroads in Alaska: For the
12 payment to the Treasurer of Alaska of an amount equal to
13 the tax of 1 per centum collected on the gross annual in-
14 come of all railroad corporations doing business in Alaska,
15 on business done in Alaska, which tax is in addition to the
16 normal income tax collected from such corporations on net
17 income, the amount of such additional tax to be applicable
18 to general Territorial purposes, \$9,600.

19 Refunding internal-revenue collections (indefinite ap-
20 propriation) : For refunding internal-revenue collections, as
21 provided by law, including the payment of claims for the
22 prior fiscal years and payment of accounts arising under
23 "Allowance or draw-back (Internal Revenue)", "Redemp-
24 tion of stamps (Internal Revenue)", "Refunding legacy

1 taxes, Act of March 30, 1928", and "Repayment of
2 taxes on distilled spirits destroyed by casualty", there
3 is hereby appropriated such amount as may be necessary:
4 *Provided*, That a report shall be made to Congress by in-
5 ternal-revenue districts and alphabetically arranged of all
6 disbursements hereunder in excess of \$500 as required by
7 section 3 of the Act of May 29, 1928 (sec. 3776, I. R. C.),
8 including the names of all persons and corporations to whom
9 such payments are made, together with the amount paid
10 to each.

11 BUREAU OF NARCOTICS

12 Salaries and expenses: For expenses to enforce sections
13 2550-2565; 2567-2571; 2590-2603; 3220-3228; 3230-
14 3238 of the Internal Revenue Code; the Narcotic Drugs
15 Import and Export Act, as amended (21 U. S. C. 171-
16 184) ; the Act of June 14, 1930 (5 U. S. C. 282-282c and
17 21 U. S. C. 197-198) and the Opium Poppy Control Act
18 of 1942 (21 U. S. C. Supp. III, 188-188n), including the
19 employment of executive officers, attorneys, agents, in-
20 spectors, chemists, supervisors, clerks, messengers, and other
21 necessary employees in the field and in the Bureau of Nar-
22 cotics in the District of Columbia, to be appointed as author-
23 ized by law; the securing of information and evidence of
24 violations of the afore-mentioned laws and regulations promul-
25 gated thereunder; the costs of chemical analyses made by

1 others than employees of the United States; the purchase
2 of such supplies, equipment, mechanical devices, books,
3 stationery (not to exceed \$6,000), and such other expen-
4 ditures as may be necessary in the several field offices; cost
5 incurred by officers and employees of the Bureau of Nar-
6 cotics in the seizure, forfeiture, storage, and disposition
7 of property under the Act of August 9, 1938 (49 U. S. C
8 781-788) and the internal-revenue laws; hire, maintenance,
9 repair, and operation of motor-propelled or horse-drawn
10 passenger-carrying vehicles when necessary for official use
11 in field work; purchase of arms and ammunition; in all,
12 ~~\$1,168,900~~ \$1,167,400, of which amount not to exceed
13 \$165,873 may be expended for personal services in the
14 District of Columbia: *Provided*, That not exceeding \$10,000
15 may be expended for the collection and dissemination of
16 information and appeal for law observance and law enforce-
17 ment, including cost of printing, purchase of newspapers,
18 and other necessary expenses in connection therewith ~~and~~
19 ~~not exceeding \$1,500 for attendance at meetings concerned~~
20 ~~with the work of the Bureau of Narcotics~~: *Provided further*,
21 That not exceeding \$10,000 may be expended for services
22 or information looking toward the apprehension of narcotic
23 law violators who are fugitives from justice: *Provided*
24 *further*, That moneys expended from this appropriation for
25 the purchase of narcotics including marihuana, and subse-

1 quently recovered shall be reimbursed to the appropriation
2 for enforcement of the narcotic and marihuana laws current
3 at time of the deposit.

4 Printing and binding: For printing and binding for the
5 Bureau of Narcotics, \$4,000.

6 BUREAU OF ENGRAVING AND PRINTING

7 For the work of engraving and printing, exclusive of
8 repay work, during the fiscal year 1946, United States cur-
9 rency and internal-revenue stamps, including opium orders
10 and special-tax stamps required under the Act of December
11 17, 1914 (26 U. S. C. 1040, 1383), checks, drafts, and
12 miscellaneous work, as follows:

13 Salaries and expenses: For the Director, two Assistant
14 Directors, and other personal services in the District of
15 Columbia, including wages of rotary press plate printers
16 at per diem rates and all other plate printers at piece rates
17 to be fixed by the Secretary of the Treasury, not to exceed
18 the rates usually paid for such work; and all other necessary
19 expenses, except printing and binding, including engravers'
20 and printers' materials and other materials, including distinc-
21 tive and nondistinctive paper, except distinctive paper for
22 United States currency and Federal Reserve bank currency;
23 purchase of card and continuous form checks; equipment of,
24 repairs to, and maintenance of buildings and grounds and
25 minor alterations to buildings; periodicals, examples of en-

1 graving and printing, including foreign securities and stamps,
2 and books of reference, not to exceed \$500; traveling
3 expenses not to exceed \$15,000; articles approved by the
4 Secretary of the Treasury as being necessary for the protec-
5 tion of the person of employees, not to exceed \$2,200;
6 stationery, not to exceed \$5,000; transfer to the Bureau of
7 Standards for scientific investigations in connection with the
8 work of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, not to exceed
9 \$15,000; and maintenance and driving of two motor-pro-
10 pelled passenger-carrying vehicles; \$10,400,000, to be
11 expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury.

12 Printing and binding: For printing and binding for the
13 Bureau of Engraving and Printing, \$5,500.

14 During the fiscal year 1946 all proceeds derived
15 from work performed by the Bureau of Engraving and Print-
16 ing, by direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, not covered
17 and embraced in the appropriations for such Bureau for such
18 fiscal year, instead of being covered into the Treasury as
19 miscellaneous receipts, as provided by the Act of August 4,
20 1886 (31 U. S. C. 176), shall be credited when received
21 to the appropriations for such Bureau for the fiscal year
22 1946.

23 SECRET SERVICE DIVISION

24 Salaries: For the Chief of the Division and other per-
25 sonal services in the District of Columbia, \$72,500.

1 Suppressing counterfeiting and other crimes: For sal-
2 aries and other expenses in detecting, arresting, and
3 delivering into the custody of the United States marshal
4 or other officer having jurisdiction, dealers and pre-
5 tended dealers in counterfeit money, persons engaged
6 in counterfeiting, forging, and altering United States notes,
7 bonds, national-bank notes, Federal Reserve notes, Federal
8 Reserve bank notes, and other obligations and securities of
9 the United States and of foreign governments (including en-
10 dorsements thereon and assignments thereof), as well as the
11 coins of the United States and of foreign governments, and
12 persons committing other crimes against the laws of the
13 United States relating to the Treasury Department and
14 the several branches of the public service under its control;
15 purchase (not to exceed thirteen), hire, maintenance,
16 repair, and operation of motor-propelled passenger-
17 carrying vehicles when necessary; purchase of arms and
18 ammunition; stationery (not to exceed \$7,500); traveling
19 expenses; and for no other purpose whatsoever, except in
20 the performance of other duties specifically authorized by
21 law, and in the protection of the person of the President and
22 the members of his immediate family and of the person
23 chosen to be President of the United States, \$1,400,000:
24 *Provided*, That of the amount herein appropriated not to
25 exceed \$15,000 may be expended in the discretion of the

1 Secretary of the Treasury for the purpose of securing infor-
2 mation concerning violations of the laws relating to the
3 Treasury Department, and for services or information look-
4 ing toward the apprehension of criminals.

5 White House Police: For one captain, *one inspector*,
6 four lieutenants, six sergeants, and one hundred and eight
7 privates, at rates of pay provided by law, ~~\$260,000~~ \$264,500,
8 notwithstanding the provisions of the Act of April 22, 1940
9 (3 U. S. C. 62).

10 For uniforming and equipping the White House Police,
11 including the purchase, issue, and repair of revolvers, and
12 the purchase and issue of ammunition and miscellaneous
13 supplies, to be procured in such manner as the President
14 in his discretion may determine, \$9,000.

15 Salaries and expenses, guard force, Treasury buildings:
16 For salaries and expenses of the guard force for Treasury
17 Department buildings in the District of Columbia, including
18 the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, and elsewhere, in-
19 cluding purchase, repair, and cleaning of uniforms, mainte-
20 nance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled passenger-
21 carrying vehicles, and the purchase of arms and ammunition
22 and miscellaneous equipment, \$654,000: *Provided*, That
23 not to exceed \$100,000 of the appropriation "Salaries and
24 expenses, Bureau of Engraving and Printing," may be trans-
25 ferred to this appropriation to cover service rendered such

1 Bureau in connection with the protection of currency, bonds,
2 stamps, and other papers of value the cost of producing which
3 is not covered and embraced in the direct appropriations for
4 such Bureau: *Provided further*, That the Secretary of the
5 Treasury may detail two agents of the Secret Service to
6 supervise such force.

7 Printing and binding: For printing and binding for the
8 Secret Service Division, \$7,000.

9 Reimbursement to District of Columbia, benefit pay-
10 ments to White House Police and Secret Service forces: To
11 enable the Secretary of the Treasury to reimburse the Dis-
12 trict of Columbia on a monthly basis for benefit payments
13 made from the revenues of the District of Columbia to mem-
14 bers of the White House Police force and such members of
15 the United States Secret Service Division as are entitled
16 thereto under the Act of October 14, 1940 (54 Stat. 1118),
17 to the extent that such benefit payments are in excess of the
18 salary deductions of such members credited to said revenues
19 of the District of Columbia during the fiscal year 1946, pur-
20 suant to section 12 of the Act of September 1, 1916 (39
21 Stat. 718), as amended, \$31,500.

22 BUREAU OF THE MINT

23 Salaries and expenses, Office of the Director: For per-
24 sonal services in the District of Columbia and for assay
25 laboratory chemicals, fuel, materials, balances, weights, sta-

tionery (not to exceed \$700), books, periodicals, specimens of coins, ores, and travel and other expenses incident to the examination of mints, visiting mints for the purpose of superintending the annual settlement, and for the collection of statistics relative to the annual production and consumption of the precious metals in the United States, \$145,000.

Transportation of bullion and coin: For transportation of bullion and coin, by registered mail or otherwise, between mints, assay offices, and bullion depositories, \$12,800, including compensation of temporary employees and other necessary expenses.

Salaries and expenses, mints and assay offices: For compensation of officers and employees of the mints at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; San Francisco, California; and Denver, Colorado; the assay offices at New York, New York; and Seattle, Washington, and the bullion depositories at Fort Knox, Kentucky; and West Point, New York, including necessary personal services for carrying out the provisions of the Gold Reserve Act of 1934 and the Silver Purchase Act of 1934, and any Executive orders, proclamations, and regulations issued thereunder, and for incidental and contingent expenses, including traveling expenses, stationery (not to exceed \$2,900), new machinery and repairs, arms and ammunition, purchase and maintenance of uniforms and

1 accessories for guards, protective devices, and their mainte-
2 nance, training of employees in use of firearms and protec-
3 tive devices, maintenance, repair, and operation of three
4 motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles, cases and enam-
5 eling for medals manufactured, net wastage in melting and
6 refining and in coining departments, loss on sale of sweeps
7 arising from the treatment of bullion and the manufacture
8 of coins, not to exceed \$500 for the expenses of the annual
9 assay commission, and not exceeding \$1,000 for the acquisi-
10 tion, at the dollar face amount or otherwise, of specimen and
11 rare coins, including United States and foreign gold coins
12 and pieces of gold used as, or in lieu of, money, and ores, for
13 addition to the Government's collection of such coins, pieces,
14 and ores, \$5,400,000.

15 Printing and binding: For printing and binding for the
16 Bureau of the Mint, \$8,000.

17 PROCUREMENT DIVISION

18 Salaries and expenses: For the Director of Procurement
19 and other personal services in the District of Columbia and
20 in the field service, and for miscellaneous expenses, includ-
21 ing office supplies and materials, stationery (not to exceed
22 \$27,500), purchase of motortrucks and maintenance and
23 operation of such trucks and motor-propelled passenger-car-
24 rying vehicles, telegrams, telephone service, traveling ex-
25 penses, office equipment, fuel, light, electric current, and

1 other expenses for carrying into effect regulations governing
2 the procurement, warehousing, and distribution by the Pro-
3 curement Division of the Treasury Department of property,
4 equipment, stores, and supplies in the District of Columbia
5 and in the field, \$1,300,000: *Provided*, That the Secretary
6 of the Treasury is authorized and directed during the fiscal
7 year 1946 to transfer to this appropriation from any appro-
8 priations or funds available to the several departments and
9 establishments of the Government for the fiscal year 1946
10 such amounts as may be approved by the Bureau of
11 the Budget, not to exceed the sum of (a) the amount
12 of the annual compensation of employees who may be trans-
13 ferred or detailed to the Procurement Division, respectively,
14 from any such department or establishment, where the
15 transfer or detail of such employees is incident to a
16 transfer of a function or functions to that Division and
17 (b) such amount as the Bureau of the Budget may
18 determine to be necessary for expenses other than personal
19 services incident to the proper carrying out of functions so
20 transferred: *Provided further*, That when there has been
21 or shall be transferred from any agency of the Government
22 to the Procurement Division any function of warehousing,
23 and the agency from which such function is being trans-
24 ferred is authorized at the time of such transfer to perform
25 functions of procurement, warehousing, or distribution of

1 property, equipment, stores, or supplies for non-Federal
2 agencies the Procurement Division is authorized during the
3 fiscal year 1946 to continue the performance of such
4 functions for such non-Federal agencies where such func-
5 tions are to be discontinued by the agency from which the
6 warehousing function has been transferred, and the receipts,
7 including surcharge, for all issues to and all advances by all
8 non-Federal agencies shall be credited to the general supply
9 fund: *Provided further*, That payments during the fiscal
10 year 1946 to the general supply fund for materials,
11 and supplies (including fuel), and services, and overhead
12 expenses for all issues shall be made on the books of the
13 Treasury Department by transfer and counterwarrants pre-
14 pared by the Procurement Division of the Treasury Depart-
15 ment and countersigned by the Comptroller General, such
16 warrants to be based solely on itemized invoices prepared
17 by the Procurement Division at issue prices to be fixed by
18 the Director of Procurement: *Provided further*, That pay-
19 ments covering transactions between the Procurement Divi-
20 sion and field offices of other Government agencies whose
21 detailed appropriation or fund accounts are maintained else-
22 where than within the District of Columbia, may be made on
23 the basis of itemized vouchers or invoices prepared by the
24 Procurement Division and sent through the appropriate field
25 offices to the disbursing officers for the agencies involved, who

1 are hereby authorized to make payment based (1) upon
2 certification of the Procurement Division, which shall include
3 the specific statement that the vouchers are issued pursuant
4 to and in conformity with purchase orders or requisitions
5 duly executed by the agency billed, and (2) upon approval
6 and certification of such vouchers by the agency billed, which
7 action shall be based upon acceptance of the Procurement
8 Division certification as made, subject to later adjustment if
9 necessary, the responsibility of the certifying officer to be
10 limited to the availability of the funds to be charged: *Pro-*
11 *vided further*, That the general supply fund may be used to
12 purchase from or through the Public Printer standard forms
13 and blankbook work for field warehouse stocking and issue,
14 but issues thereof shall be made only to Government agencies
15 and shall be chargeable to applicable appropriation authoriza-
16 tions or limitations of such agencies for printing and binding,
17 and reports of such issues shall be made as the Public Printer
18 may require: *Provided further*, That advances received pur-
19 suant to law (31 U. S. C. 686) from departments and
20 establishments of the United States Government and the
21 government of the District of Columbia during the fiscal
22 year 1946 shall be credited to the general supply fund:
23 *Provided further*, That during the fiscal year 1946 there
24 shall be available from the general supply fund for personal
25 services in the District of Columbia not to exceed \$1,250,000:

1 *Provided further*, That per diem employees engaged in
2 work in connection with operations of the fuel yards
3 may be paid rates of pay approved by the Secretary of
4 the Treasury not exceeding current rates for similar
5 services in the District of Columbia: *Provided further*, That
6 the term "fuel" shall be held to include "fuel oil":
7 *Provided further*, That the reconditioning and repair of sur-
8 plus property and equipment for disposition or reissue to
9 Government service, may be made at cost by the Procure-
10 ment Division, payment therefor to be effected by charging
11 the proper appropriation and crediting the general supply
12 fund: *Provided further*, That all orders for printing and bind-
13 ing for the Treasury Department, exclusive of work per-
14 formed in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing and exclu-
15 sive of such printing and binding as may under existing law
16 be procured by field offices under authorization of the Joint
17 Committee on Printing, shall be placed by the Director of
18 Procurement in accord with the provisions of existing law.

19 Repairs to typewriting machines (except bookkeeping
20 and billing machines) in the Government service in the Dis-
21 trict of Columbia and areas adjacent thereto may be made at
22 cost by the Procurement Division, payment therefor to be
23 effected by charging the proper appropriation and crediting
24 the general supply fund.

25 No part of any money appropriated by this or any

1 other Act shall be used during the fiscal year 1946 for
2 the purchase, within the continental limits of the United
3 States, of any standard typewriting machines (except book-
4 keeping, billing, and electric machines) at a price in excess
5 of the following for models with carriages which will accom-
6 modate paper of the following widths, to wit: Ten inches
7 (correspondence models), \$70; twelve inches, \$75; fourteen
8 inches, \$77.50; sixteen inches, \$82.50; eighteen inches,
9 \$87.50; twenty inches, \$94; twenty-two inches, \$95;
10 twenty-four inches, \$97.50; twenty-six inches, \$103.50;
11 twenty-eight inches, \$104; thirty inches, \$105; thirty-two
12 inches, \$107.50; or, for standard typewriting machines dis-
13 tinctively quiet in operation, the maximum prices shall be
14 as follows for models with carriages which will accommo-
15 date paper of the following widths, to wit: Ten inches, \$80;
16 twelve inches, \$85; fourteen inches, \$90; eighteen inches,
17 \$95: *Provided*, That there may be added to such prices the
18 amount of Federal excise taxes paid or payable with respect
19 to any such machines.

20 Surplus property program: For expenses of care and
21 handling and other necessary expenses of the Procurement
22 Division incident to the disposal of property under the Sur-
23 plus Property Act of 1944; including personal services in
24 the District of Columbia; ~~expenses of attendance at meetings~~
25 ~~concerned with the work of such Division~~; stationery (not to

1 exceed \$90,000) ; purchase (including exchange) of law-
 2 books, books of reference, and periodicals; printing and
 3 binding (not to exceed \$100,000) ; advertising; and main-
 4 tenance, repair, and operation of passenger automobiles;
 5 ~~\$15,000,000~~ \$14,999,000.

6 Printing and binding: For printing and binding for the
 7 Procurement Division, including printed forms and mis-
 8 cellaneous items for general use of the Treasury Department,
 9 the cost of transportation to field offices of printed and bound
 10 material and the cost of necessary packing boxes and pack-
 11 ing materials, \$150,000, together with not to exceed \$4,000
 12 to be transferred from the general supply fund, Treasury
 13 Department.

14 No part of any appropriation or authorization in this Act
 15 shall be used to pay any part of the salary or expenses of any
 16 person whose salary or expenses are prohibited from being
 17 paid from any appropriation or authorization in any other
 18 Act.

19 This title may be cited as the "Treasury Department
 20 Appropriation Act, 1946".

21 TITLE II—POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

22 The following sums are appropriated in conformity with
 23 the Act of July 2, 1836 (5 U. S. C. 380, 39 U. S. C. 786) ,
 24 for the Post Office Department for the fiscal year ending
 25 June 30, 1946, namely:

1 POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, DISTRICT OF

2 COLUMBIA

3 OFFICE OF THE POSTMASTER GENERAL

4 Salaries: For the Postmaster General and other per-
5 sonal services in the office of the Postmaster General in
6 the District of Columbia, ~~\$240,000~~ \$247,450.

7 SALARIES IN BUREAUS AND OFFICES

8 For personal services in the District of Columbia in
9 bureaus and offices of the Post Office Department in not to
10 exceed the following amounts, respectively:

11 Office of Budget and Administrative Planning,
12 ~~\$36,000~~ \$37,300.

13 Office of the First Assistant Postmaster General,
14 ~~\$693,600~~ \$728,000.

15 Office of the Second Assistant Postmaster General,
16 ~~\$550,000~~ \$556,500.

17 Office of the Third Assistant Postmaster General,
18 ~~\$860,000~~ \$898,000.

19 Office of the Fourth Assistant Postmaster General,
20 ~~\$441,800~~ \$467,680.

21 Office of the Solicitor for the Post Office Department,
22 ~~\$113,000~~ \$128,200.

23 Office of the chief inspector, ~~\$290,000~~ \$293,600.

24 Office of the purchasing agent, \$58,200.

1 Bureau of Accounts, including the employment of not to
 2 exceed three temporary experts by contract or otherwise
 3 without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, or the
 4 civil service and classification laws, ~~\$375,000~~ \$435,000.

5 CONTINGENT EXPENSES, POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

6 For contingent and miscellaneous expenses; including
 7 stationery and blank books, index and guide cards, folders
 8 and binding devices, purchase of penalty envelopes; tele-
 9 graph and telephone service; furniture and filing cabinets
 10 and repairs thereto; purchase of tools and electrical supplies;
 11 maintenance of two motor-driven passenger-carrying vehicles;
 12 floor coverings; postage stamps for correspondence addressed
 13 abroad, which is not exempt under article 49 of the Buenos
 14 Aires Convention of the Universal Postal Union; purchase
 15 and exchange of lawbooks, and books of reference; news-
 16 papers, not exceeding \$200; ~~expenses, except membership~~
 17 ~~fees, of attendance at meetings or conventions concerned~~
 18 ~~with postal affairs, when incurred on the written authority of~~
 19 ~~the Postmaster General, not exceeding \$2,000;~~ and ex-
 20 penses of the purchasing agent and of the Solicitor and at-
 21 torneys connected with his office while traveling on business
 22 of the Department, not exceeding \$1,900; and other ex-
 23 penses not otherwise provided for; ~~\$135,000~~ \$133,000.

24 For printing and binding for the Post Office Depart-
 25 ment, including all of its bureaus, offices, institutions, and

1 services located in Washington, District of Columbia, and
2 elsewhere, \$1,750,000.

3 Appropriations hereinafter made for the field service of
4 the Post Office Department, except as otherwise provided,
5 shall not be expended for any of the purposes hereinbefore
6 provided for on account of the Post Office Department in the
7 District of Columbia: *Provided*, That the actual and neces-
8 sary expenses of officials and employees of the Post Office
9 Department and Postal Service, when traveling on official
10 business, may be paid from the appropriations for the service
11 in connection with which the travel is performed, and appro-
12 priations for the fiscal year 1946 shall be available therefor:
13 *Provided further*, That appropriations hereinafter made,
14 except such as are exclusively for payment of compensation,
15 shall be immediately available for expenses in connection
16 with the examination of estimates for appropriations in the
17 field including per diem allowances in lieu of actual expenses
18 of subsistence.

19 FIELD SERVICE, POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

20 OFFICE OF THE POSTMASTER GENERAL

21 Travel expenses, Postmaster General and Assistant
22 Postmasters General: For travel and miscellaneous expenses
23 in the Postal Service, offices of the Postmaster General and
24 Assistant Postmasters General, \$3,000.

25 Personal or property damage claims: To enable the Post-

1 master General to pay claims for damages, occurring during
2 the fiscal year 1946, or in prior fiscal years, to per-
3 sons or property in accordance with the provisions of the
4 Deficiency Appropriation Act, approved June 16, 1921
5 (5 U. S. C. 392), as amended by the Act approved June
6 22, 1934 (48 Stat. 1207), \$75,000.

7 Adjusted losses and contingencies: To enable the Post-
8 master General to pay to postmasters, Navy mail clerks, and
9 assistant Navy mail clerks or credit them with the amount
10 ascertained to have been lost or destroyed during the fiscal
11 year 1946, or prior fiscal years, through burglary, fire,
12 or other unavoidable casualty resulting from no fault or
13 negligence on their part, as authorized by the Act approved
14 March 17, 1882, as amended, \$55,000.

15 OFFICE OF CHIEF INSPECTOR

16 Salaries of inspectors: For salaries of fifteen inspectors
17 in charge of divisions and seven hundred and ninety-five
18 inspectors, ~~\$3,050,000~~ \$3,096,750.

19 Traveling and miscellaneous expenses: For traveling
20 expenses of inspectors, inspectors in charge, the chief post-
21 office inspector, and the assistant chief post-office inspector,
22 including reimbursement of not to exceed 3 cents per mile
23 for official travel performed by them in privately owned
24 automobiles within the limits of their official stations,
25 and for the traveling expenses of four clerks performing

1 stenographic and clerical assistance to post-office inspectors
2 in the investigation of important fraud cases; for tests, ex-
3 hibits, documents, photographs, office, and other necessary
4 expenses incurred by post-office inspectors in connection with
5 their official investigations, including necessary miscellaneous
6 expenses of division headquarters, and not to exceed \$500
7 for books of reference needed in the operation of the Post
8 Office Inspection Service, ~~\$950,000~~ \$962,500: *Provided*,
9 That not exceeding \$15,000 of this sum shall be available for
10 transfer by the Postmaster General to other departments
11 and independent establishments for chemical and other
12 investigations.

13 Clerks, division headquarters: For compensation of three
14 hundred and sixty-seven clerks at division headquarters
15 and other posts of duty of post-office inspectors, ~~\$950,000~~
16 \$970,000.

17 Payment of rewards: For payment of rewards for the
18 detection, arrest, and conviction of post-office burglars, rob-
19 bers, highway mail robbers, and persons mailing or causing
20 to be mailed any bomb, infernal machine, or mechanical,
21 chemical, or other device or composition which may ignite, or
22 explode, \$55,000: *Provided*, That rewards may be paid
23 in the discretion of the Postmaster General, when an offender
24 of the classes mentioned was killed in the act of committing
25 the crime or in resisting lawful arrest: *Provided further*,

1 That no part of this sum shall be used to pay any rewards
2 at rates in excess of those specified in Post Office Department
3 Order 15142, dated February 19, 1941: *Provided further,*
4 That of the amount herein appropriated not to exceed \$20,000
5 may be expended in the discretion of the Postmaster General,
6 for the purpose of securing information concerning violations
7 of the postal laws and for services and information looking
8 toward the apprehension of criminals.

9 OFFICE OF THE FIRST ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

10 Compensation to postmasters: For compensation to
11 postmasters, including compensation as postmaster to persons
12 who, pending the designation of an acting postmaster, assume
13 and properly perform the duties of postmaster in the event
14 of a vacancy in the office of postmaster of the third or fourth
15 class, and for allowances for rent, light, fuel, and equipment
16 to postmasters of the fourth class, \$59,773,000.

17 Compensation to assistant postmasters: For compensa-
18 tion to assistant postmasters at first- and second-class post
19 offices, \$10,071,000.

20 Clerks, first- and second-class post offices: For compen-
21 sation to clerks and employees at first- and second-class post
22 offices, including auxiliary clerk hire at summer and winter
23 post offices, printers, mechanics, skilled laborers, watchmen,
24 messengers, mail handlers, and substitutes, \$302,000,000.

1 Contract station service: For contract station serv-
2 ice, \$2,900,000.

3 Separating mails: For separating mails at third- and
4 fourth-class post offices, \$427,400.

5 Unusual conditions: For unusual conditions at post
6 offices, \$500,000.

7 Clerks, third-class post offices: For allowances to third-
8 class post offices to cover the cost of clerical services,
9 \$11,492,000.

10 Miscellaneous items, first- and second-class post offices
11 For miscellaneous items necessary and incidental to the
12 operation and protection of post offices of the first and second
13 classes, and the business conducted in connection therewith,
14 not provided for in other appropriations, \$3,200,000.

15 Village delivery service: For village delivery service in
16 towns and villages having post offices of the second or third
17 class, and in communities adjacent to cities having city
18 delivery, \$375,000.

19 Detroit River service: For Detroit River postal service,
20 \$12,990.

21 Carfare and bicycle allowance: For carfare and bicycle
22 allowance, including special-delivery carfare, cost of trans-
23 porting carriers by privately owned automobiles to and from
24 their routes, at rates not exceeding regular streetcar or bus

1 fare, and purchase, maintenance, and exchange of bicycles,
2 \$1,575,000.

3 City delivery carriers: For pay of letter carriers, City
4 Delivery Service, and United States Official Mail and Mes-
5 senger Service, \$172,000,000.

6 Special-delivery fees: For fees to special-delivery
7 messengers, \$11,500,000.

8 Rural Delivery Service: For pay of rural carriers,
9 auxiliary carriers, substitutes for rural carriers on annual and
10 sick leave, clerks in charge of rural stations, and tolls and
11 ferriage, Rural Delivery Service, and for the incidental ex-
12 penses thereof, \$93,598,000, of which not less than \$200,000
13 shall be available for extensions and new service.

14 OFFICE OF THE SECOND ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

15 Star-route service: For inland transportation by star
16 routes (excepting service in Alaska), including temporary
17 service to newly established offices, \$19,150,000.

18 Star Route and Air Mail Service, Alaska: For inland
19 transportation by Star Route and Air Mail Service in Alaska,
20 \$400,000.

21 Powerboat service: For inland transportation by steam-
22 boat or other powerboat routes, including ship, steamboat,
23 and way letters, \$500,000.

24 Railroad transportation and mail messenger service: For
25 inland transportation by railroad routes and for mail mes-

1 senger service, \$145,000,000: *Provided*, That separate
2 accounts be kept of the amount expended for mail mes-
3 senger service.

4 Railway Mail Service: For fifteen division superinten-
5 dents, fifteen assistant division superintendents, two assistant
6 superintendents at large, one hundred and twenty chief
7 clerks, one hundred and twenty assistant chief clerks, clerks
8 in charge of sections in the offices of division superintendents,
9 railway postal clerks, substitute railway postal clerks, joint
10 employees, and mail handlers in the Railway Mail Service,
11 \$74,000,000.

12 Railway postal clerks, travel allowance: For travel
13 allowance to railway postal clerks and substitute railway
14 postal clerks, \$4,025,000.

15 Railway Mail Service, traveling expenses: For actual
16 and necessary expenses, general superintendent and assistant
17 general superintendent, division superintendents, assistant
18 division superintendents, assistant superintendents, chief
19 clerks, and assistant chief clerks, Railway Mail Service, and
20 railway postal clerks, while actually traveling on business of
21 the Post Office Department and away from their several
22 designated headquarters, \$61,300.

23 Railway Mail Service, miscellaneous expenses: For
24 rent, light, heat, fuel, telegraph, miscellaneous and office
25 expenses, telephone service, badges for railway postal clerks,

1 rental of space for terminal railway post offices for the dis-
2 tribution of mails when the furnishing of space for such
3 distribution cannot, under the Postal Laws and Regula-
4 tions, properly be required of railroad companies without
5 additional compensation, and for equipment and miscella-
6 neous items necessary to terminal railway post offices,
7 \$420,600.

8 Electric-car service: For electric-car service, \$235,000.

9 Foreign mail transportation: For transportation of for-
10 eign mails, except by aircraft, \$400,000.

11 *Balances due foreign countries: The unexpended bal-*
12 *ance of the appropriation "Balances due foreign countries,*
13 *1943" in the Treasury and Post Office Departments Appro-*
14 *priation Act, 1943, is hereby made available for the fiscal*
15 *year 1946 and prior years.*

16 Indemnities, international mail: For payment of limited
17 indemnity for the injury or loss of international mail in
18 accordance with convention, treaty, or agreement stipulations,
19 fiscal year 1946 and prior years, \$8,000.

20 Foreign air-mail transportation: For transportation of
21 foreign mails by aircraft, as authorized by law, including
22 the transportation of mail by aircraft between Seattle, Wash-
23 ington, and Fairbanks, Alaska, via intermediate points,
24 \$4,836,000.

25 Domestic Air Mail Service: For the inland transpor-

1 tation of mail by aircraft, as authorized by law, and for the
2 incidental expenses thereof including travel expenses, and
3 including not to exceed \$74,000 for supervisory officials and
4 clerks at field headquarters, \$43,315,000.

5 OFFICE OF THE THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

6 Manufacture and distribution of stamps and stamped
7 paper: For manufacture of adhesive postage stamps, special-
8 delivery stamps, books of stamps, stamped envelopes, news-
9 paper wrappers, postal cards, and for coiling of stamps, and
10 including not to exceed \$22,700 for pay of agent and assist-
11 ants to examine and distribute stamped envelopes and news-
12 paper wrappers, and for expenses of agency, \$6,500,000.

13 Indemnities, domestic mail: For payment of limited
14 indemnity for the injury or loss of domestic registered matter,
15 insured and collect-on-delivery mail, and for failure to remit
16 collect-on-delivery charges, fiscal year 1946 and prior years,
17 \$1,270,000.

18 Unpaid money orders more than one year old: For
19 payment of domestic money orders after one year from the
20 last day of the month of issue of such orders, \$800,000.

21 OFFICE OF THE FOURTH ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

22 Post office stationery, equipment, and supplies: For sta-
23 tionery for the Postal Service, including the money-order and
24 registry system; and also for the purchase of supplies for the
25 Postal Savings System, including rubber stamps, canceling

1 devices, certificates, envelopes, and stamps for use in evi-
2 dencing deposits, and penalty envelopes; and for the
3 reimbursement of the Secretary of the Treasury for expenses
4 incident to the preparation, issue, and registration of the
5 bonds authorized by the Act of June 25, 1910 (39 U. S. C.
6 760); for miscellaneous equipment and supplies, including
7 the purchase and repair of furniture, package boxes, posts,
8 trucks, baskets, satchels, straps, letter-box paint, baling ma-
9 chines, perforating machines, stamp vending and postage
10 meter devices, duplicating machines, printing presses, direc-
11 tories, cleaning supplies, and the manufacture, repair, and
12 exchange of equipment, the erection and painting of letter-
13 box equipment, and for the purchase and repair of presses
14 and dies for use in the manufacture of letter boxes; for post-
15 marking, rating, money-order stamps, and electrotpe plates
16 and repairs to same; metal, rubber, and combination type,
17 dates and figures, type holders, ink pads for canceling and
18 stamping purposes, and for the purchase of time recorders,
19 letter balances, scales (exclusive of dormant or built-in plat-
20 form scales in Federal buildings), test weights, and mis-
21 cellaneous articles purchased and furnished directly to the
22 Postal Service, including complete equipment and furniture
23 for post offices in leased and rented quarters; for the
24 purchase (including exchange), repair, and replacement
25 of arms and miscellaneous items necessary for the protection

1 of the mails; for miscellaneous expenses in the preparation
2 and publication of post-route maps and rural-delivery maps
3 or blueprints, including tracing for photolithographic repro-
4 duction; for other expenditures necessary and incidental to
5 post offices of the first, second, and third classes, and offices
6 of the fourth class having or to have rural-delivery service,
7 and for letter boxes; for the purchase of atlases and geograph-
8 ical and technical works not to exceed \$1,500; for wrapping
9 twine and tying devices; for expenses incident to the ship-
10 ment of supplies, including hardware, boxing, packing, and
11 not exceeding \$63,800 for the pay of employees in con-
12 nection therewith in the District of Columbia; for rental,
13 purchase, exchange, and repair of canceling machines and
14 motors, mechanical mail-handling apparatus, accident pre-
15 vention, and other labor-saving devices, including not to
16 exceed \$35,000 for salaries of thirteen traveling mech-
17 anicians, and for traveling expenses, \$4,900,000: *Provided,*
18 That the Postmaster General may authorize the sale to the
19 public of post-route maps and rural-delivery maps or blue-
20 prints at the cost of printing and 10 per centum thereof
21 added.

22 Equipment shops, Washington, District of Columbia:
23 For the purchase, manufacture, and repair of mail bags and
24 other mail containers and attachments, mail locks, keys,
25 chains, tools, machinery, and material necessary for same,

1 and for incidental expenses pertaining thereto; material, ma-
2 chinery, and tools necessary for the manufacture and repair
3 of such other equipment for the Postal Service as may be
4 deemed expedient; accident prevention; for the expenses of
5 maintenance and repair of the mail bag equipment shops
6 building and equipment, including fuel, light, power, and
7 miscellaneous supplies and services; maintenance of grounds;
8 for compensation to labor employed in the equipment shops
9 and in the operation, care, maintenance, and protection of
10 the equipment shops building, grounds, and equipment,
11 \$2,480,000; of which not to exceed \$780,393 may be
12 expended for personal services in the District of Columbia:
13 *Provided*, That out of this appropriation the Postmaster
14 General is authorized to use as much of the sum, not
15 exceeding \$15,000, as may be deemed necessary for the pur-
16 chase of material and the manufacture in the equipment shops
17 of such small quantities of distinctive equipments as may be
18 required by other executive departments; and for service in
19 Alaska, Puerto Rico, Philippine Islands, Hawaii, or other
20 island possessions.

21 Rent, light, power, fuel, and water: For rent, light,
22 power, fuel, and water, for first-, second-, and third-class
23 post offices, and the cost of advertising for lease proposals
24 for such offices, \$11,700,000.

25 Pneumatic-tube service, New York City: For rental of

1 not exceeding twenty-eight miles of pneumatic tubes, hire
2 of labor, communication service, electric power, and other
3 expenses for transmission of mail in the city of New York
4 including the Borough of Brooklyn, \$537,000: *Provided*,
5 That the provisions of the Acts of April 21, 1902, May 27,
6 1908, and June 19, 1922 (39 U. S. C. 423), relating to
7 contracts for the transnission of mail by pneumatic tubes or
8 other similar devices shall not be applicable hereto.

9 Pneumatic-tube service, Boston: For the rental of not
10 exceeding two miles of pneumatic tubes, not including labor
11 and power in operating the same, for the transmission of
12 mail in the city of Boston, Massachusetts, \$24,000: *Pro-*
13 *vided*, That the provisions not inconsistent herewith of the
14 Acts of April 21, 1902 (39 U. S. C. 423), and May 27,
15 1908 (39 U. S. C. 423), relating to the transmission of
16 mail by pneumatic tubes or other similar devices shall be
17 applicable hereto.

18 Vehicle service: For vehicle service; the hire of vehicles;
19 the rental of garage facilities; the purchase, maintenance, and
20 repair of motor vehicles, including the repair of vehicles
21 owned by, or under the control of, units of the National
22 Guard and departments and agencies of the Federal Gov-
23 ernment where repairs are made necessary because of utili-
24 zation of such vehicles in the Postal Service; accident pre-
25 vention; the hire of supervisors, clerical assistance, mechanics,

1 drivers, garagemen, and such other employees as may be
2 necessary in providing vehicles and vehicle service for use
3 in the collection, transportation, delivery, and supervision of
4 the mail, and United States official mail and messenger serv-
5 ice, \$21,848,400: *Provided*, That the Postmaster General
6 may, in his disbursement of this appropriation, apply a part
7 thereof to the leasing of quarters for the housing of Govern-
8 ment-owned motor vehicles at a reasonable annual rental for
9 a term not exceeding ten years: *Provided further*, That the
10 Postmaster General may purchase and maintain from this
11 appropriation such tractors and trailer trucks as may be re-
12 quired in the operation of the vehicle service: *Provided fur-*
13 *ther*, That no part of this appropriation shall be expended for
14 maintenance or repair of motor-propelled passenger-carry-
15 ing vehicles for use in connection with the administrative
16 work of the Post Office Department in the District of
17 Columbia.

18 Transportation of equipment and supplies: For the trans-
19 portation and delivery of equipment, materials, and supplies
20 for the Post Office Department and Postal Service by freight,
21 express, or motor transportation, and other incidental ex-
22 penses, \$320,000.

23 PUBLIC BUILDINGS, MAINTENANCE AND OPERATION

24 Operating force: For personal services in connection with
25 the operation of public buildings, including the Washington

1 Post Office and the Customhouse Building in the District of
2 Columbia, operated by the Post Office Department, together
3 with the grounds thereof and the equipment and furnishings
4 therein, including telephone operators for the operation of
5 telephone switchboards or equivalent telephone switchboard
6 equipment in such buildings jointly serving in each case two
7 or more governmental activities, \$27,164,000: *Provided*,
8 That in no case shall the rates of compensation for the me-
9 chanical labor force be in excess of the rates current at the
10 time and in the place where such services are employed.

11 Operating supplies, public buildings: For fuel, steam,
12 gas, and electric current for lighting, heating, and power
13 purposes, water, ice, lighting supplies, removal of ashes and
14 rubbish, snow and ice, cutting grass and weeds, washing
15 towels, telephone service for custodial forces, and for miscel-
16 laneous services and supplies, accident prevention, vacuum
17 cleaners, tools and appliances and repairs thereto, for the
18 operation of completed and occupied public buildings and
19 grounds, including mechanical and electrical equipment, but
20 not the repair thereof, operated by the Post Office Depart-
21 ment, including the Washington Post Office and the Custom-
22 house Building in the District of Columbia, and for the
23 transportation of articles and supplies authorized herein,
24 \$6,500,000: *Provided*, That the foregoing appropriation
25 shall not be available for personal services except for work

1 done by contract, or for temporary job labor under exigency
2 not exceeding at one time the sum of \$100 at any one
3 building: *Provided further*, That the Postmaster General is
4 authorized to contract for telephone service in public buildings
5 under his administration by means of telephone switchboards
6 or equivalent telephone switching equipment jointly serving in
7 each case two or more governmental activities, where he
8 determines that joint service is economical and in the interest
9 of the Government, and to secure reimbursement for the cost
10 of such joint service from available appropriations for tele-
11 phone expenses of the bureaus and offices receiving the same.

12 Furniture, carpets, and safes, public buildings: For the
13 procurement, including transportation, of furniture, carpets,
14 safes, safe and vault protective devices, and repairs of same,
15 for use in public buildings which are now, or may hereafter
16 be, operated by the Post Office Department, \$550,000: *Pro-*
17 *vided*, That excepting expenditures for labor for or incidental
18 to the moving of equipment from or into public buildings,
19 the foregoing appropriation shall not be used for personal
20 services except for work done under contract or for tem-
21 porary job labor under exigency and not exceeding at one
22 time the sum of \$100 at any one building: *Provided further*,
23 That all furniture now owned by the United States in other
24 public buildings or in buildings rented by the United States

1 shall be used, so far as practicable, whether or not it corre-
2 sponds with the present regulation plan of furniture.

3 Scientific investigations: In the disbursement of appro-
4 priations contained in this title for the field service of the
5 Post Office Department the Postmaster General may transfer
6 to the Bureau of Standards not to exceed \$20,000 for scien-
7 tific investigations in connection with the purchase of mate-
8 rials, equipment, and supplies necessary in the maintenance
9 and operation of the Postal Service.

10 Deficiency in postal revenues: If the revenues of the
11 Post Office Department shall be insufficient to meet the ap-
12 propriations made under title II of this Act, a sum equal to
13 such deficiency in the revenues of such Department is hereby
14 appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury
15 not otherwise appropriated, to supply such deficiency in the
16 revenues of the Post Office Department for the fiscal year
17 ending June 30, 1946, and the sum needed may be ad-
18 vanced to the Post Office Department upon requisition of
19 the Postmaster General.

20 This title may be cited as the "Post Office Department
21 Appropriation Act, 1946".

22 TITLE III—GENERAL PROVISIONS

23 SEC. 301. No part of any appropriation contained in this
24 Act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any person

1 who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that
2 advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United
3 States by force or violence: *Provided*, That for the purposes
4 hereof an affidavit shall be considered prima facie evidence
5 that the person making the affidavit does not advocate, and
6 is not a member of an organization that advocates, the over-
7 throw of the Government of the United States by force or
8 violence: *Provided further*, That any person who advocates,
9 or who is a member of an organization that advocates, the
10 overthrow of the Government of the United States by force
11 or violence and accepts employment, the salary or wages for
12 which are paid from any appropriation contained in this Act,
13 shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be
14 fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than
15 one year, or both: *Provided further*, That the above penalty
16 clause shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for, any
17 other provisions of existing law.

18 SEC. 302. This Act may be cited as the "Treasury
19 and Post Office Departments Appropriation Act, 1946".

Passed the House of Representatives February 21, 1945.

Attest:

SOUTH TRIMBLE,

Clerk.

79TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 2252

[Report No. 154]

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Treasury and
Post Office Departments for the fiscal year
ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes.

FEBRUARY 22, 1945

Read twice and referred to the Committee on
Appropriations

MARCH 29 (legislative day, MARCH 16), 1945

Reported with amendments

TREASURY AND POST OFFICE DEPARTMENTS APPRO-
PRIATION BILL, FISCAL YEAR 1946

MARCH 29 (legislative day MARCH 16), 1945.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. McKELLAR (for Mr. GLASS), from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 2252]

The Committee on Appropriations, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 2252) making appropriations for the Treasury and Post Office Departments for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes, report the same to the Senate with various amendments and present herewith information relative to the changes made.

Amount of bill as passed House..... \$1,342,813,090

Increase by Senate (net) 281,580

Amount of bill as reported to Senate..... 1,343,094,670

Amount of regular estimates for 1946..... 1,362,047,820

Amount of appropriations for 1945..... 1,402,686,819

The bill as reported to Senate:

Under the appropriations for 1945..... 59,592,149

Under the estimates for 1946..... 18,953,150

Treasury Department bill, title I:

Amount as passed House.....	\$285, 763, 800
Amount of increase by Senate (net).....	12, 000
Amount of bill as reported to Senate.....	285, 775, 800
Amount of regular estimates for 1946.....	296, 512, 100
Amount of appropriations for 1945.....	290, 452, 297
The bill as reported to the Senate:	
Under the estimates for 1946.....	10, 736, 300
Under the appropriations for 1945.....	4, 676, 497

Post Office bill, title II:

Amount as passed House.....	1, 057, 049, 290
Amount of increase by Senate (net).....	269, 580
Amount of bill as reported to Senate.....	1, 057, 318, 870
Amount of regular estimates for 1946.....	1, 065, 535, 720
Amount of appropriations for 1945.....	1, 112, 234, 522
The bill as reported to the Senate:	
Under the estimates for 1946.....	8, 216, 850
Under the appropriations for 1945.....	54, 915, 652

The changes in the amounts of the House bill recommended by the committee are as follows:

INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS

TREASURY DEPARTMENT—TITLE I

Office of the Secretary:

Salaries.....	\$10, 000
(The increase recommended by the committee is to provide for the position of Fiscal Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.)	

Secret Service Division:

White House Police:	
1 inspector.....	4, 500
Total increase, Treasury Department.....	14, 500

DECREASES

Attendance at meetings:

The committee has deleted authority in the bill wherever it occurred for the attendance at meetings, and as a result of this action recommends that the following appropriations be reduced in the amounts indicated in each case:

Bureau of Narcotics:

Salaries and expenses-----	\$1, 500
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Procurement Division:

Surplus property program-----	1, 000
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Total decrease, Treasury Department-----	2, 500
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Net increase, Treasury Department-----	12, 000
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Amount of title I, Treasury Department-----	285, 775, 800
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POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT—TITLE II

Office of the Postmaster General:

Salaries-----	\$7, 450
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Salaries in Bureau and Offices:

Office of Budget and Administrative Planning-----	1, 300
Office of the First Assistant Postmaster General-----	34, 400
Office of the Second Assistant Postmaster General-----	6, 500
Office of the Third Assistant Postmaster General-----	38, 000
Office of the Fourth Assistant Postmaster General-----	25, 880
Office of the Solicitor-----	15, 200
Office of the chief inspector-----	3, 600
Bureau of Accounts-----	60, 000

Total, salaries in bureaus and offices-----	184, 880
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Office of the Chief Inspector:

Salaries of inspectors-----	46, 750
Traveling and miscellaneous expenses-----	12, 500
Clerks, division headquarters-----	20, 000

Total, Office of Chief Inspector-----	79, 250
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Office of the Second Assistant Postmaster General:

Balances due foreign countries:

The committee recommend that the following paragraph be added to the bill:

Balances due foreign countries: The unexpended balance of the appropriation "Balances due foreign countries, 1943" in the Treasury and Post Office Departments Appropriation Act, 1943, is hereby made available for the fiscal year 1946 and prior years.

Total increase, Post Office Department-----	271, 580
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DECREASE

Contingent expenses, Post Office Department-----	\$2, 000
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Under this appropriation, the committee has deleted authority for attendance at meetings and in doing so recommends that the item be reduced in the amount of \$2,000.

Total decrease, Post Office Department-----	2, 000
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Net increase, Post Office Department-----	269, 580
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Amount of title II, Post Office Department-----	1, 057, 318, 870
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Total increase, titles I and II-----	286, 080
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Total decrease, titles I and II-----	4, 500
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Total net increase, titles I and II-----	281, 580
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Amount of bill as reported to the Senate:

Treasury Department—title I-----	285, 775, 800
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Post Office Department—title II-----	1, 057, 318, 870
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Grand total, titles I and II-----	1, 343, 094, 670
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DIGEST OF PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
(Issued March 31, 1945, for actions of Friday, March 30, 1945)

(For staff of the Department only)

CONTENTS

Adjournment.....	9	Grazing.....	6	Price control.....	2
Administrative law.....	11	Health.....	12,14	Small business.....	11
Appropriations.....	1,10	Imports.....	7	Surplus property.....	1,8
Food production.....	4	Labor, farm.....	4	Taxation.....	3
Food supply.....	2	Manpower.....	4	Tariffs.....	7
Full-employment budget.....	13	Military training.....	12	Transportation.....	5
		Personnel.....	3		

SENATE

1. TREASURY-POST OFFICE APPROPRIATION BILL, 1946. Passed ^{with amendment} as reported this bill, H.R. 2252 (pp. 3019-28).
Agreed to committee amendments providing for the position of a Fiscal Assistant Secretary of the Treasury and for eliminating authority for attendance at meetings (p. 3019) and to Sen. Hayden's (Ariz.) amendment prohibiting the Treasury from selling surplus property without the approval of the Surplus Property Board (p. 3025).
Rejected Sen. Langer's (N.Dak.) amendment to strike out the provision for Procurement Division's Office of Surplus Property (pp. 3020-8).
Sens. Glass, McKellar, Tydings, McCarran, Bailey, White, Gurney, and Reed appointed conferees (p. 3028).
For other items of interest see Digest 32.
2. FOOD SUPPLY. Sen. Wherry, Nebr., criticized OPA's meat regulations and price ceilings and claimed that they aggravate the meat-supply situation (p. 3012).
Sen. Maybank, S.C., urged that WFA provide for S.C. "at least the quantity of dry salt meat heretofore allocated" and inserted a S.C. Legislature resolution on this subject (p. 3011).
3. PERSONNEL; TAXATION. Judiciary Committee reported with amendments H.R. 534, to relieve Federal employees from multiple State taxation on incomes and to permit only the State in which such employee is domiciled to levy such tax (S. Rept. 157) (p. 3011).
4. MANPOWER. Continued debate on the conference report on H.R. 1752, the manpower bill (pp. 3017-9, 3028-38). Sen. Langer, N.Dak., criticized the bill, stating that "as far as farm labor is concerned" it should be rejected, and inserted a table showing harvested grain acreage and production (pp. 3032-5).
Sen. Austin, Vt., inserted Mark Sullivan's article favoring this measure (pp. 3009-10).
5. TRANSPORTATION. Received a Wash. Legislature resolution urging construction of canals near Puget Sound for water transportation (pp. 3010-1).
6. GRAZING. Sen. McCarran, Nev., inserted Secretary Ické's letter "dissenting" from the findings of the Public Lands and Surveys Committee in their report, "The Grazing Service, Its Growth in Ten Fiscal Years, 1936-45," and his reply thereto (pp. 3013-7).

7. IMPORTS; TARIFFS. Sen. Langer, N.Dak., spoke opposing free trade, stating that "it would result in wrecking agriculture," and inserted Ga. Commissioner of Agriculture Linder's letter on this subject (p. 3028).
8. SURPLUS PROPERTY. Sens. Wherry, Nebr., Langer, N.Dak., Murray, Mont., O'Mahoney, Wyo., and Aiker, Vt., discussed proposed amendments to strengthen the Surplus Property Board with additional personnel and appropriations to assist the successful operation of the Board (pp. 3035-7).
9. ADJOURNED until Mon., Apr. 2 (p. 3039).

HOUSE

NOT IN SESSION. Next meeting Mon., Apr. 2.

10. APPROPRIATIONS. In addition to the items mentioned in Digest 59, Item 14, H. Doc. 120, includes appropriation estimates for the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion, Selective Service System, War Relocation Authority, Office of Censorship, Office of Strategic Services, Petroleum Administration for War, Committee on Fair Employment Practice, War Labor Board, Office of Alien Property Custodian, Office of Defense Transportation, Office of Civilian Defense, Office of Economic Stabilization, Office of War Information, and War Shipping Administration. It is our understanding that later in the year, as was the practice in prior years, items of this nature transmitted later than the regular budget, will be consolidated and printed as a "War Supplement" at which time the regular distribution will be made. Meanwhile, a limited number of copies of H. Doc. 120 have been distributed and a few additional copies are available for inspection in the Estimates Section.

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

11. SMALL BUSINESS; ADMINISTRATIVE LAW. Extension of remarks of Sen. Murray, Mont., including the Small Business Committee's statement and a Journal of the American Judicature Society's article, favoring proposed administrative-law legislation (pp. A1730-2).
12. HEALTH; MILITARY TRAINING. Sen. Thomas, Utah, inserted his Reader's Scope article discussing the need for a national health and education program and its affect on compulsory military training (pp. A1723-4).
13. FULL-EMPLOYMENT BUDGET. Sen. Thomas, Utah, inserted a Commerce Department study, "Reaction to British White Paper on Employment Policy," favoring a full-employment budget (pp. A1732-3).
14. SOCIAL SECURITY; HEALTH. Extension of remarks of Sen. Murray, Mont., including a National Lawyers Guild report, discussing a proposed bill to amend the Social Security Act to provide medical and hospital care for eligible persons. (pp. A1726-30).

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For supplemental information and copies of legislative material referred to, call Ext. 4654, or send to Room 112 Adm. Arrangements may be made to be kept advised, routinely, of developments on any particular bill.

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The Senator from Indiana [Mr. Willis] is absent on official business of the Senate as a member of the committee attending the funeral of the late Representative James V. Heidinger, of Illinois.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. Taylor in the chair). Seventy-one Senators having answered to their names, a quorum is present.

The question is on agreeing to the conference report on House bill 1752.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President—

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. LANGER. I yield.

ORDER FOR RECESS TO MONDAY

Mr. BARKLEY. While a quorum is present, I wish to express the hope that Senators will remain on the floor so that it will not be necessary to have quorum calls. I think it is obvious that there cannot be a vote today on the conference report; but it is desirable to conclude as much of the discussion as it is possible to conclude today, so that we may have a vote at our next session. It is not contemplated that we shall have a session tomorrow.

Therefore, Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate concludes its business for today it stand in recess until 12 o'clock noon on Monday next.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

TREASURY AND POST OFFICE DEPARTMENTS APPROPRIATIONS

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. LANGER. I yield.

Mr. McKELLAR. I wish to let Senators know that later in the afternoon, perhaps about 2 o'clock, I shall ask unanimous consent, with the consent of the Senator who then has the floor, to have the Senate proceed to the consideration of the bill known as the Treasury and Post Office appropriations bill, about which there is practically no controversy, and to which there are only three or four small amendments. I hope to have the Senate proceed to the consideration of the bill at approximately 2 or 2:15 p. m. today, and I should be glad to have Senators remain here or be present at that time, at any rate.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. LANGER. I yield.

Mr. WHITE. Let me say to the Senator from Tennessee that, from what I have been able to learn from Senators on this side of the aisle, I judge there is no essential controversy regarding any items in the bill.

Mr. McKELLAR. I do not think it will take 10 minutes to dispose of it.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, I wish to discuss the pending conference report.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. LANGER. I yield.

Mr. McKELLAR. Before the Senator begins his speech, and if he does not object, I ask unanimous consent that the pending business be temporarily laid aside and that the Senate proceed to the consideration of House bill 2252, making appropriations for the Treasury and Post Office Departments for the fiscal year

ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes. It will take only a few minutes to dispose of it.

Mr. LANGER. I yield for that purpose.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Tennessee that the pending business be temporarily laid aside and that the Senate proceed to the consideration of House bill 2252?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the bill (H. R. 2252) making appropriations for the Treasury and Post Office Departments for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes, which had been reported from the Committee on Appropriations with amendments.

Mr. McKELLAR. I ask unanimous consent that the formal reading of the bill be dispensed with, that it be read for amendment, and that the amendments of the committee be first considered.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The clerk will state the amendments of the Committee on Appropriations.

The first amendment of the Committee on Appropriations was, under the heading "Title I—Treasury Department—Office of the Secretary," on page 1, line 10, after the word "Treasury", to insert "Fiscal Assistant Secretary of the Treasury", and on page 2, line 2, after the word "Columbia", to strike out "\$350,000" and insert "\$360,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Fiscal Service—Bureau of Accounts," on page 6, line 22, after the word "expenses", to strike out "including expenses of attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the work of the Bureau of Accounts."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Bureau of Narcotics," on page 19, line 12, after the words "in all", to strike out "\$1,168,900" and insert "\$1,167,400"; and in line 18, after the word "therewith", to strike out "and not exceeding \$1,500 for attendance at meetings concerned with the work of the Bureau of Narcotics."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Secret Service Division," on page 23, line 5, after the word "captain", to insert "one inspector"; and in line 7, after the word "law", to strike out "\$260,000" and insert "\$264,500."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Procurement Division," on page 31, line 24, after the word "Columbia" and the semicolon, to strike out "expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the work of such Division"; and on page 32, line 5, after the word "automobiles", to strike out "\$15,000,000" and insert "\$14,999,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Title II—Post Office Department—Washington, District of Columbia—Office of the Postmaster General," on page 33, line 6, after the word "Columbia", to strike out "\$240,000" and insert "\$247,450."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Salaries in bureaus and offices," on page 33, line 12, to increase the appropriation for the Office of Budget and Administrative Planning from \$36,000 to \$37,300.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 33, line 14, to increase the appropriation for the Office of the First Assistant Postmaster General from \$693,600 to \$728,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 33, line 16, to increase the appropriation for the Office of the Second Assistant Postmaster General from \$550,000 to \$556,500.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 33, line 18, to increase the appropriation for the Office of the Third Assistant Postmaster General from \$860,000 to \$898,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 33, line 20, to increase the appropriation for the Office of the Fourth Assistant Postmaster General from \$441,800 to \$467,680.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 33, line 22, to increase the appropriation for the Office of the Solicitor for the Post Office Department from \$113,000 to \$128,200.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 33, at the end of line 23, to increase the appropriation for the Office of the Chief Inspector from \$290,000 to \$293,600.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, I should like to revert to the amendment on page 31, in line 24, and propound a question to the distinguished chairman of the committee. The language beginning on page 31 in line 20, reads as follows:

Surplus property program: For expenses of care and handling and other necessary expenses of the Procurement Division incident to the disposal of property under the Surplus Property Act of 1944; including personal services in the District of Columbia; stationery (not to exceed \$90,000); purchase (including exchange) of lawbooks, books of reference, and periodicals; printing and binding (not to exceed \$100,000); advertising; and maintenance, repair, and operation of passenger automobiles; \$14,999,000.

I ask the Senator from Tennessee if the sum indicated of \$14,999,000 is the correct amount.

Mr. McKELLAR. It is the correct amount.

Mr. LANGER. How could that much money be used?

Mr. McKELLAR. The Senator will note that certain language has been stricken out. Mr. President, I ask that the item be passed over temporarily.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the item will be passed over, and the next amendment of the Committee on Appropriations will be stated.

The next amendment was, on page 34, line 4, after the word "laws", to strike out "\$375,000" and insert "\$435,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Contingent expenses, Post Office Department," on page 34, line 16, after the figures "\$200" and the semicolon, to strike out "expenses, except membership fees, of attendance at meetings or conventions concerned with pos-

tal affairs, when incurred on the written authority of the Postmaster General, not exceeding \$2,000"; and in line 23, after the word "for", to strike out "\$135,000" and insert "\$133,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Office of Chief Inspector," on page 36, line 18, after the word "inspectors", to strike out "\$3,050,000" and insert "\$3,096,750."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 37, line 8, after the word "Service," to strike out "\$950,000" and insert "\$962,500."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 37, line 15, after the word "inspectors", to strike out "\$950,000" and insert "\$970,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Office of the First Assistant Postmaster General," on page 42, after line 10, to insert:

Balances due foreign countries: The unexpended balance of the appropriation "Balances due foreign countries, 1943" in the Treasury and Post Office Departments Appropriation Act, 1943, is hereby made available for the fiscal year 1946 and prior years.

The amendment was agreed to.

The **PRESIDING OFFICER**. That concludes the committee amendments. The Chair understands that it is desired to revert to the item on page 31, line 20, and that item is now before the Senate.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, it will be recalled that the Congress created the Surplus Property Board to take charge of all surplus property. There are laws on the statute books which permit various departments to sell surplus property. I believe that every department of the Government is included. I am informed that the departments are functioning under those laws which give them the right to sell surplus property. A large sum was appropriated last year for surplus property. I believe it was almost as large as the sum asked for this year. It was used in connection with the disposal of surplus property. I may say to the Senator from North Dakota that I myself am not sure whether it would not be wise to determine that the Surplus Property Board shall have entire control of the sale of surplus property, instead of the control being placed in the departments. I doubt very much the wisdom of having both the Board and the departments do the work.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, I have in my hand a copy of Public Law 457, the Surplus Property Act of 1944. It is my understanding that Mr. Gillette, Mr. Heller, and Mr. Hurley, for all three of whom I voted, will have charge of the disposal of surplus property. To my surprise I find in the bill now before the Senate an item of approximately \$15,000,000 for the use of one department.

In last night's Washington Star appeared the following article:

GILLETTE SAYS AGENCIES ARE BYPASSING BOARD
IN SELLING SURPLUSES

Testimony by Chairman Guy M. Gillette, of the Surplus Property Board, that Government agencies were selling surpluses without his knowledge brought demands today for legislation tightening his control.

Senators WHERRY, Republican of Nebraska, and ELLENDER, Democrat, of Louisiana, in-

structed him to draft amendments giving his Board the right to take charge of any property it regards as surplus.

Mr. Gillette said he learned by accident that three generators from a magnesium plant at Lake Charles, La., were to have been sold to a Dutch concern. Two days after making an inquiry, he said, the Defense Plant Corporation declared them surpluses.

Under the act creating his Board, he told the Senate Small Business Committee which is inquiring into prospects for future use of aluminum and other light-metals facilities, his Board cannot step in until the owning Federal agency has declared property surplus.

Many agencies have authority under previous acts to make sales without declaring goods or properties surplus, he added.

"I think the necessary amendments to take care of that should be offered as quickly as possible," Senator WHERRY said.

Mr. Gillette told reporters later that he learned that 450,000 candy bars had been sold by one agency which had authority to sell them because of the possibility of deterioration.

Mr. Gillette said he was making a survey of Government plants of every description, including a \$400,000,000 investment in aluminum plants and facilities.

Mr. President, because of section 17 of Public Law 457, I am very much interested in this subject. I invite attention to the fact that the two members who were first appointed to the Board were supposed to take charge of all the surplus property in America at the time of their appointment. They were appointed, as I remember, away back in November. November went by and December, and when the Congress met in January the President appointed former Senator Gillette. That was the first moment he was available under the laws of the country. So January has gone by and February has gone by and now we are at the end of March. I have taken occasion several times to go down to interview that Board. The farmers of North Dakota and the farmers all over the Northwest want to get hold of some of the trucks, but every time I go there I am met by the statement that no funds are available to the three gentlemen who constitute the board, Mr. Gillette, the chairman; Mr. Heller, and Mr. Hurley, and they have not even the authority to appoint a man in North Carolina or in Tennessee or in Maine or North Dakota or California or any other State of the Union to take charge of the selling of this property, and in the meantime the property is being dissipated. Every day sales are being made all over the United States, and in great many instances the Board does not know anything about them until after the property is sold. Today when I pick up this bill I find another item of \$15,000,000 to be used by the Procurement Division of the Treasury Department. I certainly want to register emphatic objection to it. I do not want to be a party to this measure being passed with that item in the bill, and I therefore move, Mr. President, that that item be stricken from the bill.

The **PRESIDING OFFICER**. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from North Dakota.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I desire to be heard.

Mr. AIKEN. I should like to obtain some information if the Senator will yield.

Mr. McKELLAR. I yield.

Mr. AIKEN. How would \$15,000,000 be used?

Mr. McKELLAR. I will read a statement to the Senate:

The estimate of the requirements for the Office of Surplus Property, Procurement Division, Treasury Department, for the fiscal year 1946, amounts to \$20,750,000, exclusive of overtime. Including a supplemental appropriation in the amount of \$11,430,000, which is pending before Congress, the corresponding amount for the fiscal year 1945 totals \$17,680,000. Excluding cost for overtime pay in the fiscal year 1945 of \$1,842,376, the requirement for the fiscal year 1946 represents a net increase of \$4,884,376.

The primary function of the Office of Surplus Property of the Procurement Division is the disposition of all property of the consumer-goods type declared to the Procurement Division as surplus to the needs of Government agencies.

The Office of Surplus Property succeeds the Federal Property Utilization Branch of the Procurement Division, which was established to carry out the provisions of Executive Order 9235 of August 31, 1942, providing for the effective conservation and utilization of all types of property owned by the Federal Government. Subsequently, Executive Order 9425 of February 4, 1944, established the Procurement Division as the agency to receive and dispose of all war surplus property identified as consumer goods, making it subject, however, to the direction of the Surplus War Property Administration. In addition to these two Executive orders, legislation on the subject has just passed the Congress in the form of the Surplus Property Act of 1944, Public Law 457, Seventy-eighth Congress.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, how much of this money will be available to the Surplus Property Board set up under the authorization of Congress? How much will be available to Senator Gillette's Board?

Mr. McKELLAR. The Senator will see that there are two separate organizations. One is for war surplus property and the other is for surplus property of the departments.

Mr. AIKEN. How much is appropriated at the present time for the Gillette Board?

Mr. McKELLAR. I do not know. No appropriation has come before our committee. It may have gone to the House, but as yet no such appropriation has reached the Senate Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. AIKEN. From all I can learn, Mr. President, there is going on another most flagrant violation of the intent of Congress in the executive department. As I understand, the Surplus Property Board which the Congress authorized and which it was expected would take charge of the disposal of surplus property—

Mr. McKELLAR. Surplus war property.

Mr. AIKEN. Surplus war property, estimated to have a value of \$100,000,000,000.

Mr. McKELLAR. It was some such figure.

Mr. AIKEN. Of course, we know that that is probably an exaggeration. But this Board has not been permitted to function; it has not been permitted even to hire a competent staff of technical and legal experts. There is still being retained in charge of this work, I understand, one of Mr. Clayton's right-hand men, though Congress indicated that

they did not want him to be the Surplus Property Administrator, and when the Board appealed to Mr. Byrnes' office for assistance in setting up a staff, they were told they could just as well use Mr. Clayton's staff and save hiring one of their own. In other words, there is apparently a definite effort to see that this Board does not function in the manner which Congress intended it should function. Unless something is done in a few months' time someone will come before Congress and say, "Now, see what you have done; the Board you set up has been a miserable failure; you have got to have this matter of disposing of surplus war property handled by one strong man, and we know just the man."

I do not think Congress intended to have it operate in that way. I think that that Board comprised of Mr. Gillette, Mr. Heller, and Mr. Hurley should have the money to enable them to perform the functions which it was intended they should perform, and if further legislation is necessary to keep them from being bypassed, I do not think we can enact such legislation too quickly.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McKELLAR. I yield.

Mr. LANGER. I have in my hand Public Law 457, creating the Gillette board. In my judgment, it provides for the sale of more than surplus war material. Here are the objectives of it:

SEC. 2. The Congress hereby declares that the objectives of this act are to facilitate and regulate the orderly disposal of surplus property—

Not only war property but "surplus property"—

(a) to assure the most effective use of such property for war purposes and the common defense;

(b) to give maximum aid in the reestablishment of a peacetime economy of free independent private enterprise, the development of the maximum of independent operators in trade, industry, and agriculture, and to stimulate full employment;

(c) to facilitate the transition of enterprises from wartime to peacetime production and of individuals from wartime to peacetime employment;

(d) to discourage monopolistic practices and to strengthen and preserve the competitive position of small business concerns in an economy of free enterprise;

(e) to foster and to render more secure family-type farming as the traditional and desirable pattern of American agriculture;

(f) to afford returning veterans an opportunity to establish themselves as proprietors of agricultural, business, and professional enterprises;

(g) to encourage and foster post-war employment opportunities;

(h) to assure the sale of surplus property in such quantities and on such terms as will discourage disposal to speculators or for speculative purposes;

(i) to establish and develop foreign markets and promote mutually advantageous economic relations between the United States and other countries by the orderly disposition of surplus property in other countries;

(j) to avoid dislocations of the domestic economy and of international economic relations;

(k) to foster the wide distribution of surplus commodities to consumers at fair prices;

(l) to effect broad and equitable distribution of surplus property;

(m) to achieve the prompt and full utilization—

I call the Senator's attention to the word "prompt," and this was away back in November—

(m) to achieve the prompt and full utilization of surplus property at fair prices to the consumer through disposal at home and abroad with due regard for the protection of free markets and competitive prices from dislocation resulting from uncontrolled dumping;

(n) to utilize normal channels of trade and commerce to the extent consistent with efficient and economic distribution and the promotion of the general objectives of this act (without discriminating against the establishment of new enterprises);

(o) to promote production, employment of labor, and utilization of the productive capacity and the natural and agricultural resources of the country;

(p) to foster the development of new independent enterprise;

(q) to prevent, insofar as possible, unusual and excessive profits being made out of surplus property;

(r) to dispose of surplus property as promptly as feasible without fostering monopoly or restraint of trade, or unduly disturbing the economy, or encouraging hoarding of such property, and to facilitate prompt redistribution of such property to consumers;

(s) to dispose of surplus Government-owned transportation facilities and equipment in such manner as to promote an adequate and economical national transportation system; and

(t) except as otherwise provided, to obtain for the Government, as nearly as possible, the fair value of surplus property upon its disposition.

I wish to say to the distinguished junior Senator from Vermont that I think he was entirely correct in what he said a few moments ago, that is, that we want the Gillette committee, the three men appointed by the President of the country, to see to it that there shall not be a recurrence of the scandals which developed after World War No. 1 in the sale of property. Upon this very floor some of us stated we were willing to vote for Mr. Heller and Mr. Hurley at the particular time their nominations were before the Senate because it was understood that Senator Gillette was going to head the committee as chairman. Yet today, after all this time, we find him without funds, without any staff, and

absolutely helpless, apparently, so far as the sale of surplus property is concerned.

Mr. President, I do not think it is right that in the pending measure there should be an appropriation of \$15,000,000 to be turned over to one single department, to be used by it, as it would be in case the bill were passed as it is.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, it is to be turned over to the Treasury Department, which has had charge of the disposal of surplus property for a long time.

Mr. AIKEN. How much is the appropriation?

Mr. McKELLAR. About \$15,000,000. I wish to show what the Treasury Department has been doing. I shall put the table in the RECORD, but I shall read from it to show what has been accomplished under the present law, and before the new Board has taken hold. As to that matter I shall speak in a moment.

The total appraised value of the property taken over from July 1, 1943, to June 30, 1944, amounted to \$131,000,000 and the total sales amounted to \$96,776,532. It is a tremendous business, and since the war came on, of course it has been greatly augmented. As the Senator from Vermont stated a few moments ago, it has been thought that the war properties alone will amount to a hundred billion dollars. I do not think the figure will be that high, but it was such a stupendous sum that the Congress passed the law to which the Senator has referred.

If the Board which was established under the law has ever functioned or has ever taken over the sale of surplus property, our committee has not been advised of it. Instead of that the Budget Bureau has sent to the Treasury—and I shall read the language at this point—this estimate of appropriations.

First, I ask unanimous consent to put into the RECORD the figures as to what the Treasury has done in this connection.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina in the chair). Is there objection?

There being no objection, the table was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Summary statement of acquisitions and disposals, fiscal year 1944

	Declarations or receipts of property (appraised value)	Total sales and disposals (appraised value)	Analysis of total sales and disposals		
			Sales (appraised value)	Transfers to Federal agencies (appraised value)	Work Projects Administration and National Youth Administration loans to educational institutions (appraised value)
Opening inventory, July 1, 1943.....	\$8, 146, 352				
July 1943.....	6, 661, 762	\$5, 742, 431	\$3, 943, 286	\$1, 799, 145	
August 1943.....	2, 676, 452	3, 457, 971	2, 624, 114	833, 857	
September 1943.....	4, 049, 907	5, 657, 210	3, 067, 931	1, 438, 998	\$1, 150, 281
October 1943.....	12, 191, 982	13, 319, 224	10, 294, 080	2, 794, 814	230, 330
November 1943.....	6, 733, 248	4, 906, 906	2, 565, 022	1, 699, 506	642, 378
December 1943.....	13, 822, 795	4, 318, 253	1, 677, 055	2, 121, 384	519, 814
January 1944.....	27, 131, 300	15, 533, 404	9, 828, 705	4, 218, 086	1, 486, 613
February 1944.....	12, 201, 358	9, 814, 814	6, 215, 926	2, 272, 048	1, 326, 840
March 1944.....	16, 043, 922	16, 084, 793	12, 789, 988	1, 957, 730	1, 346, 075
April 1944.....	6, 317, 935	6, 397, 732	4, 172, 359	1, 927, 253	298, 120
May 1944.....	5, 380, 679	5, 003, 066	3, 812, 532	580, 101	1, 510, 433
June 1944.....	9, 725, 378	5, 640, 728	3, 401, 428	2, 233, 669	5, 631
Total.....	131, 083, 070	96, 776, 532	64, 383, 426	23, 876, 591	8, 510, 515
Closing inventory (appraised value) (confirmed) June 30, 1944.....	34, 306, 538				
Work in process (reported cost) June 30, 1944.....	11, 650, 966				
Total inventory, June 30, 1944.....	45, 957, 504				

Summary statement of acquisitions and disposals, period July 1 to Nov. 30, 1944

	Declarations or receipts of property (appraised value)	Total sales and disposals (appraised value)	Analysis of total sales and disposals		
			Sales (appraised value)	Transfers to Federal agencies (appraised value)	Work Projects Administration and National Youth Administration loans to educational institutions (appraised value)
Opening inventory, July 1, 1944.....	\$34,306,538				
July 1944.....	12,563,055	\$11,417,833	\$7,267,256	\$3,463,574	\$687,002
August 1944.....	20,678,135	9,068,604	7,223,040	1,379,592	465,976
September 1944.....	21,650,750	11,117,741	10,018,266	1,004,116	95,359
October 1944.....	18,495,267	13,591,579	13,094,269	399,738	97,571
November 1944.....	17,287,660	13,945,487	11,937,289	1,991,224	16,974
Total.....	124,981,405	59,141,251	49,540,121	8,238,246	1,362,884
Closing inventory (appraised value) (confirmed) Nov. 30, 1944.....	65,840,157				
Work in process (reported cost) Nov. 30, 1944.....	33,553,534				
Total inventory Nov. 30, 1944.....	99,393,691				

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I wish to make a statement as to what Mr. Pehle, the present head of the Surplus Property Disposal Agency of the Treasury Department, has said about this. I read from page 617 of the hearings before the House committee on the Treasury Department appropriation bill:

Mr. KEEFE. And are subject to change from time to time as the regulations may change on orders of this Board; is that right?

Mr. PEHLE. Yes, that is entirely correct. As a matter of working relationships, I think that the regulations enacted by the previous administration stay in effect until the Board changes them. But the Board could change the types of property assigned to the Treasury Procurement for disposition and take away from or add to the amount of the property to be disposed of through this agency.

They have not acted, and this property must be disposed of. Something will have to be done.

Mr. McMAHON. Mr. President, will the Senator from Tennessee yield to me?

Mr. McKELLAR. I yield.

Mr. McMAHON. The Senator from Tennessee has stated that the Budget Bureau has not recommended any appropriation for the Surplus Property Board which was created by the Congress.

Mr. McKELLAR. It has recommended some appropriation.

Mr. McMAHON. I wondered under what fund the Surplus Property Board was now operating.

Mr. McKELLAR. I shall give the Senator the information. A bill has not come through, but I can state what is proposed, as follows:

Salaries and expenses, Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion.

For all necessary expenses of the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion, including the Office of Contract Settlement, the Surplus Property Board, and the Retraining and Reemployment Administration, in carrying out the provisions of the act of October 3, 1944—

Which is the act in question—

(Public Law 458), the act of July 1, 1944 (Public Law 395), the act of October 3, 1944 (Public Law 457), and all other powers, duties, and functions which may be lawfully vested in the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion, including fees and expenses of witnesses; printing and binding; not to

exceed \$10,700 for deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail as required by section 2 of the act of June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364); and purchase of two passenger automobiles; \$2,359,500 (act of June 28, 1944, Public Law 372; act of Dec. 22, 1944, Public Law 529).

Estimate, 1946, \$2,359,500.

The total estimate for the Surplus Property Board is \$982,000.

Mr. McMAHON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McKELLAR. I yield.

Mr. McMAHON. The Senator from North Dakota [Mr. LANGER] has read from the Surplus Property Act. It stands to reason that the objectives of that act could not be attained by the Board with an appropriation of \$980,000. It is perfectly obvious from former Senator Gillette's testimony that the Surplus Property Board is being bypassed, and that surplus property is actually being disposed in places where the Congress did not care to have it done. I, for one, should like to see this item stricken out, so that we might place the power to dispose of surplus property where Congress said it should be lodged. The Surplus Property Board up to date, from information I have, has sold nothing, and one can buy nothing from the Board. Surplus property is sold by the Treasury Department, by the Army, and by the Navy. As I understand, such was not the intent of Congress. The will of Congress is being circumvented by depriving the Board of the means for disposal of surplus property and placing it in the hands of other agencies.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McKELLAR. I yield.

Mr. AIKEN. I think the reason the Board is not functioning is because of an oversight on the part of Congress. We established this Board in the Office of War Mobilization. The Board cannot function until the Office of War Mobilization says it can function.

Mr. McMAHON. Then I think the Board ought to be taken out of the Office of War Mobilization.

Mr. AIKEN. It certainly should be taken out of the Office of War Mobilization, because, as I understand, the Office of War Mobilization has not permitted

the Board to function. In the meantime other agencies of Government have gone ahead and disposed of their surplus property. I shall give the Senate an excellent illustration of what is taking place. In New York 50,000 pairs of nurses' shoes were declared surplus. Prospective purchasers were not able to buy them from the Government. They were forced to buy them through a speculator who received a profit of 30 cents on each pair of shoes. That is an example of what is going on today.

Mr. President, there is no question of the intent of Congress when it enacted the surplus-property law, and there is no question that the intent of Congress is today being flagrantly violated and that the Board is being circumvented.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, so far as this particular item is concerned, it comes here really by direction of the Board, because the Treasury Department is acting under the War Mobilization Act. There is no question about that. So far as amendment of the War Mobilization Act is concerned and the establishment of this Board somewhere else, that will have to be done by a legislative act. It cannot be done in an appropriation measure. We are now doing what the law provides, and we cannot go beyond the law. We cannot legislate on an appropriation bill.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Mr. President, will the Senator yield to me?

Mr. McKELLAR. I yield.

Mr. CHAVEZ. There is no question in my mind of the intent of Congress that the disposal of Government property shall be placed in charge of the Surplus Property Board. But Congress was a little negligent in that connection, and did not repeal prior law which permitted other agencies to continue the work they were doing. I do not like the law as it now is. I wish the Surplus Property Board had sole control of disposition of surplus property; but under the law as it now is, the Procurement Division of the Treasury Department is performing some of its functions. It is doing what Congress has already ordained it should do.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, we cannot in an appropriation bill make the change suggested. That must be done in a legislative measure. I agree with the Senator from New Mexico. I voted for the creation of the Surplus Property Board and voted to have it dispose of surplus property. I hope it will perform the duties Congress has given to it. If the Senator from Vermont [Mr. AIKEN] wants to carry out that idea, as I do, the only way it can be done is to enact a law which will cover the situation, and transfer to the Surplus Property Board the appropriation here provided for authorities which now exist.

Mr. AIKEN. I want the Senator from Tennessee to understand that I am not trying to deprive the Procurement Division of its appropriation, because it has certain functions to perform anyway.

Mr. McKELLAR. Yes.

Mr. AIKEN. But I am taking occasion to call attention to the violation of the intent of Congress in not permitting the Surplus Property Board to perform

the functions for which Congress created it.

Mr. McKELLAR. I agree with the Senator from Vermont entirely.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Mr. President, will the Senator again yield?

Mr. McKELLAR. I yield.

Mr. CHAVEZ. The difficulty is that we thought we were giving to the Surplus Property Board, which we created, authority to make sales of surplus property. The President nominated three men to that Board, and the Senate confirmed the three nominations. The difficulty is that while we were giving the Board authority to do certain things we did not deprive other agencies of the Federal Government of the power of doing the same thing. That is the whole difficulty.

Mr. McKELLAR. Yes; that is the difficulty.

Mr. McMAHON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McKELLAR. I yield.

Mr. McMAHON. I should like to point out to the Senator from Tennessee that so long as the Director of War Mobilization will not permit the Budget Bureau to come forward and recommend the appropriation of funds for this Board, there is nothing else for the Surplus Property Board to do except to turn its function over to the Treasury Department. There is nothing else it can do. So long as we continue making appropriations for the Procurement Division there is nothing that will be done to rectify the situation, unless, of course, we enact other legislation providing that the Surplus Property Board shall be taken from the Office of War Mobilization.

Mr. McKELLAR. Other legislation will have to be enacted, but I may say to the Senator that this is the first time I ever knew that the War Mobilization Board had any authority over the Bureau of the Budget. I thought the Bureau of the Budget had some authority itself.

Mr. McMAHON. As I understand, the Bureau of the Budget passes on requests made by the heads of the executive departments. The Bureau of the Budget does not initiate any request. The Director of War Mobilization comes before the Bureau and says, "I want so much money to operate this department." The Bureau of the Budget can increase the amount or cut it down, but the Budget Bureau does not initiate the request. So long as the Director of War Mobilization will not initiate the request for a proper appropriation so that the Surplus Property Board can carry out the mandate of Congress, the Board is going to be in the nature of a false front, as it were. I will say to the Senator that if I were a member of that Board, charged under the law to do certain things, I should not feel very comfortable when I found that, due to the fact that I was deprived of funds for administration, I was not able to accomplish what I was charged with doing.

Mr. McKELLAR. I will say to all Senators that it will be easy enough to correct the situation. By a simple amendment to the Surplus Property Act this appropriation could be transferred to the Surplus Property Board which Con-

gress has created, and we could direct the Board to use the money for the purposes for which the Congress expected it to be used, and for which in my judgment it should be used. I do not think we ought to have various departments of government disposing of surplus property. It should not be done. But what is being suggested now cannot be done in connection with the pending appropriation bill.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McKELLAR. I yield.

Mr. CHAVEZ. The difficulty with which the committee was confronted was that it is not a committee which deals with legislation. The committee passes upon requests for appropriations made by Government departments and agencies and recommended by the Bureau of the Budget. We cannot legislate in connection with the pending measure. I believe the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. McMAHON], the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. LANGER], and the Senator from Vermont [Mr. AIKEN], to be strictly correct in their views, but legislation is necessary to cure the situation, and we cannot legislate on the pending measure. A certain degree of neglect rests with Congress in connection with the passage of the original surplus property disposal bill.

Mr. McKELLAR. We cannot stop sales as they are now being conducted under the present law. All I can say is that if any Senator will introduce a bill to make this correction in a legislative way, I shall vote for it, because I think one body ought to do the entire work. The surplus property bill was passed overwhelmingly. I am not sure that there was any material opposition to the bill. The law ought to be made effective; and if an amendment to the law is necessary in order that the law may be properly executed, we should adopt a proper amendment.

Mr. McMAHON. For the information of the Senator, let me say that I shall introduce such a bill.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McKELLAR. I yield.

Mr. LANGER. I do not believe that such a course is necessary. In my opinion, the law is adequate to take care of the situation. I invite the attention of Senators to section 10, dealing with the duties and authority of the Board. It reads as follows:

SEC. 10. (a) Except as provided in subsection (b) of this section, the Board shall designate one or more Government agencies to act as disposal agencies under this act. In exercising its authority to designate disposal agencies, the Board shall assign surplus property for disposal by the fewest number of Government agencies practicable and, so far as it deems feasible, shall centralize in one disposal agency responsibility for the disposal of all property of the same type or class.

Subsection (b) reads as follows:

(b) The United States Maritime Commission shall be the sole disposal agency for surplus vessels which the Commission determines to be merchant vessels or capable of conversion to merchant use, and such vessels shall be disposed of only in accordance with the provisions of the Merchant Marine Act,

1936, as amended, and other laws authorizing the sale of such vessels.

The United States Maritime Commission is expected. Mr. Gillette's Board is given power over every single authority which previously was selling these goods, except the United States Maritime Commission.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I invite the attention of the Senator from North Dakota to the section of the act which he has just read:

In exercising its authority to designate disposal agencies, the Board shall assign surplus property for disposal by the fewest number of Government agencies practicable—

Under that language, as I understand, the Board has assigned surplus property to the Treasury Department for disposal.

Mr. LANGER. That is not my understanding at all.

Mr. McKELLAR. It may not be; but I wish to read to the Senator from the report of the House committee:

Surplus-property program: The amount carried in the bill, \$15,000,000, is \$5,750,000 less than the Budget estimate and \$865,624 less than the amount appropriated for comparable items in 1945. This appropriation is for the expenses of the Procurement Division of the Treasury Department in carrying out the functions assigned to it under the Surplus Property Act of 1944. The disposal program is just beginning to develop and it is not possible to forecast accurately what the need for 1946 will be inasmuch as it is not possible to determine the amount or character of property which eventually will be turned over to the Procurement Division for disposal. Many of the items to be sold are of such character as to be readily usable by civilians and local governmental units while others—such as a quantity of helmets released by the Office of Civilian Defense—are not in demand on the civilian market and present a difficult and probably expensive merchandising problem. This latter category will be large and the best intelligence and ingenuity available must be utilized to recover for the Treasury the largest possible amount.

So the Senator will see that under authority of the law under which the Board is operating, it has designated the Treasury Department to sell this large amount of property.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McKELLAR. I yield.

Mr. AIKEN. While the Surplus Property Board is authorized to designate any Government agency, yet the difficulty seems to lie in section 5 of the Surplus Property Act of 1944. Section 5 begins as follows:

There is hereby established in the Office of War Mobilization, and in its successor, a Surplus Property Board (hereinafter called the "Board").—

As I understand, the difficulty lies in the fact that the Office of War Mobilization does not give the Surplus Property Board the "go ahead" signal to perform the functions which Congress expected of it.

Mr. McKELLAR. It cannot be blamed, because Congress has so constituted the Board. The act says:

There is hereby established in the Office of War Mobilization, and in its successor, a Surplus Property Board (hereinafter called the "Board").—

That is a matter of legislation.

Mr. AIKEN. That is true.

Mr. McKELLAR. We are acting under that law. The Surplus Property Board has recommended that the Treasury Department handle this large amount of property, as it is not only authorized but directed to do; and we have appropriated the money. We can do nothing else.

Mr. AIKEN. The trouble seems to lie in the fact that when the Surplus Property Board asked the Office of War Mobilization for authority to set up technical and legal staffs, it was told that it could use the staffs of the departments which were previously headed by Mr. Clayton and Mr. Jones. Until a short time ago, in the offices of the Surplus Property Board there were only 40 employees to handle the disposal of \$100,000,000 worth of property. Anyone knows that they simply cannot do it.

Mr. McKELLAR. That is a matter of legislation. That is not a matter of appropriation. The Senator, I know, understands that.

Mr. AIKEN. I understand that thoroughly; but I merely wished to point out where the difficulty lies. I believe that the Congress should take action as soon as possible to correct this unfortunate situation.

Mr. McKELLAR. This is an appropriation bill, and we cannot legislate on an appropriation bill. Let me say to the Senator that it seems to me that the Surplus Property Board ought to have absolute control. I do not know what the facts are, but I have heard that sales of surplus property are being made, that certain property is being declared surplus which ought not to be declared surplus, and that the Government is likely to suffer a very large loss. We ought to put some agency in control of disposing of the surplus property of this Government, give that agency the broadest authority, and hold it to the strictest accountability.

Mr. THOMAS of Utah. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McKELLAR. I yield.

Mr. THOMAS of Utah. I am exceedingly happy that the Senator from North Dakota read into the RECORD the objectives of the Surplus Property Disposal Act. I think it is timely and proper to make a statement about those objectives, in line with what has been said.

There are present the Senator from Vermont [Mr. AUSTIN] and the Senator from Colorado [Mr. JOHNSON], who served on the conference committee, of which I had the honor to act as chairman, in the writing of the act. Every one of the objectives stated in the act reads almost as a definition of America's ideals of economic life and a definition of free enterprise. Each of those statements was placed in the law advisedly. To state the situation simply, our committees had heard testimony to the effect that it was the idea of those in charge of disposal of Government property to liquidate such property as quickly as possible and turn it into cash. In view of the fact that probably as much as \$100,000,000 worth of property was to be disposed of, it seemed to us almost unbelievable that the act would be adminis-

tered so narrowly. The \$100,000,000 worth of property belongs to the people of the United States. It should be disposed of to their advantage. Therefore, it seemed necessary for us to establish some principles regarding the economical disposal of the property.

It will be remembered that one of the provisions of the act is that it shall be administered in such a way as to contribute to full employment. I think the committee worked during the month of August and perhaps during the month of September on the matter. It was only last May that the international labor organization took action which is extremely important for the economy of the whole world, when it subscribed to the theory that governments should handle their affairs in such a way as to contribute to the full employment of the people. Probably such an aim relating to the accomplishment of the general welfare is outside the provisions of our Constitution. So this definition was included.

If the Congress does not have the vision to see the importance of having the Surplus Property Disposal Board realize that the matter does not relate solely to this particular amendment to the Treasury-Post Office appropriations bill, and if the Congress, representing the people of the United States is not sufficiently alert to realize that the Board which handles the disposal of the property should do so in accordance with the fundamental principle that the property belongs to the people of the United States and that it should be handled for their benefit, we shall have failed to do something which is very important.

Therefore, I am happy that the Senator from North Dakota and the Senator from Vermont have called the attention of the Senate to one of the most important functions which a department or agency of Government will have to perform in the next several years.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I hope very much that the item will remain in the bill. We cannot do anything else. I assure the Senators who have so properly brought up the matter because this is the time when it should be brought up, that I desire to help them in every way possible to give the Board which the Congress has established the utmost authority to control these matters.

Mr. McMAHON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McKELLAR. I yield.

Mr. McMAHON. In the light of what the Senator from Utah has so eloquently said, I think it would be well to state for the RECORD at this point that Chairman Guy M. Gillette, of the Surplus Property Board, has said that Government agencies were selling surpluses without even his knowledge. In view of the importance of the question to the American people, I think that is a very important statement for the Chairman of the Surplus Property Disposal Board to have made before a committee of Congress, and I hope we take due note of it.

Mr. AIKEN and Mr. LANGER addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Tennessee yield; and if so, to whom?

Mr. McKELLAR. I promised to yield to the Senator from Vermont; therefore, I now yield to him; and thereafter I shall yield to the Senator from North Dakota.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, I simply wish to say that I, for one, am well aware of the efforts made by the Senator from Tennessee to see to it that the Surplus Property Board was set up correctly and that the disposal of surplus property was properly handled. I wish to testify to that at this time.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I wish to say—and then I shall yield to the Senator from North Dakota—that the Surplus Property Board's appropriation will be before the Senate shortly, and at that time it will be in order to direct that the entire appropriation be turned over to the Board, if the Senate so desires. Such a provision is not now in order, and we should permit the appropriation provided in the pending bill to be made. Later, when the Surplus Property Board's appropriation comes before the Senate, we can take care of the matter in that way.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield to me for a moment?

Mr. McKELLAR. I yield.

Mr. HAYDEN. There is one way by which the intent of Congress could be indicated, namely, by imposing a limitation on the appropriation. I have prepared such a limitation somewhat hastily, and I suggest that it might be advisable to adopt it. It reads as follows:

Provided, That no part of this appropriation shall be available for expenditure unless and until the Surplus Property Board has authorized the Procurement Division to dispose of particular lots or categories of surplus property.

Such an amendment would be in order.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I would have no objection to accepting such an amendment, but I wish to point out to the Senator that, in effect, it would give authority for the Board itself by majority vote to proceed as it has heretofore been doing. I doubt the wisdom of that. However, if such an amendment were agreed to by the Senate and went to conference, we might work out something which would be entirely satisfactory.

Mr. HAYDEN. The statement was made on the floor of the Senate that the Procurement Division was disposing of property without the knowledge of the Surplus Property Board.

Mr. McKELLAR. That is correct.

Mr. HAYDEN. If that be true, it could not be done hereafter, if my suggestion were adopted, without letting the Board know about it and obtaining the Board's consent.

Mr. McKELLAR. Such an amendment would be helpful to that extent. So far as I am concerned, I would be willing to accept an amendment of that sort, and to take it to conference. Of course, we cannot legislate on an appropriation bill, but I would be willing to take such an amendment to conference.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield to me?

Mr. McKELLAR. I yield.

Mr. AIKEN. Of course, we do not desire to cripple the Procurement Division. Is any part of the \$15,000,000 required for any other purposes? In other words, I desire to make sure that such an amendment, if adopted, would not conflict with the intent of Congress.

Mr. McKELLAR. No; it would not.

Mr. President, let me inquire whether the Senator from Arizona offers the language he has read as an amendment?

Mr. HAYDEN. I do.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 32, at the end of line 5, it is proposed to change the period to a colon, and insert "Provided, That no part of this appropriation shall be available for expenditure unless and until the Surplus Property Board has authorized the Procurement Division to dispose of particular lots or categories of surplus property."

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield to me?

Mr. McKELLAR. I yield.

Mr. LANGER. I wish to ask the distinguished Senator whether any other agencies are selling such goods, so far as he knows?

Mr. McKELLAR. I have only seen what has appeared in the newspapers. It has been said that goods have been sold without reference to the Board or without even asking the approval of the Board. I have no doubt that the purpose of the Senator from Arizona in offering the amendment was to make sure that such things should not occur again. I really think the Senators who are interested in this matter should prepare a legislative amendment to the present law.

Mr. HAYDEN. I think so, too.

Mr. McKELLAR. They should prepare such an amendment, so there could be no mistake about the authority of the Senate to adopt it. That would be the better way to handle the matter.

However, we can agree to an amendment imposing a limitation on this appropriation. It seems to me that the Senator from Arizona has been most helpful in attempting to remedy the situation of which various Senators have spoken. I am very much obliged to all Senators for their interest in this matter.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, why could we not adopt an amendment which would include other agencies, in addition to the procurement agency?

Mr. HAYDEN. That could not be done in the pending bill, because this item provides an appropriation for the procurement agency, and that is all. We can impose a limitation as to how that agency shall expend its money, but we cannot go beyond that.

Mr. McKELLAR. We cannot legislate on this bill, I say to the Senator.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Arizona [Mr. HAYDEN].

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, I invite the attention of the Senate to another

feature in connection with what is happening to our surplus commodities. This morning the distinguished junior Senator from Texas showed me a newspaper release under date of March 19, reading as follows:

The Reconstruction Finance Corporation, the disposal agency for Government-owned surplus producers' and capital goods, reported that through February 15, 1945, it had acquired salable property having a reported cost of \$606,003,000. Included in this amount were 18,656 salable aircraft with a reported cost of \$206,700,000. As of the date of the report, property reported costing \$152,413,000 had been sold for \$101,752,000.

Inventory of nonsalable property, as of the same date, consisting of 13,165 aircraft of military and combat types, is shown costing \$640,236,000.

The part that surplus aircraft plays in the total volume of goods certified as surplus to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation for disposal requires explanation to the extent of pointing out that the salable class of planes includes only the liaison, primary trainer, cargo, transport, and trainer types.

I have before me a list of surplus property which was sold by the R. F. C. I will read it because I should like to know what Mr. Gillette's Board is doing. That is the agency to whom we thought we had turned this matter over. Now we find the R. F. C. handling this character of materials.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. LANGER. I yield.

Mr. McKELLAR. I invite the attention of the Senate to a very peculiar situation. The R. F. C., which was made the agent in this matter, is not even required to pay into the Treasury of the United States the money it receives. I may say that I am having the legislative counsel prepare a bill which would require not only the R. F. C., but all other agencies of the Government which receive money on behalf of the United States, to pay such money into the Treasury of the United States as general receipts. That has a bearing on the matter about which the Senator from North Dakota is speaking. We should be very careful to see that governmental agencies not only function properly, but that they pay their receipts into the Treasury of the United States.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, only a few weeks ago I attended a meeting of a subcommittee of the Special Committee to Study and Survey Problems of Small Business Enterprises. At that time a discussion occurred concerning the sale of 10,400 10-ton jacks. Only 2 companies were manufacturing them in this country. The jacks had been originally sold to the Government for \$80 each. Many of them were resold in the original condition in which they were delivered. The Government sold them back at \$42.50 each to the 2 companies which had manufactured them, in spite of the fact that the Government had received a bid of \$51.80 each for the jacks. An agreement was made with the manufacturer as to the price for which he was to resell the jacks. I believe the sum was \$59.99 to the dealer. The dealer was to sell them to the farmer for \$89.90. The committee of which the distinguished Senator from Montana

[Mr. MURRAY] was chairman, protested. Yet, Mr. Clayton said that he would rather sell the jacks to the manufacturers than to dispose of them through distributors, and that he had the power to do so. It was then that the Congress became busy and passed the Surplus Property Act, because in that 1 transaction alone to which I have referred the Government lost more than \$300,000.

November, December, January, and February have passed, and March has almost gone, and we find the R. F. C. handling the following items which they call principal acquisitions:

Garment leather.....	\$4,692,000
Industrial chemicals.....	1,789,000
Paints, varnishes, lacquers, japans, thinners.....	1,559,000
Steel blooms, billets, slabs..	1,223,000
Steel plates, rolled.....	2,096,000
Steel strip.....	2,734,000
Steel bars.....	5,326,000
Tool steel.....	4,760,000
Steel wire, except barbed, twisted, rope, cable, etc....	3,227,000
Fabricated structural iron and steel.....	1,115,000
Insulated wire and cable....	1,852,000
Compressors and pumps.....	2,358,000
Cranes, derricks, hoists, winches.....	2,099,000
Miscellaneous general purpose machinery.....	1,232,000
Electrical rotating equipment.....	4,731,000
Primary electric power transmission and distribution equipment.....	1,287,000
Special industry furnaces, kilns, etc.....	1,431,000
Miscellaneous special machinery.....	9,294,000
Machine tools.....	70,400,000
Machinery allied to primary metal-forming machines..	1,147,000
Hydraulic presses.....	1,960,000
Mechanical presses.....	10,905,000
Forging machinery.....	1,128,000
Welding machinery and equipment.....	1,830,000
Testing and measuring machines.....	2,905,000
Heating furnaces and devices.....	5,474,000
Miscellaneous metalworking equipment.....	1,010,000
Tools, attachments, etc., for machines.....	4,608,000
Commercial and specialized radio equipment.....	1,285,000
Electronic tubes.....	18,806,000
Electronic equipment components and subassemblies.....	3,474,000
Crude animal products, inedible, except fibers.....	34,280,000
Crude vegetable products, inedible, except fibers.....	15,273,000
Fibers, vegetable and animal, unmanufactured.....	50,500,000
Coal, crude petroleum, and related crude hydrocarbons.....	70,699,000
Metallic ores, concentrates, and their unrefined metallic products.....	14,117,000
Crude nonmetallic minerals, except coal and petroleum..	24,282,000
Leather.....	4,698,300,000
Boot and shoe cut stock and shoe findings.....	210,000
Wood basic materials, except pulpwood.....	1,046,863,000
Pulp, paper, and paperboard..	82,346,000
Textile basic manufactures..	96,420,000
Industrial molasses.....	25,131,000

Oils, fats, waxes, and derivatives, animal and vegetable.....	\$3,345,000
Petroleum and coal products, except raw materials for chemicals industries.....	676,070,000
Chemicals.....	6,009,559,000
Iron, and iron and steel scrap.....	627,137,000
Steel.....	22,966,851,000
Ferro and nonferrous additive alloys.....	607,000
Nonferrous metals.....	1,965,820,000
Fabricated metal basic products.....	5,148,718,000
Nonmetallic mineral basic products—chiefly structural.....	396,955,000

Mr. AUSTIN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. LANGER. I yield.

Mr. AUSTIN. Is that a list of the acquisitions of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation for sale at some time in the future?

Mr. LANGER. It says here under date of the 13th of March:

The Reconstruction Finance Corporation, the disposal agency for Government-owned surplus producers and capital goods, reported that through February 15, 1945, it had acquired salable property having a reported cost of \$606,003,000.

Mr. AUSTIN. I thank the Senator.

Mr. LANGER. So apparently this outfit has this property which we thought the Gillette committee had.

Mr. AIKEN. Does it say where the property was acquired?

Mr. LANGER. No; it gives a list and states where some of this stuff is located. It is scattered from hell to breakfast—Atlanta, Boston, Charlotte, Chicago, Cleveland, Dallas, Denver, Detroit, Kansas City, Los Angeles, Minneapolis, New Orleans, New York, Omaha, Philadelphia, Portland, Richmond, Salt Lake City, St. Louis, San Francisco, Seattle—all over the country.

Mr. AIKEN. I was called out of the Chamber. Of what does this property consist?

Mr. LANGER. I read a part of it. I will go over it again.

Mr. AIKEN. No; just in a general way.

Mr. LANGER. It consists of everything imaginable, such as garment leather, industrial chemicals, paints, steel of various kinds, and so forth.

Mr. AIKEN. That would indicate that it was acquired from its own corporations, such as the Defense Supplies Corporation, the Defense Plants Corporation, and other corporations set up by the R. F. C., would it not?

Mr. LANGER. No matter where they acquired it, it is my understanding, and I believe the majority of the Senate at the time we passed the law creating the Gillette committee understood, that that committee would have charge of the sale of everything. Is not that the understanding of the Senator from Vermont?

Mr. AIKEN. Yes; that is absolutely true.

Mr. LANGER. It is my understanding further that that was the intention of the Senate to make impossible what took place after World War No. 1. I have with me a document showing some of the unconscionable things which took place after World War No. 1. For ex-

ample, I mentioned a few moments ago tractors. Here is what took place in World War No. 1 with regard to tractors, according to the report of the Select Committee on Expenditures in the War Department, in 1921:

During the progress of the World War, before the United States became involved in it, it was ascertained that a tractor, developed in the United States, the principal patents of which were held by the Holt Manufacturing Co., was well adapted for military purposes.

By means of a mechanical device this machine runs upon a track, carried by the machine, and by means of this contrivance many obstacles could be overcome, such as mud, ditches, etc., which could not be surmounted by other tractors then known.

Soon after our entrance into the war we began to purchase these tractors, the first contract being made with the Holt Manufacturing Co. on July 3, 1917, for 1,500 55-horsepower tractors and 90 120-horsepower tractors. Other contracts were let later on to the same company, also to the Chandler Motor Car Co., the Reo Motor Car Co., the Maxwell Motor Co., the Federal Motor Co., the Interstate Motor Co., and the Stutz Motor Car Co. (4482). Altogether we ordered:

120-horsepower tractors.....	90
55-horsepower tractors.....	1,500
75-horsepower tractors.....	260
20-ton tractors.....	1,255
10-ton tractors.....	5,123
5-ton tractors.....	9,650
2½-ton tractors.....	4,984
Total.....	22,772

What happened to them?

Contracts awarded for these machines approximated \$100,000,000. Approximately 7,500 tractors were delivered on the contracts, at an expense of approximately \$30,000,000 to the Government. These were all of the caterpillar type and all made and delivered on Ordnance contracts. Two thousand seven hundred and eighty of these machines, principally of the heavy type, were delivered by the Holt Manufacturing Co. and 4,793 of the lighter types by other contractors. The Reo Motor Car Co. delivered 2,000 5-ton tractors and the Maxwell Motor Co. 2,000 5-ton tractors before and after the armistice. The average price paid for the 5-ton tractor was approximately \$4,500, while for the 10-ton tractor it averaged about \$6,000.

The original contract entered into with the Holt Manufacturing Co., on March 11, 1918, is found on pages 4478 to 4481 of the hearings. This contract provided that the contractor would furnish the necessary information, patents, etc., to permit the Government to manufacture, or have manufactured for it, tractors, vehicles, and parts for military purposes during the war and in its own arsenals for the life of the patents owned by the contractors, or to, further, have them built by the Holt Manufacturing Co. if so desired.

On the acceptance of the contract the Government paid \$300,000 in cash to the contractor for this privilege, and thereafter, for information, inspection, and supervision, cost of same, plus 10 percent thereof for profit and for sample machines and parts, cost and 15 percent for profit. The contract further provided that if, at the close of the war, the United States Government had on hand a greater number of tractors than was necessary for its military use and should desire to sell or otherwise dispose of same, the contractor should have the first right to option for the purchase of such articles—

That was absolutely in violation of law—

or the right to sell them for the United States Government on a basis then to be agreed upon.

On the cancelation of the contracts, after the armistice, there were a vast number of rough castings and partially finished parts in the various factories made for tractors. The United States retained about 6,800 of these tractors, which are in service with troops, in storage at the various depots, and a certain number undergoing repairs. Presumably, the difference between the 6,800 retained and the number actually furnished may indicate the number that were with the American Expeditionary Forces and ultimately sold to France.

Mr. O'DANIEL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. LANGER. I yield.

Mr. O'DANIEL. I am glad the Senator from North Dakota and others are bringing out the defects in our system of selling surplus property, caused by too many departments handling it, instead of it being handled by the one agency which Congress set up for that explicit purpose.

Among the articles advertised for sale as surplus property of the R. F. C., I believe the Senator mentioned, or at least I think the paper from which he was reading, listed a quantity of coal, crude petroleum, and related crude hydrocarbons which cost \$70,699. That was on February 15, 1945.

I hold in my hand another news release by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation of March 17 in which they have made a preliminary commitment to the Columbia Carbon Co. for \$1,500,000 for plant expansion to make more carbon, and another preliminary commitment of \$5,000,000 to the United Carbon Co. for plant expansion. So it looks to me as if the R. F. C. is really making an attempt to be self-perpetuating, selling surplus hydrocarbon to obtain more money to loan to the carbon companies to enable them to produce more surplus carbon to be sold, and so on, around and around they go.

It looks like this system might develop self-perpetuating Government agencies, but by no means self-sustaining ones.

I do not mean to criticize the R. F. C. for making loans to these carbon companies, because I really believe that plant expansion for producing carbon black should have been made long ago. But I am in favor of the Surplus Commodity Commission handling the sale of all surplus property and taking those duties away from the R. F. C. and other agencies so they will have more time to devote to the functions which they were specifically created to handle.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I think we all have an understanding of this matter now. The Senator from North Dakota has rendered a fine service in calling the attention of the Senate to the situation. But this is the last amendment to be acted on before the passage of the bill, and I was wondering whether the Senator would object to the passage of the bill, and then continue his speech, if he saw fit to do so?

Mr. LANGER. I do not wish to seem arbitrary, but I am very much concerned about the matter of bypassing Senator Gillette's Board as it is claimed it is being bypassed.

Mr. McKELLAR. I feel the same way about it.

Mr. LANGER. The only way by which we can stop it is by refusing appropri-

tions to the agencies which are bypassing Senator Gillette and his Board.

Mr. HAYDEN. It is not possible, in the present parliamentary situation, to do that. No money appropriated in the pending bill can be expended unless Senator Gillette and his Board approve it.

Mr. LANGER. I should like to make a parliamentary inquiry: Can we not amend the bill so as to include all other agencies aside from this procurement agency?

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. BRIGGS in the chair). It would only be in order to include the funds carried in the particular bill now pending.

Mr. HAYDEN. That is the point.

Mr. LANGER. Then I inquire of the distinguished Senator from Tennessee when the next appropriation bill will come before the Senate.

Mr. McKELLAR. I understand it is in the House, and the House will act upon it soon after it reassembles. The House is in a quasi recess, and it will probably be about 2 weeks before the bill reaches the Senate.

I shall be glad to call the Senator's attention to this appropriation when the matter is reached, and I understand the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. McMAHON) intends to introduce a bill correcting the legislative situation. I should be glad to cooperate with him in that, because I think the so-called Gillette Board, or the Surplus Property Board, should be in charge of the disposition of the property.

My reason for saying that is that it is claimed by some that there will be \$100,000,000,000 of property to be disposed of. That is an enormous sum of money. If we got \$100,000,000,000 for the property, that would pay one-third of the debt the United States will owe when the war shall close.

It is exceedingly desirable, it seems to me, to have one board absolutely in control of the whole matter, and I shall go to any limit to bring that about. We cannot do it in connection with the pending bill. It is impossible. Everything that could be done under the bill has already been provided for by the amendment proposed by the Senator from Arizona. We have gone the limit we can go in connection with this bill. I hope the Senator from North Dakota will permit the bill to be passed with the understanding that there are two ways of correcting the situation to which he has called attention, one by increasing the appropriation, or turning it over to the Surplus Property Board. The other way is by legislation. I hope the Senator will take either of those courses and allow the pending bill to be passed. I am greatly obliged to him for having called this matter to the attention of the Senate at this time.

Mr. LANGER. I might add that the Senator has been very kind to me in giving me all this time in connection with the matter I have been discussing, and I very warmly appreciate his courtesy.

As the Senator knows, my State is 95 percent agricultural. At the time we passed the bill creating the Gillette Board, there was inserted section 17, which I hold in my hand. We thought the farmers in the West would be able to

buy some of the machinery to be disposed of. They have sent delegation after delegation to Washington; they have been to see former Senator Gillette, not once, but many times, and they said, "When are we in the Northwest going to be able to get some of those tractors, or some other surplus farm machinery?" I have been present when Senator Gillette replied—and I think he is about as good a man as the President could have selected in the entire United States to head the Surplus Property Board—and he threw up his hands and said, "We have not any appropriation for it."

Mr. McKELLAR. I agree with the Senator, but it cannot be handled in connection with the pending bill. It must be taken care of in the bill which carries an appropriation for Senator Gillette's Board, or it will have to be done, and preferably it should be done, by legislative action, because of the defects in the present law. I agree with the Senator all along the line. I think that if the gentlemen to whom he has referred had gone to the legislative committee having the control, they would have obtained action before this.

Mr. STEWART. Mr. President, will the Senator from North Dakota yield to me in connection with the remarks my colleague has just made?

Mr. LANGER. I yield.

Mr. STEWART. We have been going into the very matter the Senator from North Dakota is discussing for the last 5 or 6 days, and have had three or four meetings about it. My interest in the matter is because of the fact that I am chairman of the Surplus Property Subcommittee of the Small Business Committee of the Senate.

I may say to my colleague, the acting chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, that we have been informed that some of those who are in authority, so to speak, have persuaded the Budget Bureau to refuse to recommend to the Committees on Appropriations, both of the House and the Senate, the request of Senator Gillette's Board for this appropriation, which is, of course, a sufficient appropriation; and we have been informed the amount the Budget would recommend would permit the Gillette Board to maintain only a skeleton organization.

In my judgment, and in the opinion of members of the Small Business Committee and others who have been discussing this matter in the last few days, it is thought that is quite wrong. As a matter of fact, I think most of the thinking is now along the line that there should be adopted sooner or later an amendment to the surplus-property law placing complete authority for the disposal of the surplus property under the Gillette Board. This Board, comprised of former Senator Gillette, Governor Hurley, and Colonel Heller, of California, is charged with reporting periodically to the Congress what progress it makes, and to make certain other statements in the reports. It is also charged in the act itself with the responsibility of seeing that small businessmen throughout the country shall have a preference in the purchase of such surplus property as they might need in order to reestablish them-

selves in business after the war. The Board is also charged with the responsibility of seeing that preference is given to ex-servicemen when they return after the war and undertake to establish themselves in business.

The position has been taken by those who have been construing the act—and possibly it is a sound position—that under it the Board can act only in an advisory capacity—that is, that they are only a policy-making board—that they cannot force or compel any of the disposal agencies, any of the agencies which have power of disposal, to do anything, except in case, perhaps, they violate a regulation or policy which the Board might lay down, in which event some other agency might be selected by the Board to dispose of the property.

The act as it is drawn is very cumbersome. Most Senators remember its history. Numerous bills were introduced, representing many different philosophies, from the philosophy of freezing all surplus property for a period of 5 years to a policy of dumping it within 5 minutes after it is declared surplus, and all that sort of thing. So, as it stands now, it is a very cumbersome law.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, will my colleague yield?

Mr. STEWART. I yield.

Mr. McKELLAR. I do not at all agree with the Senator's construction of the law.

Mr. STEWART. That is, that they are merely a policy-making body?

Mr. McKELLAR. I do not agree with that at all. I do not think it was ever intended by the Congress to make the Board a mere policy-making body. If that is the trouble—and that seems to be a part of the trouble—it can only be cured by legislative action, and cannot be corrected on an appropriation bill such as the one now before the Senate.

Mr. STEWART. The Senator is correct. I did not know an amendment had been offered.

Mr. McKELLAR. If the action my colleague states has been taken by the Budget Bureau—that is, shelving this Board—I am not greatly surprised; but that information has not been presented to the committee as yet, nor has the appropriation come to us. When it comes before us, I assure the Senator our committee will undertake to act upon it as justice requires, and not upon a phase of the matter someone else has suggested.

Mr. STEWART. I am sure that will be done, and I think it is well that this matter has been discussed at this time in the Senate.

Mr. McKELLAR. I agree with my colleague.

Mr. STEWART. I think the Senator from North Dakota has made a valuable contribution.

Mr. McKELLAR. The discussion which has taken place has resulted in considerable enlightenment to those who heard it. The Senators who took part in the debate have done well in discussing the matter. I hope Senators will permit the bill to be passed this afternoon.

Mr. STEWART. Before I take my seat I should like to make an observation. A Senator said he understood there was in existence more than \$100,000,000,000

worth of surplus property. That estimate was made last year while we were considering and discussing the surplus-property bill. That estimate of value would include money which went into the building of ships and many other things that are very expensive. But there possibly will be at least \$50,000,000 of surplus property, which is the estimated cost of materials, which even small businessmen might want to purchase. So it can be said that this is possibly the largest deal in which the Government has ever been involved, except the war itself, and it is highly important that the strictest attention be given to it.

Mr. McKELLAR. And it has the greatest possibilities not only for error but for misconduct.

Mr. STEWART. There certainly is great opportunity, and there will continue to be, for speculation on the part of those who wish to speculate in surplus property.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. LANGER] to strike out the paragraph beginning with line 20, on page 31, and ending with line 5, on page 32, as amended.

The amendment was rejected.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the engrossment of the amendments and the third reading of the bill.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill (H. R. 2252) was read the third time and passed.

Mr. McKELLAR. I move that the Senate insist upon its amendments, request a conference with the House thereon, and that the Chair appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to; and the Presiding Officer appointed Mr. GLASS, Mr. McKELLAR, Mr. TYDINGS, Mr. MCCARRAN, Mr. BAILEY, Mr. WHITE, Mr. GURNEY, and Mr. REED conferees on the part of the Senate.

PROPOSED REDUCTION OF TARIFFS ON FOREIGN IMPORTS—LETTER FROM TOM LINDER

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, before I proceed to a discussion of the conference report I wish to read a telegram from Tom Linder, commissioner of agriculture of the State of Georgia. I do not happen to know the sender of the telegram personally, but in view of the letter which was sent to the Senate a few days ago by the President of the United States favoring free trade, and because I believe that if the substance of the President's letter were to be enacted into law it would result in wrecking agriculture, I wish to read the telegram from Tom Linder in full. Mr. Linder apparently has the same views as do the majority of the farmers of North Dakota and the great Northwest, including, I believe, the farmers of Montana. Mr. Linder's telegram is addressed to the chairman of the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, and is as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
Atlanta, Ga., March 27, 1945.

Senator ELMER THOMAS,
Chairman, Agricultural Committee,
Washington, D. C.:

I note the President's request for additional authority for executive branch of Government to reduce tariffs on foreign imports. It is obviously the intention of the administration to reduce the American farmer to a free-trade basis. It is imperative that a policy on foreign trade be adopted and announced. Under pre-war conditions, the American farmer could have existed under free trade provided industry had also been placed on a free-trade basis. In the post-war era, at least for several years, British and American industry will have no other competition. It is, therefore, necessary that the American farmer be protected from cheap imports. It is equally important to American industry for American farm prices to be sustained at high level. Cheap imports necessarily mean cheap farm prices immediately and ultimately it will force low industrial wages.

Industrial products exchanged for cheap raw materials will necessitate cheap industrial prices and therefore low industrial wages. The lowering of prices and wages means that the national debt will be vastly increased through the added number of hours of labor required to pay it. On the other hand, reducing the value of the dollar to equalize it with the monetary units of other nations will constitute a fraud upon every holder of Government bonds in the Nation. American farms have supplied greater numbers of fighting men according to total population than any other industry in the Nation. For the administration to betray these farmers who are fighting in foreign countries would be reprehensible. We heard one time something about "casting the money changers out of the temple." The money changers may be out of the temple, but they seem well entrenched in Washington.

TOM LINDER,
Commissioner of Agriculture.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, I also call the Senate's attention to a very illuminating editorial published in Capper's Weekly, in an issue of perhaps 3 months ago. The editorial was written by the senior Senator from Kansas. I do not happen to have it with me today. In the editorial the Senator from Kansas warned the American farmer to beware; that if we have free trade, and if we should export great quantities of materials to other countries, which did not have the money with which to pay for the materials, they would be obliged to pay for them in the form of imports of agricultural products which would force down the prices of the commodities the farmers of this country produce.

UTILIZATION OF MANPOWER RESOURCES—CONFERENCE REPORT

The Senate resumed consideration of the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 1752) to amend the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, and for other purposes.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, I address myself to the conference report which we have been considering for the past 3 or 4 days. I refer first of all to section 5 of the report, the part of the measure which particularly concerns

me. In order that it may be clear in the minds of all of us, I wish to read it again. Section 5 is headed "Employment ceilings, hiring regulations, and prohibitions on leaving essential employment."

SEC. 5. (a) To the extent deemed by the Director to be necessary and appropriate to carry out the purposes and means declared in section 2 of this act and also for the purpose of keeping activities and places of employment essential to the war effort in productive operation, the Director is authorized, by regulation—

(1) to prescribe employment ceilings in designated areas, activities, or places of employment, fixing the maximum number of workers, by age, sex—

I call the particular attention of the Senate to the word "sex"—

or occupational qualifications, who may be there employed, and prohibiting the employment of workers beyond such maximum number;

(2) to prohibit or regulate the hiring, rehiring, solicitation, or recruitment of new workers by employers and the acceptance of employment by workers; and

(3) to prohibit the individuals employed in designated areas, activities, plants, facilities, and farms—

I call attention to the word "farms"—

which the Director deems are essential to the war effort, from voluntarily discontinuing such employment unless, in the case of any individual so employed, the Director determines that it is no longer necessary in the interest of the war effort for him to remain in such employment or that he has a justifiable reason for leaving such employment.

Mr. President, I regret that under the rules it is impossible to amend a conference report. Also I regret that, owing to the death of the late Senator Moses, I was not present at the time when the original bill was considered in the Senate. However, my distinguished colleague the junior Senator from Vermont [Mr. AIKEN] very kindly consented to offer my two amendments, both of which were rejected, the last one at the request of the able Senator from Utah [Mr. THOMAS], who now has charge of the bill.

Mr. President, because of the fact that those two amendments were rejected, and because of other portions of the pending measure which I shall discuss, I find myself unable to vote for the adoption of the conference report. On the contrary, I shall vote against it, and I hope that enough of my colleagues will join me in so doing so that the report will be overwhelmingly rejected.

Mr. President, every Senator is aware of the fact that after World War No. 1, in 1924, the Democratic National Convention pledged the Democratic Party, in the event of another war, to draft wealth. If Democratic Senators are not familiar with that plank in the platform, they should examine what the Democratic Party said in 1924. If the Government can draft a farmer's boy, or draft a boy from a store in town and send him to fight to protect the lives and property of this country, then surely the Government should also draft property, wherever it needs it. Yet in the pending measure there is not one word about the Government drafting wealth or property.

200-8100

79TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 2252

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

APRIL 2, 1945

Ordered to be printed with the amendments of the Senate numbered

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Treasury and Post Office Departments for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

3 **TITLE I—TREASURY DEPARTMENT**

4 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
5 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Treasury
6 Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946,
7 namely:

8 **OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY**

9 Salaries: Secretary of the Treasury, Under Secretary of
10 the Treasury, (1) *Fiscal Assistant Secretary of the Treasury,*

1 two Assistant Secretaries of the Treasury, and other personal
 2 services in the District of Columbia, ~~(2)\$350,000~~ \$360,000:
 3 *Provided*, That no part of the money appropriated shall
 4 be used to pay the salaries of more than eighteen messengers
 5 assigned to duty in the Office of the Secretary.

6 For deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost
 7 of penalty mail of the Treasury Department as required by
 8 section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364),
 9 \$5,701,500.

10 FOREIGN FUNDS CONTROL

11 Foreign funds control: For all expenses necessary in
 12 carrying out the functions of the Secretary of the Treasury
 13 under sections 3 and 5 (b) of the Act of October 6, 1917,
 14 as amended (50 U. S. C. (App.) 3, and 50 U. S. C.
 15 (Suppl. 1941) 5 (b)), and any proclamations, orders,
 16 regulations, or instructions issued thereunder; and in exercis-
 17 ing fiscal, financial, banking, property-control, and related
 18 functions, authorized by law, and administered by the Treas-
 19 ury Department in foreign countries and arising out of mili-
 20 tary operations of the United States; including personal
 21 services; printing; maintenance, repair, and operation of a
 22 motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicle; and reimburse-
 23 ment of any other appropriation or other funds of the United
 24 States or any agency, instrumentality, Territory, or posses-
 25 sion thereof, including the Philippine Islands, and reimburse-

1 ment of any Federal Reserve bank for printing and other
2 expenditures; \$2,000,000.

3 DIVISION OF TAX RESEARCH

4 Salaries: For personal services in the District of Colum-
5 bia, \$153,500.

6 OFFICE OF TAX LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL

7 Salaries: For personal services in the District of Colum-
8 bia, \$80,000.

9 DIVISION OF RESEARCH AND STATISTICS

10 Salaries: For personal services in the District of Colum-
11 bia, \$155,000.

12 OFFICE OF GENERAL COUNSEL

13 Salaries: For the General Counsel and other personal
14 services in the District of Columbia, \$160,000.

15 DIVISION OF PERSONNEL

16 Salaries: For the Chief of the Division, and other per-
17 sonal services in the District of Columbia, \$164,000.

18 OFFICE OF CHIEF CLERK

19 Salaries: For the Chief Clerk and other personal services
20 in the District of Columbia, \$286,000.

21 MISCELLANEOUS AND CONTINGENT EXPENSES, TREASURY

22 DEPARTMENT

23 For miscellaneous and contingent expenses of the Office
24 of the Secretary and the Bureaus and offices of the Depart-
25 ment, including operating expenses of the Treasury, Treas-

1 ury Annex, Auditors', and Liberty Loan Buildings; financial
2 journals, purchase (including exchange) of books of refer-
3 ence and lawbooks, technical and scientific books, news-
4 papers, and periodicals, expenses incurred in completing
5 imperfect series, library cards, supplies, and all other neces-
6 sary expenses connected with the library; not exceeding
7 \$15,000 for traveling expenses, including the payment
8 of actual transportation and subsistence expenses to any
9 person whom the Secretary of the Treasury may from
10 time to time invite to the city of Washington or else-
11 where for conference and advisory purposes in furthering
12 the work of the Department; freight, expressage, telegraph
13 and telephone service; maintenance and repair of motor-
14 trucks and three passenger automobiles (one for the Secre-
15 tary of the Treasury and two for general use of the
16 Department), all to be used for official purposes only;
17 file holders and cases; fuel, oils, grease, and heating
18 supplies and equipment; gas and electricity for light-
19 ing, heating, and power purposes, including material,
20 fixtures, and equipment therefor; floor covering and
21 repairs thereto, furniture and office equipment, including
22 supplies therefor and repairs thereto; purchase and repair of
23 uniforms for elevator conductors; awnings, window shades,
24 and fixtures; cleaning supplies and equipment; drafting
25 equipment; flags; hand trucks; ladders; miscellaneous hard-

1 ware; streetcar fares not exceeding \$650; thermometers;
2 lavatory equipment and supplies; tools and sharpening same;
3 laundry service; laboratory supplies and equipment; removal
4 of rubbish; postage; not to exceed \$30,000 for stationery
5 for the Treasury Department and its several bureaus and
6 offices, and field services thereof, except such bureaus and
7 offices as may be otherwise specifically provided for, includ-
8 ing tags, labels, and index cards, printed in the course of
9 manufacturing, packing boxes and other materials necessary
10 for shipping stationery supplies, and cost of transportation
11 of stationery supplies purchased free on board point of ship-
12 ment and of such supplies shipped from Washington to field
13 offices; and other absolutely necessary articles, supplies, and
14 equipment not otherwise provided for; \$260,000: *Provided*,
15 That the appropriations for the Bureau of Accounts, Bureau
16 of the Public Debt, Internal Revenue Service, Procurement
17 Division, Office of the Treasurer of the United States, Divi-
18 sion of Disbursement, and Foreign Funds Control for the
19 fiscal year 1946 are hereby made available for the
20 payment of items otherwise properly chargeable to this
21 appropriation, the provisions of section 6, Act of August 23,
22 1912 (31 U. S. C. 669), to the contrary notwithstanding.

23 Printing and binding: For printing and binding for the
24 Treasury Department and its several bureaus and offices,
25 and field services thereof, except such bureaus and offices

1 as may be otherwise specifically provided for, including
 2 materials for the use of the bookbinder, located in the Treas-
 3 ury Department, but not including work done at the New
 4 York Customhouse bindery authorized by the Joint Com-
 5 mittee on Printing in accordance with the Act of March 1,
 6 1919 (44 U. S. C. 111), \$24,000.

7 CUSTODY OF TREASURY BUILDINGS

8 Salaries of operating force: For the Superintendent of
 9 Treasury Buildings and for other personal services in the
 10 District of Columbia, including the operating force of the
 11 Treasury Building, the Treasury Annex, the Liberty Loan
 12 Building, the Belasco Theatre Building, the Auditors'
 13 Building, and the west and south annexes thereof, \$452,000.

14 FISCAL SERVICE

15 BUREAU OF ACCOUNTS

16 Salaries and expenses: For all necessary expenses in
 17 the District of Columbia, except printing and binding of
 18 the Bureau of Accounts, including contract stenographic
 19 reporting services, stationery (not to exceed \$10,000), sup-
 20 plies and equipment; purchase and exchange of lawbooks,
 21 books of reference, periodicals, and newspapers; travel
 22 expenses, (3)including expenses of attendance at meetings of
 23 organizations concerned with the work of the Bureau of
 24 Accounts, \$734,000.

25 Salaries and expenses, deposit of withheld taxes: For

1 all necessary expenses incident to the deposit of withheld
2 taxes in Government depositories pursuant to the Current
3 Tax Payment Act of 1943, including personal services in
4 the District of Columbia; not to exceed \$20,000 for print-
5 ing and binding; and reimbursement to Federal Reserve
6 banks for printing and other necessary expenses, \$500,000.

7 Printing and binding: For printing and binding for the
8 Bureau of Accounts, \$32,000.

9 Division of Disbursement, salaries and expenses: For
10 all necessary expenses, except printing and binding, of the
11 Division of Disbursement, including personal services in the
12 District of Columbia, stationery, and travel, \$4,700,000: *Pro-*
13 *vided*, That with the approval of the Bureau of the Budget
14 there may be transferred to this appropriation and to the
15 appropriation "Printing and binding, Division of Disburse-
16 ment" from funds respectively available for such purposes
17 for the Agricultural Adjustment Agency, Federal Housing
18 Administration, Federal Public Housing Authority, Federal
19 Surplus Commodities Corporation, Federal Prison Industries,
20 Railroad Retirement Board, United States Maritime Com-
21 mission, the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation, the Com-
22 modity Credit Corporation, the Office of Distribution, and
23 the Farm Security Administration, such sums as may be
24 necessary to cover the expense incurred in performing the
25 function of disbursement therefor.

1 Printing and binding: For printing and binding, Divi-
2 sion of Disbursement, including the cost of transportation to
3 field offices of printed and bound material and the cost of
4 necessary packing boxes and packing materials, \$130,000.

5 Contingent expenses, public moneys: For contingent ex-
6 penses under the requirements of section 3653 of the Revised
7 Statutes (31 U. S. C. 545), for the collection, safekeeping,
8 transfer, and disbursement of the public money, transporta-
9 tion of notes, bonds, and other securities of the United
10 States, transportation of gold coin and gold certificates trans-
11 ferred to Federal Reserve banks and branches, United States
12 mints and assay offices, and the Treasury, after March 9,
13 1933, actual expenses of examiners detailed to examine the
14 books, accounts, and money on hand at the several deposi-
15 tories, including national banks acting as depositories under
16 the requirements of section 3649, Revised Statutes (31
17 U. S. C. 548), also including examinations of cash accounts
18 at mints, \$450,000.

19 Recoinage of silver coins: To enable the Secretary of the
20 Treasury to continue the recoinage of worn and uncurrent
21 subsidiary silver coins of the United States now in the
22 Treasury or hereafter received, and to reimburse the Treas-
23 urer of the United States for the difference between the
24 nominal or face value of such coins and the amount the same
25 will produce in new coins, \$140,000.

1 Relief of the indigent, Alaska: For the payment to the
2 United States district judges in Alaska (not to exceed 10
3 per centum of the receipts from licenses collected outside of
4 incorporated towns in Alaska), to be expended for the
5 relief of persons in Alaska who are indigent and incapacitated
6 through nonage, old age, sickness, or accident, \$24,000.

7 Refund of moneys erroneously received and covered
8 (indefinite appropriation): To enable the Secretary of the
9 Treasury to meet any expenditures of the character formerly
10 chargeable to the appropriation accounts abolished under
11 section 18 of the Permanent Appropriation Repeal Act of
12 1934, approved June 26, 1934, and any other collections
13 erroneously received and covered which are not properly
14 chargeable to any other appropriation, there is hereby made
15 available such amount as may be necessary.

16 Payment of unclaimed moneys (indefinite appropria-
17 tion): To enable the Secretary of the Treasury to meet any
18 expenditures of the character formerly chargeable to the
19 appropriation accounts abolished under section 17 of the
20 Permanent Appropriation Repeal Act of 1934, approved
21 June 26, 1934, payable from the funds held by the
22 United States in the trust fund receipt account "Unclaimed
23 moneys of individuals whose whereabouts are unknown",

1 there is hereby made available such amount as may be
2 necessary.

3 BUREAU OF THE PUBLIC DEBT

4 Administering the public debt: For necessary expenses
5 connected with any public debt operations authorized by the
6 Second Liberty Bond Act, as amended (31 U. S. C. 760-
7 762), and with the administration of any public debt or
8 currency issues of the United States with which the Secretary
9 of the Treasury is charged, \$84,250,000, to be expended as
10 the Secretary of the Treasury may direct: *Provided*, That
11 from the amount appropriated herein, the Federal Reserve
12 banks and their branches may be reimbursed for expendi-
13 tures made by them as fiscal agents of the United States on
14 account of public-debt transactions for the account of the
15 Secretary of the Treasury, and advances to the Postmaster
16 General may be made in accordance with the provisions of
17 section 22 (e) of the Second Liberty Bond Act, as amended
18 (31 U. S. C. 757c (e)), which section shall be construed
19 as applying to this appropriation: *Provided further*, That
20 the indefinite appropriation provided by section 10 of the
21 Second Liberty Bond Act, as amended, shall not be available
22 for obligation during the fiscal year 1946.

23 Distinctive paper for United States securities: For dis-
24 tinctive paper for United States currency, including trans-
25 portation of paper, traveling, mill, and other necessary ex-

1 penses, and salaries of employees and allowance, in lieu of
2 expenses, of officer or officers detailed from the Treasury
3 Department, not exceeding \$50 per month each when actu-
4 ally on duty, \$800,000: *Provided*, That in order to foster
5 competition in the manufacture of distinctive paper for
6 United States securities, the Secretary of the Treasury is
7 authorized, in his discretion, to split the award for such
8 paper for the fiscal year 1946 between the two bidders
9 whose prices per pound are the lowest received after
10 advertisement.

11 OFFICE OF THE TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES

12 Salaries and expenses: For all necessary expenses,
13 except printing and binding, of the Office of the Treasurer
14 of the United States, including purchase of periodicals and
15 books of reference, \$4,600,000: *Provided*, That with the
16 approval of the Bureau of the Budget, there may be trans-
17 ferred to this appropriation and to the appropriation "Print-
18 ing and binding, Office of the Treasurer of the United States",
19 from funds respectively available for such purposes for the
20 Agricultural Adjustment Agency, Home Owners' Loan
21 Corporation, Tennessee Valley Authority, Federal Farm
22 Mortgage Corporation, Reconstruction Finance Corporation,
23 Federal land banks and other banks and corporations under
24 the supervision of the Farm Credit Administration, Rail-
25 road Retirement Board, Federal Crop Insurance Corpo-

1 ration, United States Maritime Commission, Office of
2 Distribution, Farm Security Administration, Federal Housing
3 Administration, Federal Public Housing Authority, Commod-
4 ity Credit Corporation, and corporations and banks under the
5 Federal Home Loan Bank Administration, such sums as may
6 be necessary to cover the expenses incurred on account of
7 such respective activities in clearing of checks, servicing of
8 bonds, handling of collections, and rendering of accounts
9 therefor.

10 Salaries (reimbursable) : For personal services in the
11 District of Columbia, in redeeming Federal Reserve notes,
12 \$80,000, to be reimbursed by the Federal Reserve banks.

13 Printing and binding: For printing and binding for the
14 Office of the Treasurer of the United States, \$275,000.

15 BUREAU OF CUSTOMS

16 Salaries and expenses: For collecting the revenue from
17 customs, for enforcement, as specified in Executive Order
18 9083, of certain navigation laws, for the detection and
19 prevention of frauds upon the customs revenue, and not
20 to exceed \$100,000 for the securing of evidence of viola-
21 tions of the customs and navigation laws; for expenses
22 of transportation and transfer of customs receipts from points
23 where there are no Government depositories; not to exceed
24 \$84,500 for foreign living allowances; not to exceed \$500
25 for subscriptions to newspapers; not to exceed \$85,000 for

1 stationery; not to exceed \$12,000 for improving, repairing,
2 maintaining, or preserving buildings, inspection stations,
3 office quarters, including living quarters for officers, sheds,
4 and sites along the Canadian and Mexican borders acquired
5 under authority of the Act of June 26, 1930 (19 U. S. C.
6 68) ; and for the purchase (not to exceed one hundred and
7 fifty), maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled
8 passenger-carrying vehicles when necessary for official use in
9 field work; for the payment of extra compensation earned by
10 customs officers or employees for overtime services, at the
11 expense of the parties in interest, in accordance with the
12 provisions of section 5 of the Act approved February 13,
13 1911, as amended by the Act approved February 7, 1920,
14 and section 451 of the Tariff Act, 1930, as amended (19
15 U. S. C. 261, 267, and 1451), the receipts from such
16 overtime services to be deposited as a refund to the appro-
17 priation from which such overtime compensation is paid, in
18 accordance with the provisions of section 524 of the Tariff
19 Act of 1930, as amended; for the cost of seizure, storage,
20 and disposition of any merchandise, vehicle and team, auto-
21 mobile, boat, air or water craft, or any other conveyance
22 seized under the provisions of the customs laws, for the
23 purchase of arms, ammunition, and accessories; not to ex-
24 ceed \$606,600 for personal services in the District of Colum-
25 bia exclusive of ten persons from the field force authorized to

1 be detailed under section 525 of the Tariff Act of 1930, and
2 reimbursement, at not to exceed 3 cents per mile, of em-
3 ployees for travel performed by them in privately owned
4 automobiles while engaged in inspecting, guarding, ad-
5 measuring, examining, sampling, investigating, and store-
6 keeping duties within the limits of their official station,
7 \$22,900,000, of which \$300,000 shall constitute an advance
8 fund to enable the Bureau of Customs to meet obligations
9 incurred by it arising from services rendered to private inter-
10 ests, pending receipt of reimbursements therefrom, which
11 amount shall be returned to the Treasury not later than six
12 months after the close of the fiscal year 1946.

13 Printing and binding: For printing and binding, Bureau
14 of Customs, including the cost of transportation to field offices
15 of printed and bound material and the cost of necessary
16 packing boxes and packing materials, \$80,000.

17 Refunds and drawbacks (indefinite appropriation): For
18 the refund or payment of customs collections or receipts, and
19 for the payment of debentures or drawbacks, bounties, and
20 allowances, as authorized by law, there is hereby made avail-
21 able such amount as may be necessary.

22 OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY

23 Salaries: Comptroller of the Currency and other personal
24 services in the District of Columbia, \$233,000.

1 Printing and binding: For printing and binding for the
2 Office of the Comptroller of the Currency, \$12,000.

3 BUREAU OF INTERNAL REVENUE

4 Salaries and expenses: For salaries and expenses in
5 connection with the assessment and collection of internal-
6 revenue taxes and the administration of the internal-revenue
7 laws, including the administration of such provisions of other
8 laws as are authorized by or pursuant to law to be adminis-
9 tered by or under the direction of the Commissioner of Inter-
10 nal Revenue, including one stamp agent (to be reimbursed
11 by the stamp manufacturers) and the employment of experts;
12 the securing of evidence of violations of the Acts, the cost
13 of chemical analyses made by others than employees of the
14 United States and expenses incident to such chemists testify-
15 ing when necessary; telegraph and telephone service, post-
16 age, freight, express, necessary expenses incurred in making
17 investigations in connection with the enrollment or dis-
18 barment of practitioners before the Treasury Department in
19 internal-revenue matters, expenses of seizure and sale, and
20 other necessary miscellaneous expenses, including steno-
21 graphic reporting services; for the acquisition of property
22 under the provisions of title III of the Liquor Law Repeal
23 and Enforcement Act, approved August 27, 1935 (49 Stat.
24 872-881), and the operation, maintenance, and repair of

1 property acquired under such title III; for the purchase (not
2 to exceed thirty-four), hire, maintenance, repair, and oper-
3 ation of motor-propelled or horse-drawn passenger-carrying
4 vehicles when necessary, for official use of the Alcohol Tax
5 and Intelligence Units in field work; printing and binding
6 (not to exceed \$2,200,000); and the procurement of such
7 supplies, stationery (not to exceed \$1,400,000), equipment,
8 furniture, mechanical devices, laboratory supplies, period-
9 icals, newspapers for the Alcohol Tax Unit, ammunition.
10 lawbooks and books of reference, and such other articles
11 as may be necessary, \$120,000,000, of which amount not
12 to exceed \$10,800,000 may be expended for personal serv-
13 ices in the District of Columbia: *Provided*, That not more
14 than \$100,000 of the total amount appropriated herein may
15 be expended by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue
16 for detecting and bringing to trial persons guilty of violating
17 the internal-revenue laws or conniving at the same, including
18 payments for information and detection of such violation.

19 Refunds and payments of processing and related taxes:
20 For refunds and payments of processing and related taxes
21 as authorized by titles IV and VII, Revenue Act of 1936,
22 as amended; for refunds of taxes collected (including pen-
23 alties and interest) under the Cotton Act of April 21, 1934,
24 as amended (48 Stat. 598), the Tobacco Act of June
25 28, 1934, as amended (48 Stat. 1275), and the Potato

1 Act of August 24, 1935 (49 Stat. 782), in accordance
2 with the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, fiscal year
3 1938 (52 Stat. 1150), as amended, and as otherwise
4 authorized by law; and for redemption of tax stamps pur-
5 chased under the aforesaid Tobacco and Potato Acts, there
6 is hereby continued available, during the fiscal year 1946,
7 the unexpended balance of the funds made available to the
8 Treasury Department for these purposes for the fiscal year
9 1945 by the Treasury Department Appropriation Act,
10 1945.

11 Additional income tax on railroads in Alaska: For the
12 payment to the Treasurer of Alaska of an amount equal to
13 the tax of 1 per centum collected on the gross annual in-
14 come of all railroad corporations doing business in Alaska,
15 on business done in Alaska, which tax is in addition to the
16 normal income tax collected from such corporations on net
17 income, the amount of such additional tax to be applicable
18 to general Territorial purposes, \$9,600.

19 Refunding internal-revenue collections (indefinite ap-
20 propriation) : For refunding internal-revenue collections, as
21 provided by law, including the payment of claims for the
22 prior fiscal years and payment of accounts arising under
23 "Allowance or draw-back (Internal Revenue)", "Redemp-
24 tion of stamps (Internal Revenue)", "Refunding legacy

1 taxes, Act of March 30, 1928", and "Repayment of
2 taxes on distilled spirits destroyed by casualty", there
3 is hereby appropriated such amount as may be necessary:
4 *Provided*, That a report shall be made to Congress by in-
5 ternal-revenue districts and alphabetically arranged of all
6 disbursements hereunder in excess of \$500 as required by
7 section 3 of the Act of May 29, 1928 (sec. 3776, I. R. C.),
8 including the names of all persons and corporations to whom
9 such payments are made, together with the amount paid
10 to each.

11. BUREAU OF NARCOTICS

12 Salaries and expenses: For expenses to enforce sections
13 2550-2565; 2567-2571; 2590-2603; 3220-3228; 3230-
14 3238 of the Internal Revenue Code; the Narcotic Drugs
15 Import and Export Act, as amended (21 U. S. C. 171-
16 184); the Act of June 14, 1930 (5 U. S. C. 282-282c and
17 21 U. S. C. 197-198) and the Opium Poppy Control Act
18 of 1942 (21 U. S. C. Supp. III, 188-188n), including the
19 employment of executive officers, attorneys, agents, in-
20 spectors, chemists, supervisors, clerks, messengers, and other
21 necessary employees in the field and in the Bureau of Nar-
22 cotics in the District of Columbia, to be appointed as author-
23 ized by law; the securing of information and evidence of
24 violations of the afore-mentioned laws and regulations promul-
25 gated thereunder; the costs of chemical analyses made by

1 others than employees of the United States; the purchase
2 of such supplies, equipment, mechanical devices, books,
3 stationery (not to exceed \$6,000), and such other expen-
4 ditures as may be necessary in the several field offices; cost
5 incurred by officers and employees of the Bureau of Nar-
6 cotics in the seizure, forfeiture, storage, and disposition
7 of property under the Act of August 9, 1932 (49 U. S. C
8 781-788) and the internal-revenue laws; hire, maintenance,
9 repair, and operation of motor-propelled or horse-drawn
10 passenger-carrying vehicles when necessary for official use
11 in field work; purchase of arms and ammunition; in all,
12 ~~(4)\$1,168,900~~ \$1,167,400, of which amount not to exceed
13 \$165,873 may be expended for personal services in the
14 District of Columbia: *Provided*, That not exceeding \$10,000
15 may be expended for the collection and dissemination of
16 information and appeal for law observance and law enforce-
17 ment, including cost of printing, purchase of newspapers,
18 and other necessary expenses in connection therewith ~~(5)and~~
19 ~~not exceeding \$1,500 for attendance at meetings concerned~~
20 ~~with the work of the Bureau of Narcotics~~: *Provided further*,
21 That not exceeding \$10,000 may be expended for services
22 or information looking toward the apprehension of narcotic
23 law violators who are fugitives from justice: *Provided*
24 *further*, That moneys expended from this appropriation for
25 the purchase of narcotics including marihuana, and subse-

1 quently recovered shall be reimbursed to the appropriation
2 for enforcement of the narcotic and marihuana laws current
3 at time of the deposit.

4 Printing and binding: For printing and binding for the
5 Bureau of Narcotics, \$4,000.

6 BUREAU OF ENGRAVING AND PRINTING

7 For the work of engraving and printing, exclusive of
8 repay work, during the fiscal year 1946, United States cur-
9 rency and internal-revenue stamps, including opium orders
10 and special-tax stamps required under the Act of December
11 17, 1914 (26 U. S. C. 1040, 1383), checks, drafts, and
12 miscellaneous work, as follows:

13 Salaries and expenses: For the Director, two Assistant
14 Directors, and other personal services in the District of
15 Columbia, including wages of rotary press plate printers
16 at per diem rates and all other plate printers at piece rates
17 to be fixed by the Secretary of the Treasury, not to exceed
18 the rates usually paid for such work; and all other necessary
19 expenses, except printing and binding, including engravers'
20 and printers' materials and other materials, including distinc-
21 tive and nondistinctive paper, except distinctive paper for
22 United States currency and Federal Reserve bank currency;
23 purchase of card and continuous form checks; equipment of,
24 repairs to, and maintenance of buildings and grounds and
25 minor alterations to buildings; periodicals, examples of en-

1 graving and printing, including foreign securities and stamps,
2 and books of reference, not to exceed \$500; traveling
3 expenses not to exceed \$15,000; articles approved by the
4 Secretary of the Treasury as being necessary for the protec-
5 tion of the person of employees, not to exceed \$2,200;
6 stationery, not to exceed \$5,000; transfer to the Bureau of
7 Standards for scientific investigations in connection with the
8 work of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, not to exceed
9 \$15,000; and maintenance and driving of two motor-pro-
10 pelled passenger-carrying vehicles; \$10,400,000, to be
11 expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury.

12 Printing and binding: For printing and binding for the
13 Bureau of Engraving and Printing, \$5,500.

14 During the fiscal year 1946 all proceeds derived
15 from work performed by the Bureau of Engraving and Print-
16 ing, by direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, not covered
17 and embraced in the appropriations for such Bureau for such
18 fiscal year, instead of being covered into the Treasury as
19 miscellaneous receipts, as provided by the Act of August 4,
20 1886 (31 U. S. C. 176), shall be credited when received
21 to the appropriations for such Bureau for the fiscal year
22 1946.

23 SECRET SERVICE DIVISION

24 Salaries: For the Chief of the Division and other per-
25 sonal services in the District of Columbia, \$72,500.

1 Suppressing counterfeiting and other crimes: For sal-
2 aries and other expenses in detecting, arresting, and
3 delivering into the custody of the United States marshal
4 or other officer having jurisdiction, dealers and pre-
5 tended dealers in counterfeit money, persons engaged
6 in counterfeiting, forging, and altering United States notes,
7 bonds, national-bank notes, Federal Reserve notes, Federal
8 Reserve bank notes, and other obligations and securities of
9 the United States and of foreign governments (including en-
10 dorsements thereon and assignments thereof), as well as the
11 coins of the United States and of foreign governments, and
12 persons committing other crimes against the laws of the
13 United States relating to the Treasury Department and
14 the several branches of the public service under its control;
15 purchase (not to exceed thirteen), hire, maintenance,
16 repair, and operation of motor-propelled passenger-
17 carrying vehicles when necessary; purchase of arms and
18 ammunition; stationery (not to exceed \$7,500); traveling
19 expenses; and for no other purpose whatsoever, except in
20 the performance of other duties specifically authorized by
21 law, and in the protection of the person of the President and
22 the members of his immediate family and of the person
23 chosen to be President of the United States, \$1,400,000:
24 *Provided*, That of the amount herein appropriated not to
25 exceed \$15,000 may be expended in the discretion of the

1 Secretary of the Treasury for the purpose of securing infor-
2 mation concerning violations of the laws relating to the
3 Treasury Department, and for services or information look-
4 ing toward the apprehension of criminals.

5 White House Police: For one captain, (6) *one inspector*,
6 four lieutenants, six sergeants, and one hundred and eight
7 privates, at rates of pay provided by law, (7) \$260,000
8 \$264,500, notwithstanding the provisions of the Act of April
9 22, 1940 (3 U. S. C. 62).

10 For uniforming and equipping the White House Police,
11 including the purchase, issue, and repair of revolvers, and
12 the purchase and issue of ammunition and miscellaneous
13 supplies, to be procured in such manner as the President
14 in his discretion may determine, \$9,000.

15 Salaries and expenses, guard force, Treasury buildings:
16 For salaries and expenses of the guard force for Treasury
17 Department buildings in the District of Columbia, including
18 the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, and elsewhere, in-
19 cluding purchase, repair, and cleaning of uniforms, mainte-
20 nance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled passenger-
21 carrying vehicles, and the purchase of arms and ammunition
22 and miscellaneous equipment, \$654,000: *Provided*, That
23 not to exceed \$100,000 of the appropriation "Salaries and
24 expenses, Bureau of Engraving and Printing," may be trans-
25 ferred to this appropriation to cover service rendered such

1 Bureau in connection with the protection of currency, bonds,
2 stamps, and other papers of value the cost of producing which
3 is not covered and embraced in the direct appropriations for
4 such Bureau: *Provided further*, That the Secretary of the
5 Treasury may detail two agents of the Secret Service to
6 supervise such force.

7 Printing and binding: For printing and binding for the
8 Secret Service Division, \$7,000.

9 Reimbursement to District of Columbia, benefit pay-
10 ments to White House Police and Secret Service forces: To
11 enable the Secretary of the Treasury to reimburse the Dis-
12 trict of Columbia on a monthly basis for benefit payments
13 made from the revenues of the District of Columbia to mem-
14 bers of the White House Police force and such members of
15 the United States Secret Service Division as are entitled
16 thereto under the Act of October 14, 1940 (54 Stat. 1118),
17 to the extent that such benefit payments are in excess of the
18 salary deductions of such members credited to said revenues
19 of the District of Columbia during the fiscal year 1946, pur-
20 suant to section 12 of the Act of September 1, 1916 (39
21 Stat. 718), as amended, \$31,500.

22

BUREAU OF THE MINT

23 Salaries and expenses, Office of the Director: For per-
24 sonal services in the District of Columbia and for assay
25 laboratory chemicals, fuel, materials, balances, weights, sta-

1 tionery (not to exceed \$700), books, periodicals, specimens
2 of coins, ores, and travel and other expenses incident to the
3 examination of mints, visiting mints for the purpose of
4 superintending the annual settlement, and for the collection
5 of statistics relative to the annual production and consumption
6 of the precious metals in the United States, \$145,000.

7 Transportation of bullion and coin: For transportation
8 of bullion and coin, by registered mail or otherwise, between
9 mints, assay offices, and bullion depositories, \$12,800, in-
10 cluding compensation of temporary employees and other
11 necessary expenses.

12 Salaries and expenses, mints and assay offices: For com-
13 pensation of officers and employees of the mints at Phila-
14 delphia, Pennsylvania; San Francisco, California; and Den-
15 ver, Colorado; the assay offices at New York, New York;
16 and Seattle, Washington, and the bullion depositories at Fort
17 Knox, Kentucky; and West Point, New York, including
18 necessary personal services for carrying out the provisions
19 of the Gold Reserve Act of 1934 and the Silver Purchase
20 Act of 1934, and any Executive orders, proclamations, and
21 regulations issued thereunder, and for incidental and contin-
22 gent expenses, including traveling expenses, stationery (not
23 to exceed \$2,900), new machinery and repairs, arms and
24 ammunition, purchase and maintenance of uniforms and

1 accessories for guards, protective devices, and their mainte-
2 nance, training of employees in use of firearms and protec-
3 tive devices, maintenance, repair, and operation of three
4 motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles, cases and enam-
5 eling for medals manufactured, net wastage in melting and
6 refining and in coining departments, loss on sale of sweeps
7 arising from the treatment of bullion and the manufacture
8 of coins, not to exceed \$500 for the expenses of the annual
9 assay commission, and not exceeding \$1,000 for the acquisi-
10 tion, at the dollar face amount or otherwise, of specimen and
11 rare coins, including United States and foreign gold coins
12 and pieces of gold used as, or in lieu of, money, and ores, for
13 addition to the Government's collection of such coins, pieces,
14 and ores, \$5,400,000.

15 Printing and binding: For printing and binding for the
16 Bureau of the Mint, \$8,000.

17 PROCUREMENT DIVISION

18 Salaries and expenses: For the Director of Procurement
19 and other personal services in the District of Columbia and
20 in the field service, and for miscellaneous expenses, includ-
21 ing office supplies and materials, stationery (not to exceed
22 \$27,500), purchase of motortrucks and maintenance and
23 operation of such trucks and motor-propelled passenger-car-
24 rying vehicles, telegrams, telephone service, traveling ex-
25 penses, office equipment, fuel, light, electric current, and

1 other expenses for carrying into effect regulations governing
2 the procurement, warehousing, and distribution by the Pro-
3 curement Division of the Treasury Department of property,
4 equipment, stores, and supplies in the District of Columbia
5 and in the field, \$1,300,000: *Provided*, That the Secretary
6 of the Treasury is authorized and directed during the fiscal
7 year 1946 to transfer to this appropriation from any appro-
8 priations or funds available to the several departments and
9 establishments of the Government for the fiscal year 1946
10 such amounts as may be approved by the Bureau of
11 the Budget, not to exceed the sum of (a) the amount
12 of the annual compensation of employees who may be trans-
13 ferred or detailed to the Procurement Division, respectively,
14 from any such department or establishment, where the
15 transfer or detail of such employees is incident to a
16 transfer of a function or functions to that Division and
17 (b) such amount as the Bureau of the Budget may
18 determine to be necessary for expenses other than personal
19 services incident to the proper carrying out of functions so
20 transferred: *Provided further*, That when there has been
21 or shall be transferred from any agency of the Government
22 to the Procurement Division any function of warehousing,
23 and the agency from which such function is being trans-
24 ferred is authorized at the time of such transfer to perform
25 functions of procurement, warehousing, or distribution of

1 property, equipment, stores, or supplies for non-Federal
2 agencies the Procurement Division is authorized during the
3 fiscal year 1946 to continue the performance of such
4 functions for such non-Federal agencies where such func-
5 tions are to be discontinued by the agency from which the
6 warehousing function has been transferred, and the receipts,
7 including surcharge, for all issues to and all advances by all
8 non-Federal agencies shall be credited to the general supply
9 fund: *Provided further*, That payments during the fiscal
10 year 1946 to the general supply fund for materials,
11 and supplies (including fuel), and services, and overhead
12 expenses for all issues shall be made on the books of the
13 Treasury Department by transfer and counterwarrants pre-
14 pared by the Procurement Division of the Treasury Depart-
15 ment and countersigned by the Comptroller General, such
16 warrants to be based solely on itemized invoices prepared
17 by the Procurement Division at issue prices to be fixed by
18 the Director of Procurement: *Provided further*, That pay-
19 ments covering transactions between the Procurement Divi-
20 sion and field offices of other Government agencies whose
21 detailed appropriation or fund accounts are maintained else-
22 where than within the District of Columbia, may be made on
23 the basis of itemized vouchers or invoices prepared by the
24 Procurement Division and sent through the appropriate field
25 offices to the disbursing officers for the agencies involved, who

1 are hereby authorized to make payment based (1) upon
2 certification of the Procurement Division, which shall include
3 the specific statement that the vouchers are issued pursuant
4 to and in conformity with purchase orders or requisitions
5 duly executed by the agency billed, and (2) upon approval
6 and certification of such vouchers by the agency billed, which
7 action shall be based upon acceptance of the Procurement
8 Division certification as made, subject to later adjustment if
9 necessary, the responsibility of the certifying officer to be
10 limited to the availability of the funds to be charged: *Pro-*
11 *vided further*, That the general supply fund may be used to
12 purchase from or through the Public Printer standard forms
13 and blankbook work for field warehouse stocking and issue,
14 but issues thereof shall be made only to Government agencies
15 and shall be chargeable to applicable appropriation authoriza-
16 tions or limitations of such agencies for printing and binding,
17 and reports of such issues shall be made as the Public Printer
18 may require: *Provided further*, That advances received pur-
19 suant to law (31 U. S. C. 686) from departments and
20 establishments of the United States Government and the
21 government of the District of Columbia during the fiscal
22 year 1946 shall be credited to the general supply fund:
23 *Provided further*, That during the fiscal year 1946 there
24 shall be available from the general supply fund for personal
25 services in the District of Columbia not to exceed \$1,250,000:

1 *Provided further*, That per diem employees engaged in
2 work in connection with operations of the fuel yards
3 may be paid rates of pay approved by the Secretary of
4 the Treasury not exceeding current rates for similar
5 services in the District of Columbia: *Provided further*, That
6 the term "fuel" shall be held to include "fuel oil":
7 *Provided further*, That the reconditioning and repair of sur-
8 plus property and equipment for disposition or reissue to
9 Government service, may be made at cost by the Procure-
10 ment Division, payment therefor to be effected by charging
11 the proper appropriation and crediting the general supply
12 fund: *Provided further*, That all orders for printing and bind-
13 ing for the Treasury Department, exclusive of work per-
14 formed in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing and exclu-
15 sive of such printing and binding as may under existing law
16 be procured by field offices under authorization of the Joint
17 Committee on Printing, shall be placed by the Director of
18 Procurement in accord with the provisions of existing law.

19 Repairs to typewriting machines (except bookkeeping
20 and billing machines) in the Government service in the Dis-
21 trict of Columbia and areas adjacent thereto may be made at
22 cost by the Procurement Division, payment therefor to be
23 effected by charging the proper appropriation and crediting
24 the general supply fund.

25 No part of any money appropriated by this or any

1 other Act shall be used during the fiscal year 1946 for
 2 the purchase, within the continental limits of the United
 3 States, of any standard typewriting machines (except book-
 4 keeping, billing, and electric machines) at a price in excess
 5 of the following for models with carriages which will accom-
 6 modate paper of the following widths, to wit: Ten inches
 7 (correspondence models), \$70; twelve inches, \$75; fourteen
 8 inches, \$77.50; sixteen inches, \$82.50; eighteen inches,
 9 \$87.50; twenty inches, \$94; twenty-two inches, \$95;
 10 twenty-four inches, \$97.50; twenty-six inches, \$103.50;
 11 twenty-eight inches, \$104; thirty inches, \$105; thirty-two
 12 inches, \$107.50; or, for standard typewriting machines dis-
 13 tinctively quiet in operation, the maximum prices shall be
 14 as follows for models with carriages which will accommo-
 15 date paper of the following widths, to wit: Ten inches, \$80;
 16 twelve inches, \$85; fourteen inches, \$90; eighteen inches,
 17 \$95: *Provided*, That there may be added to such prices the
 18 amount of Federal excise taxes paid or payable with respect
 19 to any such machines.

20 Surplus property program: For expenses of care and
 21 handling and other necessary expenses of the Procurement
 22 Division incident to the disposal of property under the Sur-
 23 plus Property Act of 1944; including personal services in the
 24 District of Columbia; (8) expenses of attendance at meetings
 25 concerned with the work of such Division; stationery (not to

1 exceed \$90,000) ; purchase (including exchange) of law-
 2 books, books of reference, and periodicals; printing and
 3 binding (not to exceed \$100,000) ; advertising; and main-
 4 tenance, repair, and operation of passenger automobiles;
 5 ~~(9)\$15,000,000~~ \$14,999,000~~(10)~~: *Provided, That no part*
 6 *of this appropriation shall be available for expenditure unless*
 7 *and until the Surplus Property Board has authorized the*
 8 *Procurement Division to dispose of particular lots or cate-*
 9 *gories of surplus property.*

10 Printing and binding: For printing and binding for the
 11 Procurement Division, including printed forms and mis-
 12 cellaneous items for general use of the Treasury Department,
 13 the cost of transportation to field offices of printed and bound
 14 material and the cost of necessary packing boxes and pack-
 15 ing materials, \$150,000, together with not to exceed \$4,000
 16 to be transferred from the general supply fund, Treasury
 17 Department.

18 No part of any appropriation or authorization in this Act
 19 shall be used to pay any part of the salary or expenses of any
 20 person whose salary or expenses are prohibited from being
 21 paid from any appropriation or authorization in any other
 22 Act.

23 This title may be cited as the "Treasury Department
 24 Appropriation Act, 1946".

1 TITLE II—POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

2 The following sums are appropriated in conformity with
3 the Act of July 2, 1836 (5 U. S. C. 380, 39 U. S. C. 786),
4 for the Post Office Department for the fiscal year ending
5 June 30, 1946, namely:

6 POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, DISTRICT OF
7 COLUMBIA

8 OFFICE OF THE POSTMASTER GENERAL

9 Salaries: For the Postmaster General and other per-
10 sonal services in the office of the Postmaster General in
11 the District of Columbia, (11)~~\$240,000~~ \$247,450.

12 SALARIES IN BUREAUS AND OFFICES

13 For personal services in the District of Columbia in
14 bureaus and offices of the Post Office Department in not to
15 exceed the following amounts, respectively:

16 Office of Budget and Administrative Planning,
17 (12)~~\$36,000~~ \$37,300.

18 Office of the First Assistant Postmaster General,
19 (13)~~\$693,600~~ \$728,000.

20 Office of the Second Assistant Postmaster General,
21 (14)~~\$550,000~~ \$556,500.

22 Office of the Third Assistant Postmaster General,
23 (15)~~\$860,000~~ \$898,000.

24 Office of the Fourth Assistant Postmaster General,
25 (16)~~\$441,800~~ \$467,680.

1 Office of the Solicitor for the Post Office Department,
2 ~~(17)\$113,000~~ \$128,200.

3 Office of the chief inspector, ~~(18)\$290,000~~ \$293,600.

4 Office of the purchasing agent, \$58,200.

5 Bureau of Accounts, including the employment of not to
6 exceed three temporary experts by contract or otherwise
7 without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, or the
8 civil service and classification laws, ~~(19)\$375,000~~ \$435,000.

9 CONTINGENT EXPENSES, POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

10 For contingent and miscellaneous expenses; including
11 stationery and blank books, index and guide cards, folders
12 and binding devices, purchase of penalty envelopes; tele-
13 graph and telephone service; furniture and filing cabinets
14 and repairs thereto; purchase of tools and electrical supplies;
15 maintenance of two motor-driven passenger-carrying vehicles;
16 floor coverings; postage stamps for correspondence addressed
17 abroad, which is not exempt under article 49 of the Buenos
18 Aires Convention of the Universal Postal Union; purchase
19 and exchange of lawbooks, and books of reference; news-
20 papers, not exceeding \$200; ~~(20)expenses, except member-~~
21 ~~ship fees, of attendance at meetings or conventions concerned~~
22 ~~with postal affairs, when incurred on the written authority of~~
23 ~~the Postmaster General, not exceeding \$2,000; and ex-~~
24 ~~penses of the purchasing agent and of the Solicitor and at-~~

1 torneys connected with his office while traveling on business
2 of the Department, not exceeding \$1,900; and other ex-
3 penses not otherwise provided for; ~~(21)\$135,000~~ \$133,000.

4 For printing and binding for the Post Office Depart-
5 ment, including all of its bureaus, offices, institutions, and
6 services located in Washington, District of Columbia, and
7 elsewhere, \$1,750,000.

8 Appropriations hereinafter made for the field service of
9 the Post Office Department, except as otherwise provided,
10 shall not be expended for any of the purposes hereinbefore
11 provided for on account of the Post Office Department in the
12 District of Columbia: *Provided*, That the actual and neces-
13 sary expenses of officials and employees of the Post Office
14 Department and Postal Service, when traveling on official
15 business, may be paid from the appropriations for the service
16 in connection with which the travel is performed, and appro-
17 priations for the fiscal year 1946 shall be available therefor:
18 *Provided further*, That appropriations hereinafter made,
19 except such as are exclusively for payment of compensation,
20 shall be immediately available for expenses in connection
21 with the examination of estimates for appropriations in the
22 field including per diem allowances in lieu of actual expenses
23 of subsistence.

1 FIELD SERVICE, POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

2 OFFICE OF THE POSTMASTER GENERAL

3 Travel expenses, Postmaster General and Assistant
4 Postmasters General: For travel and miscellaneous expenses
5 in the Postal Service, offices of the Postmaster General and
6 Assistant Postmasters General, \$3,000.

7 Personal or property damage claims: To enable the Post-
8 master General to pay claims for damages, occurring during
9 the fiscal year 1946, or in prior fiscal years, to per-
10 sons or property in accordance with the provisions of the
11 Deficiency Appropriation Act, approved June 16, 1921
12 (5 U. S. C. 392), as amended by the Act approved June
13 22, 1934 (48 Stat. 1207), \$75,000.

14 Adjusted losses and contingencies: To enable the Post-
15 master General to pay to postmasters, Navy mail clerks, and
16 assistant Navy mail clerks or credit them with the amount
17 ascertained to have been lost or destroyed during the fiscal
18 year 1946, or prior fiscal years, through burglary, fire,
19 or other unavoidable casualty resulting from no fault or
20 negligence on their part, as authorized by the Act approved
21 March 17, 1882, as amended, \$55,000.

22 OFFICE OF CHIEF INSPECTOR

23 Salaries of inspectors: For salaries of fifteen inspectors
24 in charge of divisions and seven hundred and ninety-five
25 inspectors, ~~(22)\$3,050,000~~ \$3,096,750.

1 Traveling and miscellaneous expenses: For traveling
 2 expenses of inspectors, inspectors in charge, the chief post-
 3 office inspector, and the assistant chief post-office inspector,
 4 including reimbursement of not to exceed 3 cents per mile
 5 for official travel performed by them in privately owned
 6 automobiles within the limits of their official stations,
 7 and for the traveling expenses of four clerks performing
 8 stenographic and clerical assistance to post-office inspectors
 9 in the investigation of important fraud cases; for tests, ex-
 10 hibits, documents, photographs, office, and other necessary
 11 expenses incurred by post-office inspectors in connection with
 12 their official investigations, including necessary miscellaneous
 13 expenses of division headquarters, and not to exceed \$500
 14 for books of reference needed in the operation of the Post
 15 Office Inspection Service, ~~(23)\$950,000~~ \$962,500: *Pro-*
 16 *vided*, That not exceeding \$15,000 of this sum shall be
 17 available for transfer by the Postmaster General to other
 18 departments and independent establishments for chemical and
 19 other investigations.

20 Clerks, division headquarters: For compensation of three
 21 hundred and sixty-seven clerks at division headquarters
 22 and other posts of duty of post-office inspectors, ~~(24)\$950,-~~
 23 ~~000~~ \$970,000.

24 Payment of rewards: For payment of rewards for the
 25 detection, arrest, and conviction of post-office burglars, rob-

1 bers, highway mail robbers, and persons mailing or causing
2 to be mailed any bomb, infernal machine, or mechanical,
3 chemical, or other device or composition which may ignite, or
4 explode, \$55,000: *Provided*, That rewards may be paid
5 in the discretion of the Postmaster General, when an offender
6 of the classes mentioned was killed in the act of committing
7 the crime or in resisting lawful arrest: *Provided further*,
8 That no part of this sum shall be used to pay any rewards
9 at rates in excess of those specified in Post Office Department
10 Order 15142, dated February 19, 1941: *Provided further*,
11 That of the amount herein appropriated not to exceed \$20,000
12 may be expended in the discretion of the Postmaster General,
13 for the purpose of securing information concerning violations
14 of the postal laws and for services and information looking
15 toward the apprehension of criminals.

16 OFFICE OF THE FIRST ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

17 Compensation to postmasters: For compensation to
18 postmasters, including compensation as postmaster to persons
19 who, pending the designation of an acting postmaster, assume
20 and properly perform the duties of postmaster in the event
21 of a vacancy in the office of postmaster of the third or fourth
22 class, and for allowances for rent, light, fuel, and equipment
23 to postmasters of the fourth class, \$59,773,000.

24 Compensation to assistant postmasters: For compensa-

1 tion to assistant postmasters at first- and second-class post
2 offices, \$10,071,000.

3 Clerks, first- and second-class post offices: For compen-
4 sation to clerks and employees at first- and second-class post
5 offices, including auxiliary clerk hire at summer and winter
6 post offices, printers, mechanics, skilled laborers, watchmen,
7 messengers, mail handlers, and substitutes, \$302,000,000.

8 Contract station service: For contract station serv-
9 ice, \$2,900,000.

10 Separating mails: For separating mails at third- and
11 fourth-class post offices, \$427,400.

12 Unusual conditions: For unusual conditions at post
13 offices, \$500,000.

14 Clerks, third-class post offices: For allowances to third-
15 class post offices to cover the cost of clerical services,
16 \$11,492,000.

17 Miscellaneous items, first- and second-class post offices:
18 For miscellaneous items necessary and incidental to the
19 operation and protection of post offices of the first and second
20 classes, and the business conducted in connection therewith,
21 not provided for in other appropriations, \$3,200,000.

22 Village delivery service: For village delivery service in
23 towns and villages having post offices of the second or third
24 class, and in communities adjacent to cities having city
25 delivery, \$375,000.

1 Detroit River service: For Detroit River postal service,
2 \$12,990.

3 Carfare and bicycle allowance: For carfare and bicycle
4 allowance, including special-delivery carfare, cost of trans-
5 porting carriers by privately owned automobiles to and from
6 their routes, at rates not exceeding regular streetcar or bus
7 fare, and purchase, maintenance, and exchange of bicycles,
8 \$1,575,000.

9 City delivery carriers: For pay of letter carriers, City
10 Delivery Service, and United States Official Mail and Mes-
11 senger Service, \$172,000,000.

12 Special-delivery fees: For fees to special-delivery
13 messengers, \$11,500,000.

14 Rural Delivery Service: For pay of rural carriers,
15 auxiliary carriers, substitutes for rural carriers on annual and
16 sick leave, clerks in charge of rural stations, and tolls and
17 ferriage, Rural Delivery Service, and for the incidental ex-
18 penses thereof, \$93,598,000, of which not less than \$200,000
19 shall be available for extensions and new service.

20 OFFICE OF THE SECOND ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

21 Star-route service: For inland transportation by star
22 routes (excepting service in Alaska), including temporary
23 service to newly established offices, \$19,150,000.

24 Star Route and Air Mail Service, Alaska: For inland

1 transportation by Star Route and Air Mail Service in Alaska,
2 \$400,000.

3 Powerboat service: For inland transportation by steam-
4 boat or other powerboat routes, including ship, steamboat,
5 and way letters, \$500,000.

6 Railroad transportation and mail messenger service: For
7 inland transportation by railroad routes and for mail mes-
8 senger service, \$145,000,000: *Provided*, That separate
9 accounts be kept of the amount expended for mail mes-
10 senger service.

11 Railway Mail Service: For fifteen division superinten-
12 dents, fifteen assistant division superintendents, two assistant
13 superintendents at large, one hundred and twenty chief
14 clerks, one hundred and twenty assistant chief clerks, clerks
15 in charge of sections in the offices of division superintendents,
16 railway postal clerks, substitute railway postal clerks, joint
17 employees, and mail handlers in the Railway Mail Service,
18 \$74,000,000.

19 Railway postal clerks, travel allowance: For travel
20 allowance to railway postal clerks and substitute railway
21 postal clerks, \$4,025,000.

22 Railway Mail Service, traveling expenses: For actual
23 and necessary expenses, general superintendent and assistant
24 general superintendent, division superintendents, assistant

1 division superintendents, assistant superintendents, chief
 2 clerks, and assistant chief clerks, Railway Mail Service, and
 3 railway postal clerks, while actually traveling on business of
 4 the Post Office Department and away from their several
 5 designated headquarters, \$61,300.

6 Railway Mail Service, miscellaneous expenses: For
 7 rent, light, heat, fuel, telegraph, miscellaneous and office
 8 expenses, telephone service, badges for railway postal clerks,
 9 rental of space for terminal railway post offices for the dis-
 10 tribution of mails when the furnishing of space for such
 11 distribution cannot, under the Postal Laws and Regula-
 12 tions, properly be required of railroad companies without
 13 additional compensation, and for equipment and miscella-
 14 neous items necessary to terminal railway post offices.
 15 \$420,600.

16 Electric-car service: For electric-car service, \$235,000.

17 Foreign mail transportation: For transportation of for-
 18 eign mails, except by aircraft, \$400,000.

19 *(25) Balances due foreign countries: The unexpended bal-*
 20 *ance of the appropriation "Balances due foreign countries,*
 21 *1943" in the Treasury and Post Office Departments Appro-*
 22 *priation Act, 1943, is hereby made available for the fiscal*
 23 *year 1946 and prior years.*

24 Indemnities, international mail: For payment of limited
 25 indemnity for the injury or loss of international mail in

1 accordance with convention, treaty, or agreement stipulations,
2 fiscal year 1946 and prior years, \$8,000.

3 Foreign air-mail transportation: For transportation of
4 foreign mails by aircraft, as authorized by law, including
5 the transportation of mail by aircraft between Seattle, Wash-
6 ington, and Fairbanks, Alaska, via intermediate points,
7 \$4,836,000.

8 Domestic Air Mail Service: For the inland transpor-
9 tation of mail by aircraft, as authorized by law, and for the
10 incidental expenses thereof including travel expenses, and
11 including not to exceed \$74,000 for supervisory officials and
12 clerks at field headquarters, \$43,315,000.

13 OFFICE OF THE THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

14 Manufacture and distribution of stamps and stamped
15 paper: For manufacture of adhesive postage stamps, special-
16 delivery stamps, books of stamps, stamped envelopes, news-
17 paper wrappers, postal cards, and for coiling of stamps, and
18 including not to exceed \$22,700 for pay of agent and assist-
19 ants to examine and distribute stamped envelopes and news-
20 paper wrappers, and for expenses of agency, \$6,500,000.

21 Indemnities, domestic mail: For payment of limited
22 indemnity for the injury or loss of domestic registered matter,
23 insured and collect-on-delivery mail, and for failure to remit
24 collect-on-delivery charges, fiscal year 1946 and prior years,
25 \$1,270,000.

1 Unpaid money orders more than one year old: For
2 payment of domestic money orders after one year from the
3 last day of the month of issue of such orders, \$800,000.

4 OFFICE OF THE FOURTH ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

5 Post office stationery, equipment, and supplies: For sta-
6 tionery for the Postal Service, including the money-order and
7 registry system; and also for the purchase of supplies for the
8 Postal Savings System, including rubber stamps, canceling
9 devices, certificates, envelopes, and stamps for use in evi-
10 dencing deposits, and penalty envelopes; and for the
11 reimbursement of the Secretary of the Treasury for expenses
12 incident to the preparation, issue, and registration of the
13 bonds authorized by the Act of June 25, 1910 (39 U. S. C.
14 760) ; for miscellaneous equipment and supplies, including
15 the purchase and repair of furniture, package boxes, posts,
16 trucks, baskets, satchels, straps, letter-box paint, baling ma-
17 chines, perforating machines, stamp vending and postage
18 meter devices, duplicating machines, printing presses, direc-
19 tories, cleaning supplies, and the manufacture, repair, and
20 exchange of equipment, the erection and painting of letter-
21 box equipment, and for the purchase and repair of presses
22 and dies for use in the manufacture of letter boxes; for post-
23 marking, rating, money-order stamps, and electrotpe plates
24 and repairs to same; metal, rubber, and combination type,
25 dates and figures, type holders, ink pads for canceling and

1 stamping purposes, and for the purchase of time recorders,
2 letter balances, scales (exclusive of dormant or built-in plat-
3 form scales in Federal buildings), test weights, and mis-
4 cellaneous articles purchased and furnished directly to the
5 Postal Service, including complete equipment and furniture
6 for post offices in leased and rented quarters; for the
7 purchase (including exchange), repair, and replacement
8 of arms and miscellaneous items necessary for the protection
9 of the mails; for miscellaneous expenses in the preparation
10 and publication of post-route maps and rural-delivery maps
11 or blueprints, including tracing for photolithographic repro-
12 duction; for other expenditures necessary and incidental to
13 post offices of the first, second, and third classes, and offices
14 of the fourth class having or to have rural-delivery service,
15 and for letter boxes; for the purchase of atlases and geograph-
16 ical and technical works not to exceed \$1,500; for wrapping
17 twine and tying devices; for expenses incident to the ship-
18 ment of supplies, including hardware, boxing, packing, and
19 not exceeding \$63,800 for the pay of employees in con-
20 nection therewith in the District of Columbia; for rental,
21 purchase, exchange, and repair of canceling machines and
22 motors, mechanical mail-handling apparatus, accident pre-
23 vention, and other labor-saving devices, including not to
24 exceed \$35,000 for salaries of thirteen traveling mech-
25 anicians, and for traveling expenses, \$4,900,000: *Provided,*

1 That the Postmaster General may authorize the sale to the
2 public of post-route maps and rural-delivery maps or blue-
3 prints at the cost of printing and 10 per centum thereof
4 added.

5 Equipment shops, Washington, District of Columbia:
6 For the purchase, manufacture, and repair of mail bags and
7 other mail containers and attachments, mail locks, keys,
8 chains, tools, machinery, and material necessary for same,
9 and for incidental expenses pertaining thereto; material, ma-
10 chinery, and tools necessary for the manufacture and repair
11 of such other equipment for the Postal Service as may be
12 deemed expedient; accident prevention; for the expenses of
13 maintenance and repair of the mail bag equipment shops
14 building and equipment, including fuel, light, power, and
15 miscellaneous supplies and services; maintenance of grounds;
16 for compensation to labor employed in the equipment shops
17 and in the operation, care, maintenance, and protection of
18 the equipment shops building, grounds, and equipment,
19 \$2,480,000; of which not to exceed \$780,393 may be
20 expended for personal services in the District of Columbia:
21 *Provided*, That out of this appropriation the Postmaster
22 General is authorized to use as much of the sum, not
23 exceeding \$15,000, as may be deemed necessary for the pur-
24 chase of material and the manufacture in the equipment shops
25 of such small quantities of distinctive equipments as may be

1 required by other executive departments; and for service in
2 Alaska, Puerto Rico, Philippine Islands, Hawaii, or other
3 island possessions.

4 Rent, light, power, fuel, and water: For rent, light,
5 power, fuel, and water, for first-, second-, and third-class
6 post offices, and the cost of advertising for lease proposals
7 for such offices, \$11,700,000.

8 Pneumatic-tube service, New York City: For rental of
9 not exceeding twenty-eight miles of pneumatic tubes, hire
10 of labor, communication service, electric power, and other
11 expenses for transmission of mail in the city of New York
12 including the Borough of Brooklyn, \$537,000: *Provided*,
13 That the provisions of the Acts of April 21, 1902, May 27,
14 1908, and June 19, 1922 (39 U. S. C. 423), relating to
15 contracts for the transmission of mail by pneumatic tubes or
16 other similar devices shall not be applicable hereto.

17 Pneumatic-tube service, Boston: For the rental of not
18 exceeding two miles of pneumatic tubes, not including labor
19 and power in operating the same, for the transmission of
20 mail in the city of Boston, Massachusetts, \$24,000: *Pro-*
21 *vided*, That the provisions not inconsistent herewith of the
22 Acts of April 21, 1902 (39 U. S. C. 423), and May 27,
23 1908 (39 U. S. C. 423), relating to the transmission of
24 mail by pneumatic tubes or other similar devices shall be
25 applicable hereto.

1 Vehicle service: For vehicle service; the hire of vehicles;
2 the rental of garage facilities; the purchase, maintenance, and
3 repair of motor vehicles, including the repair of vehicles
4 owned by, or under the control of, units of the National
5 Guard and departments and agencies of the Federal Gov-
6 ernment where repairs are made necessary because of utili-
7 zation of such vehicles in the Postal Service; accident pre-
8 vention; the hire of supervisors, clerical assistance, mechanics,
9 drivers, garagemen, and such other employees as may be
10 necessary in providing vehicles and vehicle service for use
11 in the collection, transportation, delivery, and supervision of
12 the mail, and United States official mail and messenger serv-
13 ice, \$21,848,400: *Provided*, That the Postmaster General
14 may, in his disbursement of this appropriation, apply a part
15 thereof to the leasing of quarters for the housing of Govern-
16 ment-owned motor vehicles at a reasonable annual rental for
17 a term not exceeding ten years: *Provided further*, That the
18 Postmaster General may purchase and maintain from this
19 appropriation such tractors and trailer trucks as may be re-
20 quired in the operation of the vehicle service: *Provided fur-*
21 *ther*, That no part of this appropriation shall be expended for
22 maintenance or repair of motor-propelled passenger-carry-
23 ing vehicles for use in connection with the administrative
24 work of the Post Office Department in the District of
25 Columbia.

1 Transportation of equipment and supplies: For the trans-
2 portation and delivery of equipment, materials, and supplies
3 for the Post Office Department and Postal Service by freight,
4 express, or motor transportation, and other incidental ex-
5 penses, \$320,000.

6 PUBLIC BUILDINGS, MAINTENANCE AND OPERATION

7 Operating force: For personal services in connection with
8 the operation of public buildings, including the Washington
9 Post Office and the Customhouse Building in the District of
10 Columbia, operated by the Post Office Department, together
11 with the grounds thereof and the equipment and furnishings
12 therein, including telephone operators for the operation of
13 telephone switchboards or equivalent telephone switchboard
14 equipment in such buildings jointly serving in each case two
15 or more governmental activities, \$27,164,000: *Provided*,
16 That in no case shall the rates of compensation for the me-
17 chanical labor force be in excess of the rates current at the
18 time and in the place where such services are employed.

19 Operating supplies, public buildings: For fuel, steam,
20 gas, and electric current for lighting, heating, and power
21 purposes, water, ice, lighting supplies, removal of ashes and
22 rubbish, snow and ice, cutting grass and weeds, washing
23 towels, telephone service for custodial forces, and for miscel-
24 laneous services and supplies, accident prevention, vacuum
25 cleaners, tools and appliances and repairs thereto, for the

1 operation of completed and occupied public buildings and
2 grounds, including mechanical and electrical equipment, but
3 not the repair thereof, operated by the Post Office Depart-
4 ment, including the Washington Post Office and the Custom-
5 house Building in the District of Columbia, and for the
6 transportation of articles and supplies authorized herein,
7 \$6,500,000: *Provided*, That the foregoing appropriation
8 shall not be available for personal services except for work
9 done by contract, or for temporary job labor under exigency
10 not exceeding at one time the sum of \$100 at any one
11 building: *Provided further*, That the Postmaster General is
12 authorized to contract for telephone service in public buildings
13 under his administration by means of telephone switchboards
14 or equivalent telephone switching equipment jointly serving in
15 each case two or more governmental activities, where he
16 determines that joint service is economical and in the interest
17 of the Government, and to secure reimbursement for the cost
18 of such joint service from available appropriations for tele-
19 phone expenses of the bureaus and offices receiving the same.

20 Furniture, carpets, and safes, public buildings: For the
21 procurement, including transportation, of furniture, carpets,
22 safes, safe and vault protective devices, and repairs of same,
23 for use in public buildings which are now, or may hereafter
24 be, operated by the Post Office Department, \$550,000: *Pro-*
25 *vided*, That excepting expenditures for labor for or incidental

1 to the moving of equipment from or into public buildings,
2 the foregoing appropriation shall not be used for personal
3 services except for work done under contract or for tem-
4 porary job labor under exigency and not exceeding at one
5 time the sum of \$100 at any one building: *Provided further,*
6 That all furniture now owned by the United States in other
7 public buildings or in buildings rented by the United States
8 shall be used, so far as practicable, whether or not it corre-
9 sponds with the present regulation plan of furniture.

10 Scientific investigations: In the disbursement of appro-
11 priations contained in this title for the field service of the
12 Post Office Department the Postmaster General may transfer
13 to the Bureau of Standards not to exceed \$20,000 for scien-
14 tific investigations in connection with the purchase of mate-
15 rials, equipment, and supplies necessary in the maintenance
16 and operation of the Postal Service.

17 Deficiency in postal revenues: If the revenues of the
18 Post Office Department shall be insufficient to meet the ap-
19 propriations made under title II of this Act, a sum equal to
20 such deficiency in the revenues of such Department is hereby
21 appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury
22 not otherwise appropriated, to supply such deficiency in the
23 revenues of the Post Office Department for the fiscal year
24 ending June 30, 1946, and the sum needed may be ad-

1 vanced to the Post Office Department upon requisition of
2 the Postmaster General.

3 This title may be cited as the "Post Office Department
4 Appropriation Act, 1946".

5 TITLE III—GENERAL PROVISIONS

6 SEC. 301. No part of any appropriation contained in this
7 Act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any person
8 who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that
9 advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United
10 States by force or violence: *Provided*, That for the purposes
11 hereof an affidavit shall be considered prima facie evidence
12 that the person making the affidavit does not advocate, and
13 is not a member of an organization that advocates, the over-
14 throw of the Government of the United States by force or
15 violence: *Provided further*, That any person who advocates,
16 or who is a member of an organization that advocates, the
17 overthrow of the Government of the United States by force
18 or violence and accepts employment, the salary or wages for
19 which are paid from any appropriation contained in this Act,
20 shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be
21 fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than
22 one year, or both: *Provided further*, That the above penalty
23 clause shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for, any
24 other provisions of existing law.

1 SEC. 302. This Act may be cited as the “Treasury
2 and Post Office Departments Appropriation Act, 1946”.

Passed the House of Representatives February 21, 1945.

Attest: SOUTH TRIMBLE,
Clerk.

Passed the Senate with amendments March 30 (legislative day, March 16), 1945.

Attest: LESLIE L. BIFFLE,
Secretary.

79TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 2252

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Treasury and
Post Office Departments for the fiscal year
ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

APRIL 2, 1945

Ordered to be printed with the amendments of the
Senate numbered

April 17, 1945

7. FIRST DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1945. Received the conference report on this bill, H.R. 2374 (pp. 3493-4). The conference report strikes out the Senate amendment providing \$250,000 for administrative expenses for the flax program under conservation and use of agricultural land resources; provides \$6,700,000 for OPA; strikes out the provision for control of incipient and emergency outbreaks of insect nests and plant diseases (included in Public Law 26, 79th Cong.); provides \$256,764,881.04 for restoring the capital impairment of CCC; provides \$1,000,000 for flood control, general, and that such amount shall be available for advance planning of authorized projects; The items for liquidation of PWA, war public works (community facilities), and relating to GAO audit of Government corporations were reported in disagreement. Conferees had been appointed earlier in the day (p. 3485).
8. TREASURY-POST OFFICE APPROPRIATION BILL, 1946. Reps. Ludlow, O'Neal, D'Alesandro, Kopplemann, Taber, Keefe, and Tibbott were appointed conferees on this bill, H.R. 2252 (pp. 3485-6). Senate conferees were appointed Mar. 30.
9. INVESTIGATIONS; FOOD SUPPLY. Agreed to H. Res. 200, providing \$10,000 for the expenses incurred by the Select Committee to Investigate Food Shortages (p. 3486).
10. RUBBER SUBSIDIES. Agreed to Rep. Cole's (N.Y.) unanimous consent request to pass over without prejudice H.R. 2347, to provide and insure a dependable supply of domestic natural rubber by authorizing the Secretary of Agriculture to support by loans, purchases, etc., a fair price to producers of guayule (p. 3513).
11. IRRIGATION. Discussed and passed over H. R. 1656, authorizing modification of the contract for the purchase of power for use in connection with the San Carlos irrigation project (p. 3512).
12. RECLAMATION. Passed without amendment S. 37, to amend the Reclamation Project Act by extending the time in which amendatory contracts may be made (pp. 3512-3). This bill will now be sent to the President.
13. LANDS. Passed without amendment H. R. 2742, amending the Boulder Canyon Project Act opening lands for entry (p. 3513).
14. APPROPRIATIONS; SURPLUS PROPERTY. H. Doc. 140 (see Digest 71) proposes an amendment to the 1946 Budget for the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion, permitting the allocation of funds to agencies other than disposal agencies for rendering special advisory service to such agencies in connection with the disposal of surplus property.

BILLS INTRODUCED

15. FERTILIZER. S. 882, by Sen. Hill, Ala. (for himself and Sen. Bankhead, Ala.) and H. R. 2922, by Rep. Flannagan, Va., to provide for the establishment of a national fertilizer policy and program; to authorize the construction of certain fertilizer plants by the Government and farmers' cooperatives as a part of said program; to provide as a necessary incident of said program for the operation of such Government-constructed fertilizer plants by farmers' cooperatives; to provide for the testing and demonstrating of fertilizers produced in such Government and cooperative plants on a Nation-wide scale; to provide for the exploration of fertilizer resources on the public lands. To Senate Agriculture and Forestry and House Agriculture Committees. (pp. 3449, 3522.)
16. TRANSPORTATION; TAXATION. S. 887, by Sen. Shipstead, Minn., to regulate commerce by exempting interstate vendors from liability for payment or collection of certain State taxes. To Finance Committee. (p. 3449.)

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
Legislative Reports and Service Section

79th-1st, No. 75

DIGEST OF PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
(Issued April 18, 1945, for actions of Tuesday, April 17, 1945)

(For staff of the Department only)

CONTENTS

A.A.A.....	7	G.A.O.....	7	Reclamation.....	12, 20, 22, 30
Appropriations...	1, 6, 7, 8, 14	Irrigation.....	11	Regional authorities..	20, 22
Banking and currency....	29	Lands.....	13, 30	Rubber.....	10
Commodity credit.....	7	Lend-lease.....	32	Subsidies.....	10
Employment.....	18, 23	Loans, farm.....	17	Surplus property.....	14, 24
Fertilizer.....	15	Nomination.....	5	Taxation.....	16, 19
Flood control.....	7, 22	Personnel.....	19, 33	Transportation..	2, 4, 16, 26, 28
Food distribution..	2, 9, 26, 27	Price control.....	7, 31	Veterans.....	17, 21, 30, 33
Forestry.....	25	Public works.....	7	Water utilization.....	3

HIGHLIGHTS: Conference report on deficiency bill submitted; CCC capital-impairment item retained, AAA flax item deleted. Sen. Hill introduced new fertilizer bill. Lend-lease bill approved.

SENATE

1. STATE, JUSTICE, COMMERCE, AND JUDICIARY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1946. Appropriations Committee reported with amendments this bill, H.R. 2603 (S. Rept. 188) (p. 3448). Sen. McCarran, Nev., submitted a notice to suspend the rules for the purpose of proposing several amendments to this bill (pp. 3451-2).
2. GRAIN TRANSPORTATION. Sen. Capper, Kans., urged action to relieve the grain transportation situation and inserted Lawrence Morton's (U.S.D.A. War Board) letter on this subject (pp. 3452-3).
3. MEXICAN WATER TREATY. Continued debate on this Treaty (pp. 3456-83).
4. ST. LAWRENCE WATERWAY. Sen. Shipstead, Minn., inserted a Minn. Legislature resolution favoring this project (pp. 3447-8).
5. NOMINATION. Received the nomination of John W. Snyder to be Federal Loan Administrator (p. 3484).

HOUSE

6. NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1946. Appropriations Committee reported this bill, H.R. 2907 (H. Rept. 424) (pp. 3485, 3521).

House of Representatives

TUESDAY, APRIL 17, 1945

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

Rev. Bernard Braskamp, D. D., pastor of the Gunton Temple Memorial Presbyterian Church, offered the following prayer:

Almighty God, the source of all wisdom, power, and peace, we pray that we may enter into the joy of those blessings by yielding ourselves unreservedly to the leading of Thy Spirit.

In the midst of the world's trials and tribulations, may we be men of vision and of valor, endeavoring heroically and hopefully to bring to fulfillment and fruition those spiritual aspirations and ideals which Thou hast implanted within our souls.

Grant that daily and in an ever-increasing measure Thy guiding and sustaining Spirit may be given to our President, our Speaker, and all who share in the responsibilities of Government. Inspire them with fidelity and fortitude as they strive to open for struggling humanity the Master's way of the more abundant life.

May we all carry on in that same confident and indomitable spirit which characterized the life of Thy servant who walked and worked with us for a little while upon this earth and now rests from his labors, having received the reward of his faith, the salvation of his soul.

Hear us in the name of the Christ our Saviour. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Mr. LUTHER A. JOHNSON. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, I present herewith a privileged resolution (H. Res. 189) and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That the Secretary of State be, and he is hereby, directed to furnish the House of Representatives the answers to the following questions:

1. Did the State Department, or any representative of the State Department, on or about March 5, 1945, communicate with anyone in the office of Congressman EVAN HOWELL, of Illinois, with reference to a statement purporting to have been made by Walter Winchell over the Blue Network on February 25, 1945, to the effect that Alexander E. Sakellariou, or a person with a similar name, was pro-Nazi?

2. If the State Department, or anyone connected with it, did have a conversation with someone in the office of Congressman EVAN HOWELL, of Illinois, on the subject above referred to, did such statement convey the information that Alexander E. Sakellariou, or a person with a similar name, was pro-Nazi?

3. If the State Department, or anyone connected with it, did have a conversation with someone in the office of Congressman EVAN

HOWELL, of Illinois, on the subject above referred to, did such statement convey the information that Alexander E. Sakellariou, or a person with a similar name, was not pro-Nazi?

4. If someone connected with the State Department did communicate with someone in the office of Congressman HOWELL with reference to a statement purporting to have been made by Walter Winchell to the effect that Alexander E. Sakellariou, or a person with a similar name, was pro-Nazi, what was the substance of such communication?

5. What information, if any, as to the political policies of Alexander E. Sakellariou, or a person with a similar name, was given to the office of Congressman EVAN HOWELL?

6. According to the official transcript furnished by the Blue Network, Walter Winchell, on the 25th day of February 1945, speaking over that radio network to the public, made the following statement:

"Attention newspapermen and magazine editors:

"There is a Greek admiral lecturing in the United States—Admiral Sakellariou (I think it is)—anyway—S-a-k-e-l-l-a-r-i-o-u. He is the commander of the Greek Fleet. This Greek admiral, ladies and gentlemen, is telling American audiences that Greece needs a very strong man to run it. This admiral was connected with the Metaxas dictatorship in Greece. The admiral was also notoriously friendly to the Nazis. Greek sailors report that officers appointed by him tried to turn the Greek Navy over to the Germans. That charge is in the records of our Government.

"It must be a very interesting file in Washington, D. C. Why not make it public, so that his lectures will be better understood. Yes, ladies and gentlemen, this Admiral Alexander Sakellariou (I think it is) is a man with history. One interesting chapter is why and how and for what purpose is he now in the United States."

Do the records of the United States Government contain the charge that Admiral Sakellariou, or a person with a similar name, (a) "was connected with the Metaxas dictatorship in Greece"; or that (b) he "was also notoriously friendly to the Nazis"; or that (c) "Greek sailors report that officers appointed by him tried to turn the Greek Navy over to the Germans"?

It is respectfully requested that a separate answer be made to each of the foregoing questions.

Mr. LUTHER A. JOHNSON. Mr. Speaker, I move that the resolution be laid on the table.

The motion was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL, FISCAL YEAR 1946

Mr. SHEPPARD, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the bill (H. R. 2907) making appropriations for the Navy Department and the naval service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 424), which was read a first and second time, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee of the

Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered printed.

Mr. PLUMLEY reserved all points of order on the bill.

FIRST DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1945

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H. R. 2374) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1945, and June 30, 1946, and for other purposes, with Senate amendments thereto, disagree to the Senate amendments and agree to the conference asked by the Senate.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

Mr. McCORMACK. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, and, of course, I shall not object, may I ask the gentleman from Missouri, the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, if he can give the House any idea as to when this conference report will be ready to be considered?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. If it is agreeable to the majority leader, the committee will be glad to present this report tomorrow morning.

Mr. McCORMACK. If the conference report is agreed to and filed today, it will be the first order of legislative business tomorrow.

Mr. RICH. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker; may I ask the gentleman if this is the bill that has in it the \$30,000,000 for crop insurance?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. No; there is no provision as to crop insurance in this bill. That is in the Agricultural Appropriation bill. This is the first deficiency appropriation bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER appointed as conferees MESSRS. CANNON of Missouri, WOODRUM of Virginia, LUDLOW, SNYDER, O'NEAL, RABAUT, JOHNSON of Oklahoma, TABER, WIGGLESWORTH, and POWERS.

TREASURY AND POST OFFICE APPROPRIATIONS, 1946

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill H. R. 2252, an act making appropriations for the Treasury and Post Office Departments for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes, with amendments of the Senate thereto, disagree to the amendments of the Senate, and agree to the conference asked by the Senate.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Indiana? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none and appoints the following conferees: Messrs. LUDLOW, O'NEAL, D'ALESSANDRO, KOPPLEMANN, TABER, KEEFE, and TIBBOTT.

INVESTIGATION BY COMMITTEE ON WORLD WAR VETERANS' LEGISLATION

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Accounts, I submit a privileged resolution (H. Res. 219) and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That effective March 27, 1945, the expenses of conducting the study and investigation authorized by House Resolution 192 of the Seventy-ninth Congress incurred by the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation acting as a whole or by subcommittee not to exceed \$20,000, including expenditures for the employment of experts, and clerical, stenographic, and other assistants shall be paid out of the contingent fund of the House on vouchers authorized by such committee signed by the chairman thereof, and approved by the Committee on Accounts.

SEC. 2. The official stenographers to committees may be used at all hearings held in the District of Columbia unless otherwise officially engaged.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COCHRAN. I yield.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. I would like to ask the gentleman if he thinks this is enough to do a real job?

Mr. COCHRAN. This is the full amount asked for by the majority and minority members of the committee. It is a unanimous report from the Committee on Accounts.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

SELECT COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE SHORTAGE OF FOOD

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Accounts, I submit a second resolution (H. Res. 220) and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That effective March 27, 1945, the expenses of conducting the study and investigation authorized by House Resolution 195 of the Seventy-ninth Congress incurred by the Select Committee appointed to study and investigate supplies and shortages of food, particularly meat, acting as a whole or by subcommittee, not to exceed \$10,000, including expenditures for the employment of experts, and clerical, stenographic, and other assistants shall be paid out of the contingent fund of the House on vouchers authorized by such committee signed by the chairman thereof, and approved by the Committee on Accounts.

SEC. 2. The official stenographers to committees may be used at all hearings held in the District of Columbia unless otherwise officially engaged.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

SELECT COMMITTEE TO STUDY BASIC PROBLEMS AFFECTING POST-WAR IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. Speaker, I submit a third resolution (H. Res. 221) and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That effective April 17, 1945, the expenses of conducting the study and investigation authorized by House Resolution 52 of the Seventy-ninth Congress incurred by the Select Committee to study the basic problems affecting post-war immigration and naturalization, acting as a whole or by subcommittee, not to exceed \$10,000, including expenditures for the employment of experts, and clerical, stenographic, and other assistants shall be paid out of the contingent fund of the House on vouchers authorized by such committee signed by the chairman thereof, and approved by the Committee on Accounts.

SEC. 2. The official stenographers to committees may be used at all hearings held in the District of Columbia unless otherwise engaged.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ORDER OF BUSINESS

The SPEAKER. In order that Members might understand the situation, the Chair thinks under the unanimous consent request granted on Thursday of last week, the Chair should next recognize the Resident Commissioner of the Philippines as soon as the business lying on the Speaker's desk is over, and the Chair will do so.

CONTINENTAL CASUALTY CO.

Mr. McGEHEE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk the bill (H. R. 1307) for the relief of the Continental Casualty Co., Inc., and Montgomery City Lines, Inc., with Senate amendment thereto, disagree to the Senate amendment, and request a conference.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none and appoints the following conferees: Messrs. McGEHEE, PITTINGER, and COMBS.

KATHERINE SMITH

Mr. McGEHEE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk the bill (H. R. 1567) for the relief of Katherine Smith, with Senate amendments thereto, disagree to the Senate amendments, and request a conference.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none and appoints the following conferees: Mr. McGEHEE, Mr. KEOGH, and Mr. JENNINGS.

DAVID B. SMITH

Mr. McGEHEE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk the bill (H. R. 209) for the relief of David B. Smith, with Senate amendments thereto, disagree to the Senate amendments, and request a conference.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none and appoints the following conferees: Mr. McGEHEE, Mr. KEOGH, and Mr. JENNINGS.

ORDERS FROM TOKYO—THE DESTRUCTION OF MANILA—PRICE OF FILIPINO LOYALTY TO AMERICA

The SPEAKER. Under previous order of the House, the Resident Commissioner of the Philippines [Mr. ROMULO] is recognized for 30 minutes.

Mr. ROMULO. Mr. Speaker, before you in the form of officially collected affidavits and photographs is proof of the complete destruction of Manila and the premeditated, systematic massacre of its civilian population under orders of the Japanese supreme command.

The destruction of the greatest Christian city in the Orient and the murder of thousands of noncombatant men, women, and children are shown by this evidence to have been carried out according to plans made and orders given in Tokyo.

Here are confidential orders taken from the bodies of dead Japanese officers, excerpts from the diaries of Japanese soldiers, and the sworn testimony of American military medical officers, of priests, and civilians who escaped the Japanese massacre, and official photographs taken by members of the United States Army Signal Corps, all captioned with names, locales, dates, and explanatory data.

You will notice that the pamphlets distributed are marked "Confidential." It is the desire of the War Department that the pictures, names, and locales not be released for publication. Some of the parties mentioned have relatives in areas still occupied by the enemy. I also wish to inform the House that the War Department is releasing a statement this afternoon substantiating everything that I am stating on the floor today.

Even these cannot portray to you the horror of the destruction of Manila, the Pearl of the Orient, for to know it one must walk through its ravaged streets and broken walls reeking of death, and touch the mutilated bodies of children run-through with Japanese bayonets, and the bodies of men and women that fall into ashes at your touch for they were burned alive by the decree of the supreme authorities of imperial Japan.

It is difficult, it is almost impossible for you in America to understand the massed horror that has blotted out a once great and beautiful city. Such savagery is beyond our concept of modern war. It is to help you understand this that these pictures and this evidence have been gathered, that you may judge with your own observations the sort of enemy we face in the Pacific.

The greatest photograph of this war was taken by Joe Rosenthal of the raising of the American flag on Mount Surabachi, Iwo Jima. There is no such triumph and beauty in the pictures before you. No human dignity is left to the piled carcasses that sicken the air over the ruins of a city that was once the pride of the Orient. They are but evidence, rotten and indivisible in death, of loyalty between two worlds. The men and women, and the babies who died with them, were butchered under orders of the Japanese supreme command because as Filipinos they represented loyalty to America.

Their planned betrayal began when the Imperial Japanese Army found itself

- recede and concur with an amendment to the ~~Senate~~ amendment providing for GAO audit of Government corporations provided that, unless otherwise provided by law, no corporation funds shall be used to pay the cost of any private audit of the financial records of the offices of such corporation (p. 3560).
7. NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1946. Began debate on this bill, H.R. 2907 (pp. 3562-84).
8. TREASURY-POST OFFICE APPROPRIATION BILL, 1946. Received the conference report on this bill, H.R. 2252 (p. 3553). The conference report provides \$10,000 for the salary of the Fiscal Assistant Secretary of the Treasury; reduces the appropriation for disposal of surplus property by the Procurement Division from \$15,000,000 to \$14,999,000, (as proposed by the Senate; and eliminates the language proposed by the Senate, to prevent expenditure by the Procurement Division of appropriation for disposal of surplus property until such Division is authorized by the Surplus Property Board to dispose of particular lots or categories of surplus property.
9. COLUMBIA RIVER AUTHORITY. Rep. Horan, Wash., discussed H.R. 2923, providing for the development of the Columbia River (pp. 3584-6).
10. GRAIN TRANSPORTATION. Rep. Rees, Kans., urged that something be "done promptly" to relieve the boxcar situation for grain transportation (p. 3584).
11. FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION. Foreign Affairs Committee reported H.J. Res. 145, providing for U.S. membership in the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (H. Rept. 431) (p. 3596).

BILLS INTRODUCED

12. RENEGOTIATION. S. 890, by Sen. McKellar, Tenn., to extend through Dec. 31, 1945, the termination date under the Renegotiation Act. To Finance Committee. (p. 3525.)
13. FORESTRY; RESEARCH. S. 893, by Sen. Brewster, Maine (for himself, Sens. Russell, Ga.; Morse, Oreg.; and Chavez, N. Mex.), to provide for establishing and maintaining regional forest products laboratories in the northeastern, northwestern, southwestern, and southeastern regions of the U. S. To Agriculture and Forestry Committee. (p. 3525.)
14. RECLAMATION. S. 894, by Sen. Murdock, Utah, to authorize the construction of certain Federal reclamation works in the upper basin of the Colo. River. To Irrigation and Reclamation Committee. Remarks of author. (pp. 3533-35.)
15. PERSONNEL; RETIREMENT. S. 896, by Sen. Morse, Oreg., to amend the Civil Service Retirement Act. To Civil Service Committee. (p. 3525.)
16. SURPLUS PROPERTY. S. 898, by Sen. Maybank, S. C., to amend the Surplus Property Act of 1944 with respect to the report to Congress on surplus plants. To Military Affairs Committee. (p. 3525.)
17. PERSONNEL. H. R. 2939, by Rep. Randolph, W. Va., to prevent discrimination against blind persons and persons with impaired visual acuity in the administration of the civil service laws and rules. To Civil Service Committee. (p. 3586.)
18. RESEARCH. H. R. 2946, by Rep. May, Ky., "authorizing appropriations for a permanent program of scientific research in the interest of national security." To Military Affairs Committee. (p. 3587.)

19. TAXATION. H. J. Res. 156, by Rep. Coffee, Wash., to create a Commission on Tax Integration. To Rules Committee. (p. 3587.)
20. PERSONNEL; RETIREMENT. H. R. 2948, by Rep. Rees, Kans., to amend the Civil Service Retirement Act so as to exempt annuity payments under such act from taxation. To Civil Service Committee. (p. 3587.)
21. VETERANS. H. R. 2942, H. R. 2949, H. R. 2950.

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

22. GRAIN TRANSPORTATION. Speech in the House by Rep. Carlson, Kans., including a Calif. Lumber Merchant article, criticizing a lumber shipment of Surplus Property Office as "shedding some light" on the boxcar shortage for grain transportation (p. A1931).
23. TARIFFS. Rep. Jonkman, Mich., inserted an American Tariff League summary and comment on U. S. tariffs (pp. A1932-4).
24. LANDS; EDUCATION; VETERANS. Rep. Hays, Ark., inserted an Ark. Legislature resolution on the conveyance of the Lake Dick Plantation Project (Ark.) to the agricultural school for negroes for use in agricultural education and training and urging that FSA lands suitable for agriculture be held for veterans' preference (pp. A1939-40).
25. RESEARCH; ECONOMY. Extension of remarks of Rep. Randolph, W. Va., favoring H. R. 2937, providing for the continuous study of the social and economic aspect of scientific and technological developments (p. A1940).
26. RECLAMATION; VETERANS. Extension of remarks of Rep. Murdock, Ariz., favoring H. R. 520 and H. R. 2742, giving preference to veterans on newly irrigated lands (p. A1944).
27. FARM MACHINERY. Rep. Tarver, Ga., inserted L. T. Crowley's (FEA Administrator) letter on lend-lease and commercial exports of farm machinery (pp. A1944-5).
28. MEXICAN WATER TREATY. Extension of remarks of Rep. Murdock, Ariz.; favoring the ratification of this Treaty (pp. A1947-8).

COMMITTEE HEARINGS Released by G.P.O.

29. APPROPRIATIONS. H. R. 2907, naval appropriation bill, 1946. H. Appropriations Committee.

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For supplemental information and copies of legislative material referred to, call Ext. 4654, or send to Room 112 Adm. Arrangements may be made to be kept advised, routinely, of developments on any particular bill.

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COMMITTEE HEARINGS ANNOUNCEMENTS for Apr. 19: S. Banking and Currency, corporation control legislation; S. Commerce, MVA bill; S. Education and Labor, Federal aid to education; S. Agriculture, (ex.) S. 89, the Lucas bill for rural electrification projects; S. Interstate Commerce, grain-car shortage; H. Agriculture, school-lunch program; H. Banking and Currency, Bretton Woods monetary agreement; H. Flood Control, report on Red River; H. Irrigation, settling of veterans on Reclamation Bureau lands; H. Rules, FEPC.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi?

There was no objection.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, several days ago I called attention to the fact that young boys were being burned to death throughout the country because of inflammable materials put into the cowboy suits that were being sold to them.

At that time we only had complaints from people here around Washington. I have received a telegram from a man in New York State stating that his little boy had one of those suits which he purchased last July. He had worn it all summer and had been wearing it for the last 2 weeks. When he saw this statement he applied a match to the suit, and it blazed up just as if it had been soaked with coal oil.

I have a card from some parents in New Jersey complaining that their son had been burned almost to death. I have a letter here that was written to one of my colleagues from Texas to the same effect.

I want to appeal again to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce to introduce and pass a resolution to summon witnesses, put them on oath, and investigate this matter, because we do not know how much of this material is being made into these suits and other articles to be sold throughout the country.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Mississippi has expired.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that on Friday, April 20, I may address the House for 15 minutes after disposition of the business on the Speaker's table and other special orders previously entered.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Indiana?

There was no objection.

TREASURY-POST OFFICE APPROPRIATION BILL—PERMISSION TO FILE CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the managers on the part of the House may have until midnight tonight to file a conference report and statement on the bill, H. R. 2252, the Treasury-Post Office Appropriation bill, 1945.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Indiana?

There was no objection.

The conference report and statement follows:

CONFERENCE REPORT

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 2252) "making appropriations for the Treasury and Post Office Departments for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes," having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 7, and 10.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 11, 20, 21, and 25; and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 12: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 12, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$36,650"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 13: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 13, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$710,800"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 14: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 14, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$553,250"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 15: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 15, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$879,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 16: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 16, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$454,740"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 17: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 17, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$120,600"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 18: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 18, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$291,800"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 19: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 19, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$405,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 22: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 22, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$3,073,375"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 23: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 23, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$956,250"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 24: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 24, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$960,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

LOUIS LUDLOW,
EMMET O'NEAL,
THOMAS D'ALESSANDRO, Jr.,
HERMAN P. KOPPLEMANN,
JOHN TABER,
FRANK B. KEEFE,
HARVE TIBBOTT,

Managers on the part of the House.

KENNETH MCKELLAR,
PAT MCCARRAN,
J. W. BAILEY,
WALLACE H. WHITE, Jr.,
CHAN GURNEY,
CLYDE M. REED,

Managers on the part of the Senate.

STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 2252) making appropriations for the Treasury and Post Office Departments for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying conference report as to each of such amendments, namely:

Amendments Nos. 1 and 2: Appropriate \$10,000 for the salary of the Fiscal Assistant Secretary of the Treasury as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 3: Eliminates authority for the Bureau of Accounts, Treasury Department, to pay the expenses of attendance at meetings as proposed by the Senate.

Amendments Nos. 4 and 5: Eliminate authority for the Bureau of Narcotics, Treasury Department, to pay the expenses of attendance at meetings and reduce the appropriation for such Bureau from \$1,168,900 to \$1,167,400, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 6: Authorizes the appointment of one inspector of the White House Police as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 7: Appropriates \$260,000 for salaries, White House Police, as proposed by the House.

Amendments Nos. 8 and 9: Eliminate authority for the Treasury Department to pay the expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the work of the Procurement Division and reduce the appropriation for disposal of surplus property by such Division from \$15,000,000 to \$14,999,000, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 10: Eliminates language, proposed by the Senate, to prevent expenditure by the Procurement Division of appropriation for disposal of surplus property until such Division is authorized by the Surplus Property Board to dispose of particular lots or categories of surplus property.

Amendment No. 11: Appropriates \$247,450 for salaries, office of the Postmaster General, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 12: Appropriates \$36,650 for salaries, Office of Budget and Administrative Planning, in lieu of the sums proposed by the House and Senate.

Amendment No. 13: Appropriates \$710,800 for salaries, office of the First Assistant Postmaster General, in lieu of the sums proposed by the House and Senate.

Amendment No. 14: Appropriates \$553,250 for salaries, office of the Second Assistant Postmaster General, in lieu of the sums proposed by the House and Senate.

Amendment No. 15: Appropriates \$879,000 for salaries, office of the Third Assistant Postmaster General, in lieu of the sums proposed by the House and Senate.

Amendment No. 16: Appropriates \$454,740 for salaries, office of the Fourth Assistant Postmaster General, in lieu of the sums proposed by the House and Senate.

Amendment No. 17: Appropriates \$120,600 for salaries, office of the Solicitor, in lieu of the sums proposed by the House and Senate.

Amendment No. 18: Appropriates \$291,800 for salaries, office of the chief inspector, in lieu of the sums proposed by the House and Senate.

Amendment No. 19: Appropriates \$405,000 for salaries, Bureau of Accounts, in lieu of the sums proposed by the House and Senate.

Amendments Nos. 20 and 21: Eliminate authority for the Post Office Department to pay the expenses of attendance at meetings and reduce the appropriation for contingent expenses of the Post Office Department from \$135,000 to \$133,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 22: Appropriates \$3,073,375 for salaries, post-office inspectors, in lieu of the sums proposed by the House and Senate.

Amendment No. 23: Appropriates \$956,250 for travel and miscellaneous expenses, post-office inspectors, in lieu of the sums proposed by the House and Senate.

Amendment No. 24: Appropriates \$960,000 for salaries, clerks in post-office inspectors' offices, in lieu of the sums proposed by the House and Senate.

Amendment No. 25: Reappropriates the unexpended balance of the appropriation "balances due foreign countries, 1943" and makes such balance available for the fiscal year 1946 and prior years, as proposed by the Senate.

LOUIS LUDLOW,
EMMET O'NEIL,
THOMAS D'ALEANDRO, Jr.,
HERMAN P. KOELEMANN,
JOHN TABER,
FRANK B. KEEFE,
HARVE TIBBOTT,

Managers on the part of the House.

ERNIE PYLE

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Indiana?

There was no objection.

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Speaker, it is my sad duty to announce to the House that a flash has just come through to the Radio Press Gallery that a distinguished Indiana journalist, a friend and former colleague of mine, Ernie Pyle, was killed by Japanese gunfire on the island known as Ie some time during the last 24 hours. Details have not been received.

Ernie Pyle, more than any other writer of this era, reflected the views, the hopes, and aspirations of G. I. Joe. His writings were known and quoted throughout the world. He was an Indianan by birth, and we Hoosiers claimed him as our very own. His death is a tragic loss. He will be widely missed and mourned.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and to include therein several letters and a newspaper article.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

THIRD DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1945—CONFERENCE REPORT

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON].

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the bill (H. R. 2374) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1945, and June 30, 1946, and for other purposes, and ask unanimous consent that the statement of the managers may be read in lieu of the report.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement of the managers on the part of the House.

(For conference report and statement, see proceedings of the House of April 11, 1945.)

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, the conference report reflects a very satisfactory agreement with the managers on the part of the Senate.

Ostensibly we return 9 Senate amendments in disagreement but as a matter of fact 8 of them are brought back in technical compliance with the rule requiring a vote on amendments which would have been subject to a point of order if originally offered in the House, and on only 1 of the 70 items in disagreement is there an actual difference between the managers on the part of the two Houses.

The one item on which the conferees could not agree is Senate amendment No. 16 on page 6, appropriating \$5,000 for a survey preliminary to the construction of a national memorial stadium in the city of Washington. No authorization for such an appropriation has been enacted and such an appropriation would have created a precedent as unusual as it was illegal.

While the conference report as a whole proposes a material increase over the amount carried in the original bill, the amount agreed upon in conference is, in round numbers, a million and a half dollars less than the amount proposed by the Senate.

The bill when it left the House carried \$2,338,877,125.62. Later a number of items were removed from the bill and included in House Joint Resolution 141, calling for \$235,537,550, leaving \$2,103,339,575.62. The bill as passed by the Senate, omitting the items in House Joint Resolution 141, carried \$2,375,332,528.31, or a Senate increase of \$271,992,952.69.

Three relatively large items contribute to that increase. These are:

First. Additional facilities, and so forth, for National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, \$10,307,500.

Second. Restoration of capital impairment, Commodity Credit Corporation, \$256,764,881.04.

Third. Flood control, general, War Department, \$2,000,000.

As we bring the bill from conference, and if the report be adopted and the action we propose with respect to amendments remaining to be disposed of is followed, the Senate increase will have been reduced by \$1,495,400, or to \$270,497,556.69, making the total of the bill \$2,373,037,128.31. All of the proposed increase has Budget support with the exception of \$45,000.

As will be observed, a large proportion of the deficiencies are due to war conditions which we hope will be shortly alleviated, in part at least.

I now yield to the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] such time as he may require.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, there are some items in this report that I think should become law. There are many items that I feel are either too large or ought not to be in here at all.

The increase the other body made for the O. P. A. was in my judgment clearly unjustified.

The item of approximately \$260,000,000 to restore the capital stock of the Commodity Credit Corporation I could not agree to, because they have more money now than they ought to have with their terrific borrowing power. In my opinion, that was extended at least \$1,000,000,000 further than it should have been when the bill extending the life of the Commodity Credit Corporation was up in the House.

There are some other items I could not agree to, but the minority Members felt so strongly about those two items that they could not sign the conference report. I shall, therefore, when the vote comes vote "No" upon the conference report.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. RICH].

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, on yesterday I asked the chairman of the committee if this bill that was to be brought in today had in it the increase in capital stock of the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation. At that time the chairman of the committee, the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON] stated to me that it was not in the bill. I realize the bill is so big and the appropriations come so fast that even the chairman cannot keep pace with them, and I cannot blame him for that, but I objected to that amount being in the bill at the time the bill was considered on the floor of the House. My objection was this. I realize just where we are going insofar as building the biggest national debt that any nation and the world has ever known. On April 14 it was over \$235,000,000,000 and for the rest of this year it is going to grow by leaps and bounds.

Not only was I interested in trying to hold this down in the House committee, and I was not successful in that, but no sooner had it passed the House than I immediately took the matter up with Marvin Jones, the War Food Administrator, who is now the Administrator of the fund. I know him. I knew him when he was in the House. I consider him to be a very valuable man in this country. But even Marvin Jones is very much disappointed, as he wrote me on April 7, with the results which have been obtained by the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation.

Just to refresh your memory, may I say that 5 years ago we gave them \$40,000,000. We have given them millions and millions of dollars for administration. They lost everything but \$2,500,000, and according to a statement made later they were down to \$800,000. Think of it. In 5 years they have lost everything. Now we come along and give them \$30,000,000 more. Besides the amount that they lost, they made \$7,000,000 on the purchase of wheat, and they lost all of that, yet you give them \$30,000,000 more. In the agricultural appropriation bill just recently you gave them \$7,500,000 to administer this fund.

Not only did I take this matter up with Marvin Jones, but I wrote the manager of this Corporation, J. Carl Wright. He says he is coming to my office after the 21st. I want to have a talk with him. It is not my desire to be making continuous criticism of these things, but I

TREASURY AND POST OFFICE DEPARTMENTS
APPROPRIATION BILL, 1946

APRIL 18, 1945.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. LUDLOW, from the committee of conference, submitted the
following

CONFERENCE REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 2252]

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 2252) making appropriations for the Treasury and Post Office Departments, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 7 and 10.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 11, 20, 21, and 25 and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 12:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 12, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$36,650; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 13:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 13, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$710,800; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 14:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 14, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$553,250; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 15:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 15, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$879,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 16:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 16, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$454,740; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 17:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 17, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$120,600; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 18:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 18, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$291,800; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 19:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 19, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$405,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 22:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 22, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$3,073,375; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 23:

That the House reeede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 23, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$956,250; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 24:

That the House reeede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 24, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$960,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

LOUIS LUDLOW,
EMMET O'NEAL,
THOMAS D'ALESSANDRO, Jr.,
HERMAN P. KOPPLEMANN,
JOHN TABER,
FRANK B. KEEFE,
HARVE TIBBOTT,
Managers on the part of the House]

KENNETH MCKELLAR,
PAT McCARRAN,
J. W. BAILEY,
WALLACE H. WHITE, Jr.,
CHAN GURNEY,
CLYDE M. REED,
Managers on the part of the Senate.

STATEMENT OF THE MANAGERS ON THE PART OF THE HOUSE

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 2252) making appropriations for the Treasury and Post Office Departments, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying conference report as to each of such amendments, namely:

Amendments Nos. 1 and 2: Appropriate \$10,000 for the salary of the fiscal Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 3: Eliminates authority for the Bureau of Accounts, Treasury Department, to pay the expenses of attendance at meetings, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendments Nos. 4 and 5: Eliminate authority for the Bureau of Narcotics, Treasury Department, to pay the expenses of attendance at meetings, and reduce the appropriation for such Bureau from \$1,168,900 to \$1,167,400, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 6: Authorizes the appointment of one inspector of the White House Police, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 7: Appropriates \$260,000 for salaries, White House Police, as proposed by the House.

Amendments Nos. 8 and 9: Eliminate authority for the Treasury Department to pay the expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the work of the Procurement Division, and reduce the appropriation for disposal of surplus property by such Division from \$15,000,000 to \$14,999,000, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 10: Eliminates language, proposed by the Senate, to prevent expenditure by the Procurement Division of appropriation for disposal of surplus property until such Division is authorized by the Surplus Property Board to dispose of particular lots or categories of surplus property.

Amendment No. 11: Appropriates \$247,450 for salaries, office of the Postmaster General, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 12: Appropriates \$36,650 for salaries, Office of Budget and Administrative Planning, in lieu of the sums proposed by the House and Senate.

Amendment No. 13: Appropriates \$710,800 for salaries, office of the First Assistant Postmaster General, in lieu of the sums proposed by the House and Senate.

Amendment No. 14: Appropriates \$553,250 for salaries, office of the Second Assistant Postmaster General, in lieu of the sums proposed by the House and Senate.

Amendment No. 15: Appropriates \$879,000 for salaries, office of the Third Assistant Postmaster General, in lieu of the sums proposed by the House and Senate.

Amendment No. 16: Appropriates \$454,740 for salaries, office of the Fourth Assistant Postmaster General, in lieu of the sums proposed by the House and Senate.

Amendment No. 17: Appropriates \$120,600 for salaries, office of the Solicitor, in lieu of the sums proposed by the House and Senate.

Amendment No. 18: Appropriates \$291,800 for salaries, office of the chief inspector, in lieu of the sums proposed by the House and Senate.

Amendment No. 19: Appropriates \$405,000 for salaries, Bureau of Accounts, in lieu of the sums proposed by the House and Senate.

Amendments Nos. 20 and 21: Eliminate authority for the Post Office Department to pay the expenses of attendance at meetings, and reduce the appropriation for contingent expenses of the Post Office Department from \$135,000 to \$133,000, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 22: Appropriates \$3,073,375 for salaries, post-office inspectors, in lieu of the sums proposed by the House and Senate.

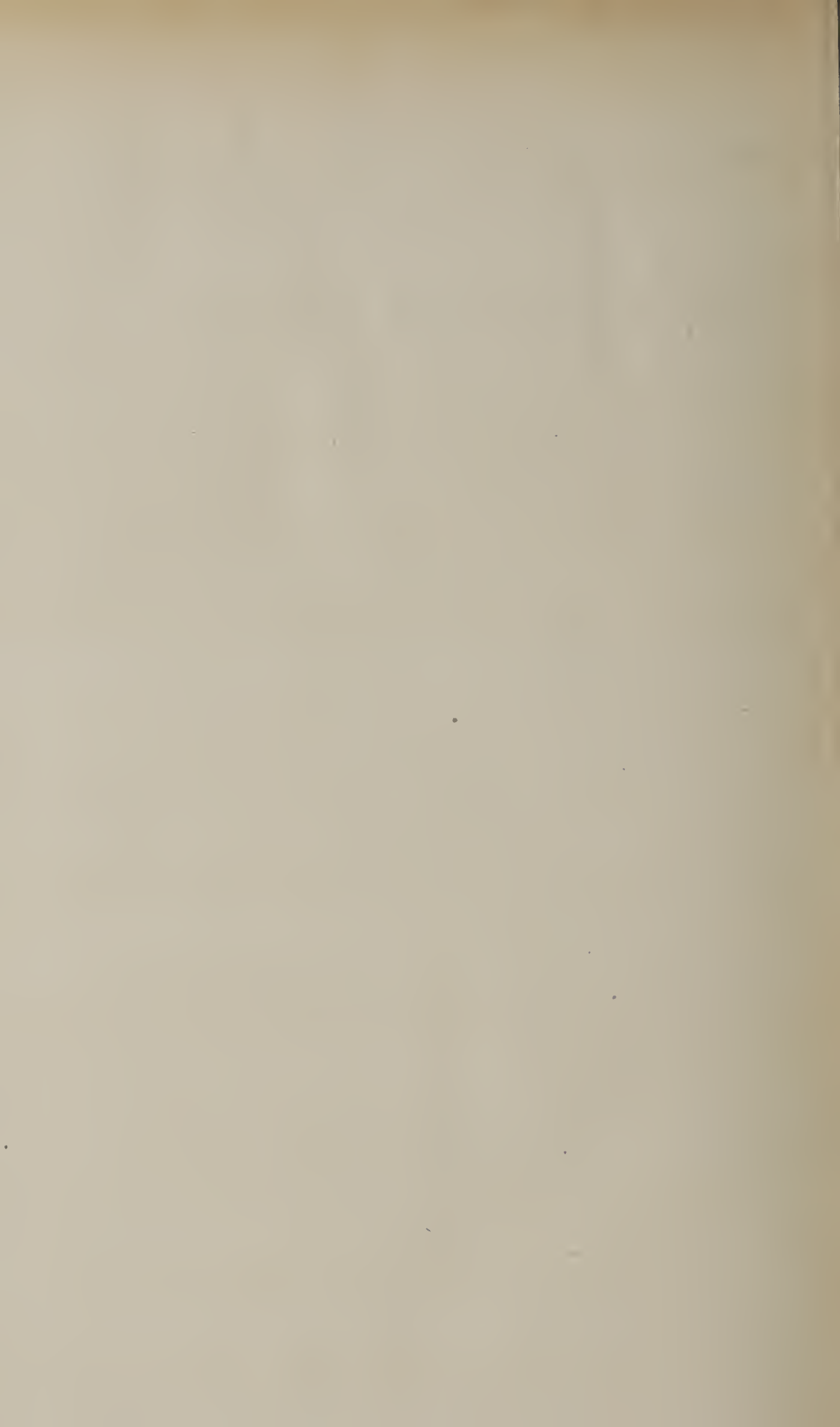
Amendment No. 23: Appropriates \$956,250 for travel and miscellaneous expenses, post-office inspectors, in lieu of the sums proposed by the House and Senate.

Amendment No. 24: Appropriates \$960,000 for salaries, clerks in post-office inspectors' offices, in lieu of the sums proposed by the House and Senate.

Amendment No. 25: Reappropriates the unexpended balance of the appropriation "Balances due foreign countries, 1943," and makes such balance available for the fiscal year 1946 and prior years, as proposed by the Senate.

LOUIS LUDLOW,
EMMET O'NEAL,
THOMAS D'ALESSANDRO, Jr.,
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JOHN TABER,
FRANK B. KEEFE,
HARVE TIBBOTT,
Managers on the part of the House.





from the amendment still in disagreement (not of interest). (For provisions see Digests 75 and 76.) This bill will now be sent to the President.

4. SELECTIVE SERVICE. Continued debate on H.R. 2625, to extend the Selective Training and Service Act for one year or until the termination of hostilities or on such earlier date as may be designated by Congress. (pp. 3602, 3614-27).
5. FOREIGN SERVICE; PERSONNEL. Foreign Relations Committee reported without amendment H.R. 689, to strengthen the Foreign Service by permitting the fullest utilization of available personnel and facilities of other U.S. agencies for coordination of activities abroad (S.Rept. 192) (p. 3594).
6. ECONOMY; BUREAUCRACY. Sen. Wiley, Wis., stated that "now is the time for Congress and President Truman to curb and curtail the Federal bureaucracy...our people would be impressed with the fact that efficiency and economy had once more become the order of the day and that the extravagant Federal overhead was on its way down...And President Truman, I am hopeful, will give a directive to the Director of the Bureau of the Budget along the lines I have mentioned" (p. 3589).
7. TREASURY-POST OFFICE APPROPRIATION BILL, 1946. Both Houses agreed to the conference report on this bill, H.R. 2252 (pp. 3614, 3634). (For provisions see Digest 76.) This bill will now be sent to the President.

HOUSE

8. FOOD SUPPLY. Rep. Springer, Ind., urged that U.S. agencies "do something" about the food situation which "is becoming more serious daily" (p. 3632).
Rep. Hoffman, Mich., stated that food "shortages" in Washington, D.C. may "result in some beneficial legislation coming out of the Congress" (p. 3633).
Rep. Jonkman, Mich., discussed the sugar "shortage" and stated, "The O.P.A., W.F.A., and C.C.C., ... have made it impossible for sugarcane growers to maintain adequate production" (pp. 3647-8).
9. TRANSPORTATION; GRAIN. Rep. Hoeven, Iowa, criticized "the lack of boxcars" to get corn to the markets and urged that something be done "if thousands of bushels of corn now rotting on the farms of Iowa are to be saved" (p. 3633).
10. NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL. Passed with amendments this bill, H.R. 2907 (pp. 3634-40).
11. BANKING AND CURRENCY. Rep. Folger, N.C., spoke in favor of the establishment of the International Monetary Fund and International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (pp. 3640-5).
12. TARIFF; TEXTILES. Received a Riverside Worsted Co., Inc. (Woonsocket, R.I.) petition opposing further reduction of tariffs (p. 3652).
13. ADJOURNED until Mon., Apr. 23 (p. 3651). Majority Leader McCormack announced that on Wed. and Thurs. the Interior appropriation bill will be taken up and that the conference report on the independent offices appropriation bill and any other conference matters will be brought up if the conference reports are completed (p. 3640).

BILLS INTRODUCED

14. FOOD ADMINISTRATION. H.R. 2970, by Rep. Jenkins, Ohio, to provide for central responsibility for the production and distribution of the Nation's food by

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
Legislative Reports and Service Section

79th-1st, No. 77

DIGEST OF PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
(Issued April 20, 1945, for actions of Thursday, April 19, 1945)

(For staff of the Department only)

CONTENTS

Adjournment.....	13	Electrification.....	18	Reclamation.....	18,28
Agricultural appropriation bill (individual items not indexed).....	1,27	Food adm. (general).....	14	Selective service.....	4
Appropriations.....	1	Food distribution.....	9	Small business.....	2,22
Banking and currency.....	3,7,10,13,27	Food supply.....	8,17	Tariff.....	12
Bureaucracy.....	6	Foreign agriculture.....	23	Taxation.....	22
Economy.....	6	Latin America.....	25	Textiles.....	12
Education.....	15	Lend-lease.....	21	Transportation.....	9
		Military training.....	19	Veterans.....	24
		Personnel.....	5,15	Water utilization.....	29
		Price control.....	17,27	Wildlife.....	16

HIGHLIGHTS: Senate passes agricultural appropriation bill. First deficiency appropriations bill sent to the President. Rep. Jenkins introduces bill to place food administration under a single head.

SENATE

1. AGRICULTURAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1946. Passed with amendments this bill, H. R. 2689 (pp. 3602-12).

Agreed to all committee amendments except as noted below.

Agreed to an amendment by Sen. Gurney, S. Dak., to the committee amendment relating to the formulation and administration of 1946 programs of soil-building practices and soil-and water-conservation practices. Under Sen. Gurney's amendment the total expenditures for the programs so formulated "shall not exceed \$300,000,000" rather than "shall be \$300,000,000," as proposed by the committee amendment (pp. 3604-5).

Rejected the committee amendment providing that in "assisting farmers in the organization and administration of associations and groups for medical care, the Farm Security Administration shall permit the associations or groups to have free choice in the selection of practitioners from those available practitioners who are licensed under State laws, "after rejecting Sen. Bushfield's (S. Dak.) amendment to this amendment to insert "members of the" before "association." (pp. 3605-11).

Sens. Russell, Hayden, Tydings, Bankhead, Thomas of Okla., Gurney, Reed, and Capper were appointed conferees on this bill (p. 3612).

2. SMALL BUSINESS. Concurred in the House amendment to S. 105, to extend the Smaller War Plants Corporation until Dec. 31, 1946 (p. 3612), to which the House had agreed to earlier (pp. 3630-1). This bill will now be sent to the President.

3. FIRST DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1945. Agreed to the conference report on H. R. 2374 and acted on items in disagreement (pp. 3612-4). Agreed to Sen. McKellar's motion to concur in all House amendments to the Senate amendments and to recede

sel and his wisdom and understanding in our quest for peace. Mr. Speaker, in justice to Ernie Pyle and the millions of brave men, I feel that it behooves us to pay this kind of tribute: A sincere and earnest quest for peace, supported as enthusiastically and unselfishly as has been our struggle for victory. And to Ernie Pyle, sir, we say: "Well done, brave man."

Mr. WEISS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

[Mr. WEISS addressed the House. His remarks appear in the Appendix of today's RECORD.]

ESTATES OF DECEASED VETERANS

Mr. DOYLE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

Mr. DOYLE. Mr. Speaker, I call your attention to the bill I introduced yesterday, H. R. 2941. If this bill is enacted into law it will make unnecessary the administration of any estate left by any veteran to his widow or his children. The only people who benefit by the administration of estates of deceased veterans, leaving out insurance, which is not covered in this bill, are the courts and the lawyers. I am a member of the bar, and I know very well that the lawyers of America are not interested in earning money which will be taken out of the pockets of the widows and the children of the men who die in the armed forces.

PAPER SALVAGE

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Mr. Speaker, 20,000,000 pounds of paper is a lot of paper. To illustrate this statement in more tangible terms, I would like to cite three examples given to me by the director of the paper-salvage drive now being conducted by the War Production Board. These three examples deal with food, medical supplies, and combat fighting materials.

Twenty million pounds of scrap paper will make 11,790,000 cartons for ration K; this is the food ration carried into combat by our fighting men while actually under fire; 20,000,000 pounds of scrap paper will make 3,600,000 blood-plasma containers; or 20,000,000 pounds of scrap paper can be turned into 306,000 protective bands for 500-pound bombs. In addition, there are countless weekly community newspapers whose problem needs relief very much, indeed.

That amount of paper can be saved

right now if proper action is taken. I refer to the disposition of used election ballots now being held, according to law, by the registrar of voters of each county in each State. The laws of the several States specify that these election ballots must be held for a certain length of time after the election. After the time stipulated has expired, all of these millions of ballots must be destroyed. The date for destroying these ballots is now at hand in nearly every State and speedy action must be taken if the paper is to be saved for future use. Though no particular method of destruction is specified in most State laws, the fact is that most States do this by burning the ballots, thus rendering the ashen remains useless for salvage purposes. This same destruction can be accomplished by shredding the ballots to bits rather than burning them. I have written to Mr. J. A. Krug, Chairman of the War Production Board, urging him to contact the governors of the several States, requesting them to take action to save this paper, so that the paper shortage faced by our Nation today may be further alleviated by the reprocessing of the paper represented in these millions of ballots.

Mr. Speaker, I think that you will agree that this is a matter of substantial importance and one requiring immediate action. It is for this reason that I respectfully urge every Member of the House to lend his support to this endeavor in his own individual State.

(Mr. VOORHIS of California asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BEALL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Maryland?

There was no objection.

[Mr. BEALL addressed the House. His remarks appear in the Appendix of today's RECORD.]

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. KEFAUVER asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD in two instances, and to include in one an editorial from the Chattanooga Times and in the other a letter from Eric Underwood.

Mr. DURHAM asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a resolution.

Mr. LEMKE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD.

ERNIE PYLE

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, one of the finest ways, I think, in which we can pay tribute to the late Ernie Pyle, since he will not be here himself to fight for the rights of veterans, is for us to do everything in our power to

see that the veterans he loved so dearly and whom he saw wounded have their rights defended; to make sure that they are given the best possible care, medically and in every other way, that any servicemen in the world every received; and that their widows and dependents be given every possible care and attention. I believe that will be a living memorial to Ernie Pyle.

SHORTAGES

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, the morning papers tell us that at last war has come to Washington. I am not referring to the fact that the press carries the information that there are 69 casualties from the Washington area or to the fact that 5 of those men are dead, that 11 are missing. I am referring to the press notices that there is a shortage of meat in the city—not only a shortage, but that many markets have none. I am referring also to the fact that yesterday the House restaurant did not have any butter. That is just too bad—think of it, no butter or meat. Those two shortages are among the most beneficial that have happened in Washington since the beginning of the war. If we can have here in Washington a shortage not only of meat and of butter but of cigarettes and of liquor and of clothing and a few more of the essential things that the people throughout the country have had to go without, it may be a good thing, and perhaps will result in some beneficial legislation coming out of the Congress. Official Washington should be made to realize that war means something besides increase in opportunity to make political progress—increase in compensation—additional titles—gold braid—increased spending—drinking, eating, and entertainment—that it means suffering and death—if more people who seem to be indifferent to war's results were empty and hungry—were cold and without shelter, some of the false glory of war would fade and we would put our minds to the task of making its end our sole objective.

* REPRESENTATIVE PLOESER

Mr. PLUMLEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Vermont?

There was no objection.

Mr. PLUMLEY. Mr. Speaker, I think in all fairness, in view of the numerous inquiries which have been made of me with respect to the whereabouts today and yesterday of the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. PLOESER], a valuable member of the Subcommittee on Appropriations for the Navy as he is, I ought to say that although he had prepared himself, as some of those interested know, to be present and to help defend the committee in the presentation of certain features of the bill, he was sum-

marily called home day before yesterday by the serious and acute illness of a member of his family. He had to go. That is all there is to it. He has our sympathy; we regret his absence.

VETO MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES—H. R. 2055 FOR THE RELIEF OF BEN GRUNSTEIN

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following veto message from the President of the United States, which was read, and with the accompanying papers referred to the Committee on Claims and ordered to be printed:

To the House of Representatives:

I return herewith without my approval the bill (H. R. 2055) for the relief of Ben Grunstein. This bill proposes to provide for a refund to Ben Grunstein, of Hudson County, N. J., in the sum of \$1,000 paid by him in partial satisfaction of a judgment against him for the sum of \$2,500 on a forfeited bail bond of one Reuben Finn, on which he was surety; and to relieve him of the obligation to pay any further sums owing as a result of the judgment.

It appears that Finn was arrested on June 26, 1939, in Glen Ridge, N. J., on a charge of violating the White Slave Traffic Act, which had been filed in the southern district of Indiana. He was released on bond in the sum of \$2,500, on which Ben Grunstein was surety. Finn was subsequently indicted in the southern district of Indiana, but failed to appear. A judgment on the bail bond was thereafter entered against Ben Grunstein in the United States District Court for the District of New Jersey in the sum of \$2,500 and costs.

In January 1942, Finn was located and arrested in Houston, Tex., by agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. He was removed to the southern district of Indiana, where he pleaded guilty and was sentenced to a term of imprisonment for 3 years. Grunstein has made a partial payment in the sum of \$1,000 on account of the judgment. It is now proposed to refund this amount to him, as well as to relieve him of the obligation to pay the balance of the judgment.

It appears that the Government has incurred considerable expense in searching for and apprehending Finn, as well as removing him from the place of arrest to the place where the case was disposed of. The Department of Justice has estimated these expenses as approximating the sum of \$1,000. While from time to time private bills have been enacted to relieve sureties on forfeited bail bonds in cases in which the defaulting defendant was later apprehended and convicted, and the Government sustained no prejudice beyond incurring additional expenses, these bills generally have not extended relief to the surety in the full amount of his obligation, but have provided for a deduction in the amount of expenses incurred by the Government. The bill under consideration falls to make this adjustment.

Because of this circumstance, I am constrained to withhold my approval of this legislation.

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

THE WHITE HOUSE, April 19, 1945.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. NORRELL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. KIRWAN] may extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and include therein a short editorial from the Youngstown Vindicator under date of April 15.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Arkansas?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

TREASURY AND POST OFFICE DEPARTMENTS APPROPRIATIONS, 1946

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the bill (H. R. 2252) making appropriations for the Treasury and Post Office Departments and for other purposes, and I ask unanimous consent that the statement of the managers on the part of the House may be read in lieu of the report.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Indiana?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement.

(For conference report and statement, see the proceedings of the House of April 18, 1945.)

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Speaker, this is a unanimous report, agreed to by all of the managers.

I move the adoption of the report.

The conference report was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

NAVY DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATION BILL, FISCAL YEAR 1946

Mr. SHEPPARD. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the bill (H. R. 2907), making appropriations for the Navy Department and the naval service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the bill H. R. 2907, with Mr. STIGLER in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read as follows:

BUREAU OF SUPPLIES AND ACCOUNTS

PAY AND SUBSISTENCE OF NAVAL PERSONNEL

For pay and allowances, subsistence, and transportation prescribed by law for naval personnel, including reserves on active duty—

Pay and allowances: Officers, active duty, no part of which shall be available for increased pay for making aerial flights, by more than 91 officers above the rank of captain nor by nonflying officers or observers at rates in excess of those prescribed by law for the Army, which shall be the legal maximum rates as to such nonflying officers or observers; midshipmen; officers, retired, inactive; enlisted personnel, active, including cash prizes for men for excellence in gunnery, target practice, communication, engineering competition and additional pay for duty as messmen; enlisted men, retired, in-

active; men of the Fleet Reserve, inactive; nurses, female, active; nurses, female, retired, inactive; 6 months' death gratuity, officers, nurses, and enlisted personnel; cash allowances for uniforms for officers; clothing furnished annually to enlisted personnel and issued in kind to members of the Navy Nurse Corps, or cash in lieu thereof; civilian clothing, including an overcoat when necessary, the cost of all not to exceed \$30 per person to enlisted personnel given discharges for bad conduct, undesirability, unsuitability, or inaptitude; reimbursement in kind or in cash as authorized by law to persons in the naval service, for personal property lost, destroyed, or damaged; including reimbursement, under rules prescribed by the Secretary, of naval personnel who furnish from their personal stock subsistence and clothing to shipwrecked and destitute persons; purchase of medals, crosses, bars, emblems, and other insignia; miscellaneous items, including hire of quarters for officers serving with troops where sufficient quarters are not possessed by the United States to accommodate them; rent of quarters for members of the Nurse Corps; and hire of quarters for naval personnel, comparable to quarters assignable on a capital ship, as authorized by the Secretary to meet emergency conditions, including officers and men on sea duty at such times as they may be deprived of their quarters on board ship due to repairs or other conditions which may render them uninhabitable: *Provided*, That under this authorization no funds may be expended for the hire of quarters for occupancy by the dependents of officers or enlisted personnel; interest on deposits by enlisted personnel; losses in the accounts of Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard officers certified under the Act of July 11, 1919 (31 U. S. C. 105), and the Act of June 10, 1921 (31 U. S. C. 104), and payments in settlement of claims under the Act of January 2, 1942 (31 U. S. C. 224d); total pay and allowances, \$6,061,770,000: *Provided*, That, except for the public quarters occupied by the Chief of Naval Operations, the Superintendent of the Naval Academy, and the Commandant of the Marine Corps, and messes temporarily set up on shore for officers attached to seagoing vessels, aviation units based on seagoing vessels (including officers' messes at naval air stations), submarine bases, overseas bases (including Alaska), mobile hospitals, landing forces and expeditions, and such bachelor officers' quarters and messes as may be specifically designated by the Secretary and, in addition, not to exceed 300 in number at such other places as shall be designated by the Secretary, no appropriation contained in this Act shall be available for the pay, allowances, or other expenses of any enlisted man or civil employee performing service in the residence or quarters of an officer or officers on shore as a cook, waiter, or other work of a character performed by a household servant, but nothing herein shall be construed as preventing the voluntary employment in any such capacity of a retired enlisted man or a transferred member of the Fleet Reserve without additional expense to the Government, nor the sale of meals to officers by general messes on shore as regulated by detailed instructions from the Navy Department;

Mr. SHEPPARD. Mr. Chairman, I offer a committee amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. SHEPPARD: On page 14, line 13, strike out the words "subsistence and transportation" and insert in lieu thereof the words "and subsistence."

Mr. SHEPPARD. Mr. Chairman, this is merely a correction to conform with the title in line 12. A separate provision has been made in the bill for the trans-

sum shall be immediately available for obligation and expenditure for necessary plans, specifications, and preliminary work in connection with projects for post-war construction authorized by the Flood Control Act approved December 22, 1944"; and the Senate agree to the same.

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendments numbered 16, 19, 20, 21, 24, 27, 28, 29, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 42, 43, 45, 46, and 47.

KENNETH McKELLAR,
CARL HAYDEN,
MILLARD E. TYDINGS,
RICHARD B. RUSSELL,
CHAN GURNEY,
HAROLD H. BURTON,
JOSEPH H. BALL,

Managers on the part of the Senate.

CLARENCE CANNON,
C. A. WOODRUM,
LOUIS LUDLOW,
J. BUELL SNYDER,
EMMET O'NEAL,
LOUIS C. RABAUT,

Managers on the part of the House.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the conference report.

Mr. GURNEY. Mr. President, I wish to ask the distinguished senior Senator from Tennessee to clarify for the RECORD, if he will, the conclusions of the conferees and their action in reducing from \$2,000,000 to \$1,000,000 the amount appropriated for the Army engineers in the deficiency appropriation bill. I should like to ask the Senator if the \$1,000,000 agreed to by the conferees is available for the Missouri Basin project and the Central Valley project, as well as the projects which were the basis of the \$1,000,000 Budget estimate to the Congress in Senate Document No. 10.

Mr. McKELLAR. The answer is "Yes." The conferees intended to include the Central Valley, as well as the Missouri Valley.

Mr. GURNEY. With that answer, Mr. President, I am thoroughly in accord with the conference report, and hope it will be agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the conference report.

The report was agreed to.

Mr. GURNEY. Mr. President, in order that the RECORD may afford a clear understanding of the action of the conferees, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD a letter from General Robins, Acting Chief of Engineers, dated April 19, 1945, which has to do with the conference report on House bill 2374.

There being no objection, the letter was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF ENGINEERS,
Washington, April 19, 1945.

Hon. CHAN GURNEY,
United States Senate.

DEAR SENATOR GURNEY: In accordance with your verbal request, the following information is furnished regarding the status of the supplemental estimate for the fiscal year 1945 for funds for the preparation of plans for projects in the Missouri River Basin authorized by the Flood Control Act of December 22, 1944.

The Department submitted to the Bureau of the Budget on January 5, 1945, a supplemental estimate in the amount of \$2,000,000 for the fiscal year 1945 for the preparation

of plans for projects authorized in the Flood Control Act of December 22, 1944. The tentative allocations of funds inclosed with that estimate are as follows:

	Proposed allocations
Tyrone, Pa., local protection.....	\$75,000
Harrisburg, Pa., local protection.....	60,000
Buggs Island Reservoir, Roanoke River Basin, Va. and N. C.....	100,000
Clark Hill Reservoir, Savannah River, Ga. and S. C.....	100,000
Shreveport, Red River, La., local protection.....	75,000
Arkansas River local protection projects.....	275,000
Trinidad, Purgatoire River, Colo.....	50,000
Garrison Reservoir, Missouri River Basin, N. Dak.....	200,000
Oahe Reservoir, Missouri River Basin, S. Dak. and N. Dak.....	200,000
Missouri River, local protection projects.....	150,000
Mount Morris Reservoir, Genesee River, N. Y.....	100,000
Alamo Reservoir, Bill Williams River, Ariz.....	75,000
Holbrook, Little Colorado River, Ariz., local protection.....	15,000
Table Mountain Reservoir, Sacramento River Basin, Calif.....	100,000
Isabella Reservoir, San Joaquin River Basin, Calif.....	75,000
Kings River project, Pine Flat Reservoir and channel improvement, San Joaquin River Basin, Calif.....	100,000
Terminus Reservoir, Kaweah River, Calif.....	75,000
Farmington Reservoir, Littlejohn Creek, Calif.....	75,000
Merced County project, San Joaquin.....	50,000
Redmond, Sevier River, Utah, local protection.....	25,000
Pajaro River, Calif., local protection.....	25,000
Total.....	2,000,000

The Bureau of the Budget on February 26, 1945, forwarded a supplemental estimate of appropriation for the fiscal year 1945 in the amount of \$1,000,000 for the preparation of plans for projects authorized in the Flood Control Act of December 22, 1944, which was transmitted to the Congress by the President on February 28, 1945, and printed in Senate Document No. 10, Seventy-ninth Congress, first session. In a letter dated February 26, 1945, the Bureau of the Budget also notified this Department of its action in submitting the supplemental estimate printed in Senate Document No. 10 and advised the Department that Executive office approval was granted for the preparation of plans for projects shown in a tabulation accompanying that letter. That list includes the projects contained in the supplemental estimate as submitted to the Bureau of the Budget by the Department on January 5, 1945, with the exception of the following projects:

	Proposed allocations
Missouri Valley:	
Garrison Reservoir, Missouri River Basin, N. Dak.....	\$200,000
Oahe Reservoir, Missouri River Basin, S. Dak. and N. Dak.....	200,000
Missouri River, local protection projects.....	150,000
Subtotal.....	550,000
Central Valley, Calif.:	
Table Mountain Reservoir, Sacramento River Basin, Calif.....	100,000
Isabella Reservoir, San Joaquin River Basin, Calif.....	75,000
Kings River project, California.....	100,000
Terminus Reservoir, Kaweah River, Calif.....	75,000

	Proposed allocations
Central Valley, Calif.—Con.	
Farmington Reservoir, Littlejohn Creek, Calif.....	\$75,000
Subtotal.....	425,000
Total.....	975,000

In view of the foregoing, it appears that the Bureau of the Budget can disapprove the allotment of funds from the appropriation of \$1,000,000 contained in the First Deficiency Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1945 as reported by the conference committees on April 17, 1945, for the preparation of plans in that fiscal year for projects in the Missouri River Basin and the Central Valley of California as authorized in the Flood Control Act of December 22, 1944.

Sincerely yours,

THOMAS M. ROBINS,
Major General,
Acting Chief of Engineers.

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate a message from the House of Representatives announcing its action on certain amendments of the Senate to House bill 2374, which was read as follows:

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, U. S.,
April 18, 1945.

Resolved, That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 21, 27, 28, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 45, 46, and 47 to the bill (H. R. 2374) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30 1945, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1945, and June 30, 1946, and for other purposes, and concur therein.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 19 to said bill and concur therein with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum of \$343,340 named in said amendment insert "\$225,000";

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 20 to said bill and concur therein with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum of \$50,000 named in said amendment insert "\$25,000";

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 24 to said bill and concur therein with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the last proviso in said amendment insert: "Provided further, That, unless otherwise expressly provided by law, no funds of any Government corporation shall be used to pay the cost of any private audit of the financial records of the offices of such corporation except the cost of such audits contracted for and undertaken prior to the date of approval of this act";

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 29 to said bill and concur therein with an amendment as follows: Restore the matter stricken out by said amendment amended to read as follows: "Provided, That all obligations of this additional appropriation for projects in which (1) the War Department has a paramount interest, shall first be jointly authorized in writing by the Secretary of War and the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, (2) the Navy Department has a paramount interest, shall first be jointly authorized in writing by the Secretary of the Navy and the Directors of the Bureau of the Budget: Provided further, That \$18,373,000 of such sum of \$84,373,000 shall not be obligated unless subsequently authorized by other law";

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 42 to said bill and concur therein with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment insert:

"UNITED STATES HIGH COMMISSIONER TO THE
PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

"Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1945, for the maintenance of the office of the United States High Commissioner to the Philippine Islands, including the objects specified under this head in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1945, and including the employment without regard to civil-service and classification laws of technical employees who may be engaged for the purpose of making an economic survey of conditions in the Philippine Islands, \$60,000";

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 43 to said bill and concur therein with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum of \$200,000 named in said amendment insert "\$100,000"; and

That the House insist upon its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 16 to said bill.

Mr. McKELLAR. I move that the Senate concur in the amendments of the House to the amendments of the Senate numbered 19, 20, 24, 29, 42, and 43.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. McKELLAR. I now move that the Senate recede from its amendment numbered 16.

The motion was agreed to.

TREASURY AND POST OFFICE DEPARTMENTS APPROPRIATIONS—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. McKELLAR submitted the following report:

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 2252) making appropriations for the Treasury and Post Office Departments, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 7 and 10.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 11, 20, 21, and 25 and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 12: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 12, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$36,650"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 13: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 13, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$710,800"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 14: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 14, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$553,250"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 15: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 15, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$879,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 16: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 16, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amend-

ment insert "\$454,740"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 17: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 17, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$120,600"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 18: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 18, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$291,800"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 19: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 19, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$405,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 22: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 22 and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$3,073,375"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 23: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 23, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$956,250"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 24: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 24, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$960,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

KENNETH MCKELLAR,
PAT MCCARRAN,
J. W. BAILEY,
WALLACE H. WHITE, Jr.,
CHAN GURNEY,
CLYDE M. REED,

Managers on the part of the Senate.

LOUIS LUDLOW,
EMMET O'NEAL,
THOMAS D'ALESSANDRO, Jr.,
HERMAN P. KOPPLEMANN,
JOHN TABER,
FRANK B. KEEFE,
HARVE TIBBOTT,

Managers on the part of the House.

The report was agreed to.

LEAVES OF ABSENCE

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, I have been assigned as chairman of a subcommittee which would like to take testimony this afternoon. There are some witnesses here from long distances. So I ask unanimous consent that, if I am taken away from Capitol Hill in order to obtain some of the evidence, I be excused with the permission of every Member of the Senate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Nebraska? The Chair hears none, and permission is granted.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to be excused for the remainder of the day.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, consent of the Senate is granted.

EXTENSION OF SELECTIVE TRAINING AND SERVICE ACT OF 1940

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 2625) to extend the

Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the junior Senator from Tennessee [Mr. STEWART] on behalf of himself, the Senator from Colorado [Mr. JOHNSON], the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. REVERCOMB], and the Senator from Iowa [Mr. WILSON].

Mr. O'DANIEL. Mr. President, on October 23, 1942, when the extension of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940 was being considered, I introduced a substitute amendment, which provided for 12 months' training of inductees under 20 years of age before they were placed in actual combat duty beyond the territorial boundaries of continental United States. The amendment was adopted by a yeas-and-nays vote in the Senate, but was later stricken from the bill by the joint Senate and House conference committee.

I now offer for later consideration the same amendment as a substitute for the pending amendment offered by the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. STEWART] and other Senators to House bill 2625.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the amendment in the form of a substitute will be received and will be read.

Mr. STEWART. Mr. President, the Senator from Texas has not requested immediate consideration of his substitute amendment, has he?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. No; the Senator from Texas has asked that it be pending.

The CHIEF CLERK. At the proper place in the bill it is proposed to insert the following:

No person under 20 years of age, inducted under this act, shall be placed in actual combat duty beyond the territorial boundaries of continental United States, until after he has had at least 1 year's military training, following his induction.

Mr. STEWART. Mr. President, will the Chair please state the present parliamentary situation?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The pending business before the Senate is the bill to extend the Selective Training and Service Act. The question is on agreeing to the amendment proposed by the Senator from Texas as a substitute for the amendment proposed by the Senator from Tennessee and other Senators.

Mr. STEWART. Mr. President, I wish to discuss the amendment proposed by the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. REVERCOMB], the Senator from Iowa [Mr. WILSON], the Senator from Colorado [Mr. JOHNSON], and myself. The amendment was printed and laid on the table on the 16th day of March, the last legislative day, and actually on the calendar day of April 5. It was called up yesterday near the conclusion of the session of the Senate. It has been read by the clerk. It is offered as an amendment to House bill 2625, a bill which would extend the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended. As I understand, that act expires on May 15.

The cosponsors of the amendment thought it might better be offered as an amendment to the bill which would extend the Selective Training and Service



[PUBLIC LAW 38—79TH CONGRESS]

[CHAPTER 92—1ST SESSION]

[H. R. 2252]

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Treasury and Post Office Departments for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

TITLE I—TREASURY DEPARTMENT

That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Treasury Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, namely:

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Salaries: Secretary of the Treasury, Under Secretary of the Treasury, Fiscal Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, two Assistant Secretaries of the Treasury, and other personal services in the District of Columbia, \$360,000: *Provided*, That no part of the money appropriated shall be used to pay the salaries of more than eighteen messengers assigned to duty in the Office of the Secretary.

For deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail of the Treasury Department as required by section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364), \$5,701,500.

FOREIGN FUNDS CONTROL

Foreign funds control: For all expenses necessary in carrying out the functions of the Secretary of the Treasury under sections 3 and 5 (b) of the Act of October 6, 1917, as amended (50 U. S. C. (App.) 3, and 50 U. S. C. (Suppl. 1941) 5 (b)), and any proclamations, orders, regulations, or instructions issued thereunder; and in exercising fiscal, financial, banking, property-control, and related functions, authorized by law, and administered by the Treasury Department in foreign countries and arising out of military operations of the United States; including personal services; printing; maintenance, repair, and operation of a motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicle; and reimbursement of any other appropriation or other funds of the United States or any agency, instrumentality, Territory, or possession thereof, including the Philippine Islands, and reimbursement of any Federal Reserve bank for printing and other expenditures; \$2,000,000.

DIVISION OF TAX RESEARCH

Salaries: For personal services in the District of Columbia, \$153,500.

OFFICE OF TAX LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL

Salaries: For personal services in the District of Columbia, \$80,000.

DIVISION OF RESEARCH AND STATISTICS

Salaries: For personal services in the District of Columbia, \$155,000.

OFFICE OF GENERAL COUNSEL

Salaries: For the General Counsel and other personal services in the District of Columbia, \$160,000.

DIVISION OF PERSONNEL

Salaries: For the Chief of the Division, and other personal services in the District of Columbia, \$164,000.

OFFICE OF CHIEF CLERK

Salaries: For the Chief Clerk and other personal services in the District of Columbia, \$286,000.

MISCELLANEOUS AND CONTINGENT EXPENSES, TREASURY DEPARTMENT

For miscellaneous and contingent expenses of the Office of the Secretary and the Bureaus and offices of the Department, including operating expenses of the Treasury, Treasury Annex, Auditors', and Liberty Loan Buildings; financial journals, purchase (including exchange) of books of reference and lawbooks, technical and scientific books, newspapers, and periodicals, expenses incurred in completing imperfect series, library cards, supplies, and all other necessary expenses connected with the library; not exceeding \$15,000 for traveling expenses, including the payment of actual transportation and subsistence expenses to any person whom the Secretary of the Treasury may from time to time invite to the city of Washington or elsewhere for conference and advisory purposes in furthering the work of the Department; freight, expressage, telegraph and telephone service; maintenance and repair of motortrucks and three passenger automobiles (one for the Secretary of the Treasury and two for general use of the Department), all to be used for official purposes only; file holders and cases; fuel, oils, grease, and heating supplies and equipment; gas and electricity for lighting, heating, and power purposes, including material, fixtures, and equipment therefor; floor covering and repairs thereto, furniture and office equipment, including supplies therefor and repairs thereto; purchase and repair of uniforms for elevator conductors; awnings, window shades, and fixtures; cleaning supplies and equipment; drafting equipment; flags; hand trucks; ladders; miscellaneous hardware; streetcar fares not exceeding \$650; thermometers; lavatory equipment and supplies; tools and sharpening same; laundry service; laboratory supplies and equipment; removal of rubbish; postage; not to exceed \$30,000 for stationery for the Treasury Department and its several bureaus and offices, and field services thereof, except such

bureaus and offices as may be otherwise specifically provided for, including tags, labels, and index cards, printed in the course of manufacturing, packing boxes and other materials necessary for shipping stationery supplies, and cost of transportation of stationery supplies purchased free on board point of shipment and of such supplies shipped from Washington to field offices; and other absolutely necessary articles, supplies, and equipment not otherwise provided for; \$260,000: *Provided*, That the appropriations for the Bureau of Accounts, Bureau of the Public Debt, Internal Revenue Service, Procurement Division, Office of the Treasurer of the United States, Division of Disbursement, and Foreign Funds Control for the fiscal year 1946 are hereby made available for the payment of items otherwise properly chargeable to this appropriation, the provisions of section 6, Act of August 23, 1912 (31 U. S. C. 669), to the contrary notwithstanding.

Printing and binding: For printing and binding for the Treasury Department and its several bureaus and offices, and field services thereof, except such bureaus and offices as may be otherwise specifically provided for, including materials for the use of the book-binder, located in the Treasury Department, but not including work done at the New York Customhouse bindery authorized by the Joint Committee on Printing in accordance with the Act of March 1, 1919 (44 U. S. C. 111), \$24,000.

CUSTODY OF TREASURY BUILDINGS

Salaries of operating force: For the Superintendent of Treasury Buildings and for other personal services in the District of Columbia, including the operating force of the Treasury Building, the Treasury Annex, the Liberty Loan Building, the Belasco Theatre Building, the Auditors' Building, and the west and south annexes thereof, \$452,000.

FISCAL SERVICE

BUREAU OF ACCOUNTS

Salaries and expenses: For all necessary expenses in the District of Columbia, except printing and binding of the Bureau of Accounts, including contract stenographic reporting services, stationery (not to exceed \$10,000), supplies and equipment; purchase and exchange of lawbooks, books of reference, periodicals, and newspapers; travel expenses, \$734,000.

Salaries and expenses, deposit of withheld taxes: For all necessary expenses incident to the deposit of withheld taxes in Government depositories pursuant to the Current Tax Payment Act of 1943, including personal services in the District of Columbia; not to exceed \$20,000 for printing and binding; and reimbursement to Federal Reserve banks for printing and other necessary expenses, \$500,000.

Printing and binding: For printing and binding for the Bureau of Accounts, \$32,000.

Division of Disbursement, salaries and expenses: For all necessary expenses, except printing and binding, of the Division of Disbursement, including personal services in the District of Columbia, stationery, and

travel, \$4,700,000: *Provided*, That with the approval of the Bureau of the Budget there may be transferred to this appropriation and to the appropriation "Printing and binding, Division of Disbursement" from funds respectively available for such purposes for the Agricultural Adjustment Agency, Federal Housing Administration, Federal Public Housing Authority, Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation, Federal Prison Industries, Railroad Retirement Board, United States Maritime Commission, the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation, the Commodity Credit Corporation, the Office of Distribution, and the Farm Security Administration, such sums as may be necessary to cover the expense incurred in performing the function of disbursement therefor.

Printing and binding: For printing and binding, Division of Disbursement, including the cost of transportation to field offices of printed and bound material and the cost of necessary packing boxes and packing materials, \$130,000.

Contingent expenses, public moneys: For contingent expenses under the requirements of section 3653 of the Revised Statutes (31 U. S. C. 545), for the collection, safekeeping, transfer, and disbursement of the public money, transportation of notes, bonds, and other securities of the United States, transportation of gold coin and gold certificates transferred to Federal Reserve banks and branches, United States mints and assay offices, and the Treasury, after March 9, 1933, actual expenses of examiners detailed to examine the books, accounts, and money on hand at the several depositories, including national banks acting as depositories under the requirements of section 3649, Revised Statutes (31 U. S. C. 548), also including examinations of cash accounts at mints, \$450,000.

Recoinage of silver coins: To enable the Secretary of the Treasury to continue the recoinage of worn and uncurrent subsidiary silver coins of the United States now in the Treasury or hereafter received, and to reimburse the Treasurer of the United States for the difference between the nominal or face value of such coins and the amount the same will produce in new coins, \$140,000.

Relief of the indigent, Alaska: For the payment to the United States district judges in Alaska (not to exceed 10 per centum of the receipts from licenses collected outside of incorporated towns in Alaska), to be expended for the relief of persons in Alaska who are indigent and incapacitated through nonage, old age, sickness, or accident, \$24,000.

Refund of moneys erroneously received and covered (indefinite appropriation): To enable the Secretary of the Treasury to meet any expenditures of the character formerly chargeable to the appropriation accounts abolished under section 18 of the Permanent Appropriation Repeal Act of 1934, approved June 26, 1934, and any other collections erroneously received and covered which are not properly chargeable to any other appropriation, there is hereby made available such amount as may be necessary.

Payment of unclaimed moneys (indefinite appropriation): To enable the Secretary of the Treasury to meet any expenditures of the character formerly chargeable to the appropriation accounts abolished under section 17 of the Permanent Appropriation Repeal Act

of 1934, approved June 26, 1934, payable from the funds held by the United States in the trust fund receipt account "Unclaimed moneys of individuals whose whereabouts are unknown", there is hereby made available such amount as may be necessary.

BUREAU OF THE PUBLIC DEBT

Administering the public debt: For necessary expenses connected with any public debt operations authorized by the Second Liberty Bond Act, as amended (31 U. S. C. 760-762), and with the administration of any public debt or currency issues of the United States with which the Secretary of the Treasury is charged, \$84,250,000, to be expended as the Secretary of the Treasury may direct: *Provided*, That from the amount appropriated herein, the Federal Reserve banks and their branches may be reimbursed for expenditures made by them as fiscal agents of the United States on account of public-debt transactions for the account of the Secretary of the Treasury, and advances to the Postmaster General may be made in accordance with the provisions of section 22 (e) of the Second Liberty Bond Act, as amended (31 U. S. C. 757c (e)), which section shall be construed as applying to this appropriation: *Provided further*, That the indefinite appropriation provided by section 10 of the Second Liberty Bond Act, as amended, shall not be available for obligation during the fiscal year 1946.

Distinctive paper for United States securities: For distinctive paper for United States currency, including transportation of paper, traveling, mill, and other necessary expenses, and salaries of employees and allowance, in lieu of expenses, of officer or officers detailed from the Treasury Department, not exceeding \$50 per month each when actually on duty, \$800,000: *Provided*, That in order to foster competition in the manufacture of distinctive paper for United States securities, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized, in his discretion, to split the award for such paper for the fiscal year 1946 between the two bidders whose prices per pound are the lowest received after advertisement.

OFFICE OF THE TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES

Salaries and expenses: For all necessary expenses, except printing and binding, of the Office of the Treasurer of the United States, including purchase of periodicals and books of reference, \$4,600,000: *Provided*, That with the approval of the Bureau of the Budget, there may be transferred to this appropriation and to the appropriation "Printing and binding, Office of the Treasurer of the United States", from funds respectively available for such purposes for the Agricultural Adjustment Agency, Home Owners' Loan Corporation, Tennessee Valley Authority, Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation, Reconstruction Finance Corporation, Federal land banks and other banks and corporations under the supervision of the Farm Credit Administration, Railroad Retirement Board, Federal Crop Insurance Corporation, United States Maritime Commission, Office of Distribution, Farm Security Administration, Federal Housing Administration, Federal Public Housing Authority, Commodity Credit Corporation, and corporations and banks under the Federal Home Loan Bank Administration, such sums as may be necessary to cover

the expenses incurred on account of such respective activities in clearing of checks, servicing of bonds, handling of collections, and rendering of accounts therefor.

Salaries (reimbursable): For personal services in the District of Columbia, in redeeming Federal Reserve notes, \$80,000, to be reimbursed by the Federal Reserve banks.

Printing and binding: For printing and binding for the Office of the Treasurer of the United States, \$275,000.

BUREAU OF CUSTOMS

Salaries and expenses: For collecting the revenue from customs, for enforcement, as specified in Executive Order 9083, of certain navigation laws, for the detection and prevention of frauds upon the customs revenue, and not to exceed \$100,000 for the securing of evidence of violations of the customs and navigation laws; for expenses of transportation and transfer of customs receipts from points where there are no Government depositories; not to exceed \$84,500 for foreign living allowances; not to exceed \$500 for subscriptions to newspapers; not to exceed \$85,000 for stationery; not to exceed \$12,000 for improving, repairing, maintaining, or preserving buildings, inspection stations, office quarters, including living quarters for officers, sheds, and sites along the Canadian and Mexican borders acquired under authority of the Act of June 26, 1930 (19 U. S. C. 68); and for the purchase (not to exceed one hundred and fifty), maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles when necessary for official use in field work; for the payment of extra compensation earned by customs officers or employees for overtime services, at the expense of the parties in interest, in accordance with the provisions of section 5 of the Act approved February 13, 1911, as amended by the Act approved February 7, 1920, and section 451 of the Tariff Act, 1930, as amended (19 U. S. C. 261, 267, and 1451), the receipts from such overtime services to be deposited as a refund to the appropriation from which such overtime compensation is paid, in accordance with the provisions of section 524 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended; for the cost of seizure, storage, and disposition of any merchandise, vehicle and team, automobile, boat, air or water craft, or any other conveyance seized under the provisions of the customs laws, for the purchase of arms, ammunition, and accessories; not to exceed \$606,600 for personal services in the District of Columbia exclusive of ten persons from the field force authorized to be detailed under section 525 of the Tariff Act of 1930, and reimbursement, at not to exceed 3 cents per mile, of employees for travel performed by them in privately owned automobiles while engaged in inspecting, guarding, admeasuring, examining, sampling, investigating, and storekeeping duties within the limits of their official station, \$22,900,000, of which \$300,000 shall constitute an advance fund to enable the Bureau of Customs to meet obligations incurred by it arising from services rendered to private interests, pending receipt of reimbursements therefrom, which amount shall be returned to the Treasury not later than six months after the close of the fiscal year 1946.

Printing and binding: For printing and binding, Bureau of Customs, including the cost of transportation to field offices of printed and bound

material and the cost of necessary packing boxes and packing materials, \$80,000.

Refunds and drawbacks (indefinite appropriation) : For the refund or payment of customs collections or receipts, and for the payment of debentures or drawbacks, bounties, and allowances, as authorized by law, there is hereby made available such amount as may be necessary.

OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY

Salaries: Comptroller of the Currency and other personal services in the District of Columbia, \$233,000.

Printing and binding: For printing and binding for the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency, \$12,000.

BUREAU OF INTERNAL REVENUE

Salaries and expenses: For salaries and expenses in connection with the assessment and collection of internal-revenue taxes and the administration of the internal-revenue laws, including the administration of such provisions of other laws as are authorized by or pursuant to law to be administered by or under the direction of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, including one stamp agent (to be reimbursed by the stamp manufacturers) and the employment of experts; the securing of evidence of violations of the Acts, the cost of chemical analyses made by others than employees of the United States and expenses incident to such chemists testifying when necessary; telegraph and telephone service, postage, freight, express, necessary expenses incurred in making investigations in connection with the enrollment or disbarment of practitioners before the Treasury Department in internal-revenue matters, expenses of seizure and sale, and other necessary miscellaneous expenses, including stenographic reporting services; for the acquisition of property under the provisions of title III of the Liquor Law Repeal and Enforcement Act, approved August 27, 1935 (49 Stat. 872-881), and the operation, maintenance, and repair of property acquired under such title III; for the purchase (not to exceed thirty-four), hire, maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled or horse-drawn passenger-carrying vehicles when necessary, for official use of the Alcohol Tax and Intelligence Units in field work; printing and binding (not to exceed \$2,200,000); and the procurement of such supplies, stationery (not to exceed \$1,400,000), equipment, furniture, mechanical devices, laboratory supplies, periodicals, newspapers for the Alcohol Tax Unit, ammunition, lawbooks and books of reference, and such other articles as may be necessary, \$120,000,000, of which amount not to exceed \$10,800,000 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia: *Provided*, That not more than \$100,000 of the total amount appropriated herein may be expended by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue for detecting and bringing to trial persons guilty of violating the internal-revenue laws or conniving at the same, including payments for information and detection of such violation.

Refunds and payments of processing and related taxes: For refunds and payments of processing and related taxes as authorized by titles IV and VII, Revenue Act of 1936, as amended; for refunds of taxes collected (including penalties and interest) under the Cotton Act of

April 21, 1934, as amended (48 Stat. 598), the Tobacco Act of June 28, 1934, as amended (48 Stat. 1275), and the Potato Act of August 24, 1935 (49 Stat. 782), in accordance with the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1938 (52 Stat. 1150), as amended, and as otherwise authorized by law; and for redemption of tax stamps purchased under the aforesaid Tobacco and Potato Acts, there is hereby continued available, during the fiscal year 1946, the unexpended balance of the funds made available to the Treasury Department for these purposes for the fiscal year 1945 by the Treasury Department Appropriation Act, 1945.

Additional income tax on railroads in Alaska: For the payment to the Treasurer of Alaska of an amount equal to the tax of 1 per centum collected on the gross annual income of all railroad corporations doing business in Alaska, on business done in Alaska, which tax is in addition to the normal income tax collected from such corporations on net income, the amount of such additional tax to be applicable to general Territorial purposes, \$9,600.

Refunding internal-revenue collections (indefinite appropriation): For refunding internal-revenue collections, as provided by law, including the payment of claims for the prior fiscal years and payment of accounts arising under "Allowance or draw-back (Internal Revenue)", "Redemption of stamps (Internal Revenue)", "Refunding legacy taxes, Act of March 30, 1928", and "Repayment of taxes on distilled spirits destroyed by casualty", there is hereby appropriated such amount as may be necessary: *Provided*, That a report shall be made to Congress by internal-revenue districts and alphabetically arranged of all disbursements hereunder in excess of \$500 as required by section 3 of the Act of May 29, 1928 (sec. 3776, I. R. C.), including the names of all persons and corporations to whom such payments are made, together with the amount paid to each.

BUREAU OF NARCOTICS

Salaries and expenses: For expenses to enforce sections 2550-2565; 2567-2571; 2590-2603; 3220-3228; 3230-3238 of the Internal Revenue Code; the Narcotic Drugs Import and Export Act, as amended (21 U. S. C. 171-184); the Act of June 14, 1930 (5 U. S. C. 282-282c and 21 U. S. C. 197-198) and the Opium Poppy Control Act of 1942 (21 U. S. C. Supp. III, 188-188n), including the employment of executive officers, attorneys, agents, inspectors, chemists, supervisors, clerks, messengers, and other necessary employees in the field and in the Bureau of Narcotics in the District of Columbia, to be appointed as authorized by law; the securing of information and evidence of violations of the afore-mentioned laws and regulations promulgated thereunder; the costs of chemical analyses made by others than employees of the United States; the purchase of such supplies, equipment, mechanical devices, books, stationery (not to exceed \$6,000), and such other expenditures as may be necessary in the several field offices; cost incurred by officers and employees of the Bureau of Narcotics in the seizure, forfeiture, storage, and disposition of property under the Act of August 9, 1939 (49 U. S. C. 781-788) and the internal-revenue laws; hire, maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled or horse-drawn passenger-carrying vehicles when necessary for official use in field work; purchase of arms and ammunition; in all, \$1,167,400, of

which amount not to exceed \$165,873 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia: *Provided*, That not exceeding \$10,000 may be expended for the collection and dissemination of information and appeal for law observance and law enforcement, including cost of printing, purchase of newspapers, and other necessary expenses in connection therewith: *Provided further*, That not exceeding \$10,000 may be expended for services or information looking toward the apprehension of narcotic law violators who are fugitives from justice: *Provided further*, That moneys expended from this appropriation for the purchase of narcotics including marihuana, and subsequently recovered shall be reimbursed to the appropriation for enforcement of the narcotic and marihuana laws current at time of the deposit.

Printing and binding: For printing and binding for the Bureau of Narcotics, \$4,000.

BUREAU OF ENGRAVING AND PRINTING

For the work of engraving and printing, exclusive of repay work, during the fiscal year 1946, United States currency and internal-revenue stamps, including opium orders and special-tax stamps required under the Act of December 17, 1914 (26 U. S. C. 1040, 1383), checks, drafts, and miscellaneous work, as follows:

Salaries and expenses: For the Director, two Assistant Directors, and other personal services in the District of Columbia, including wages of rotary press plate printers at per diem rates and all other plate printers at piece rates to be fixed by the Secretary of the Treasury, not to exceed the rates usually paid for such work; and all other necessary expenses, except printing and binding, including engravers' and printers' materials and other materials, including distinctive and nondistinctive paper, except distinctive paper for United States currency and Federal Reserve bank currency; purchase of card and continuous form checks; equipment of, repairs to, and maintenance of buildings and grounds and minor alterations to buildings; periodicals, examples of engraving and printing, including foreign securities and stamps, and books of reference, not to exceed \$500; traveling expenses not to exceed \$15,000; articles approved by the Secretary of the Treasury as being necessary for the protection of the person of employees, not to exceed \$2,200; stationery, not to exceed \$5,000; transfer to the Bureau of Standards for scientific investigations in connection with the work of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, not to exceed \$15,000; and maintenance and driving of two motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles; \$10,400,000, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Printing and binding: For printing and binding for the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, \$5,500.

During the fiscal year 1946 all proceeds derived from work performed by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, by direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, not covered and embraced in the appropriations for such Bureau for such fiscal year, instead of being covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts, as provided by the Act of August 4, 1886 (31 U. S. C. 176), shall be credited when received to the appropriations for such Bureau for the fiscal year 1946.

SECRET SERVICE DIVISION

Salaries: For the Chief of the Division and other personal services in the District of Columbia, \$72,500.

Suppressing counterfeiting and other crimes: For salaries and other expenses in detecting, arresting, and delivering into the custody of the United States marshal or other officer having jurisdiction, dealers and pretended dealers in counterfeit money, persons engaged in counterfeiting, forging, and altering United States notes, bonds, national bank notes, Federal Reserve notes, Federal Reserve bank notes, and other obligations and securities of the United States and of foreign governments (including endorsements thereon and assignments thereof), as well as the coins of the United States and of foreign governments, and persons committing other crimes against the laws of the United States relating to the Treasury Department and the several branches of the public service under its control; purchase (not to exceed thirteen), hire, maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles when necessary; purchase of arms and ammunition; stationery (not to exceed \$7,500); traveling expenses; and for no other purpose whatsoever, except in the performance of other duties specifically authorized by law, and in the protection of the person of the President and the members of his immediate family and of the person chosen to be President of the United States, \$1,400,000: *Provided*, That of the amount herein appropriated not to exceed \$15,000 may be expended in the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury for the purpose of securing information concerning violations of the laws relating to the Treasury Department, and for services or information looking toward the apprehension of criminals.

White House Police: For one captain, one inspector, four lieutenants, six sergeants, and one hundred and eight privates, at rates of pay provided by law, \$260,000, notwithstanding the provisions of the Act of April 22, 1940 (3 U. S. C. 62).

For uniforming and equipping the White House Police, including the purchase, issue, and repair of revolvers, and the purchase and issue of ammunition and miscellaneous supplies, to be procured in such manner as the President in his discretion may determine, \$9,000.

Salaries and expenses, guard force, Treasury buildings: For salaries and expenses of the guard force for Treasury Department buildings in the District of Columbia, including the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, and elsewhere, including purchase, repair, and cleaning of uniforms, maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles, and the purchase of arms and ammunition and miscellaneous equipment, \$654,000: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$100,000 of the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Engraving and Printing", may be transferred to this appropriation to cover service rendered such Bureau in connection with the protection of currency, bonds, stamps, and other papers of value the cost of producing which is not covered and embraced in the direct appropriations for such Bureau: *Provided further*, That the Secretary of the Treasury may detail two agents of the Secret Service to supervise such force.

Printing and binding: For printing and binding for the Secret Service Division, \$7,000.

Reimbursement to District of Columbia, benefit payments to White House Police and Secret Service forces: To enable the Secretary of the Treasury to reimburse the District of Columbia on a monthly basis for benefit payments made from the revenues of the District of Columbia to members of the White House Police force and such members of the United States Secret Service Division as are entitled thereto under the Act of October 14, 1940 (54 Stat. 1118), to the extent that such benefit payments are in excess of the salary deductions of such members credited to said revenues of the District of Columbia during the fiscal year 1946, pursuant to section 12 of the Act of September 1, 1916 (39 Stat. 718), as amended, \$31,500.

BUREAU OF THE MINT

Salaries and expenses, Office of the Director: For personal services in the District of Columbia and for assay laboratory chemicals, fuel, materials, balances, weights, stationery (not to exceed \$700), books, periodicals, specimens of coins, ores, and travel and other expenses incident to the examination of mints, visiting mints for the purpose of superintending the annual settlement, and for the collection of statistics relative to the annual production and consumption of the precious metals in the United States, \$145,000.

Transportation of bullion and coin: For transportation of bullion and coin, by registered mail or otherwise, between mints, assay offices, and bullion depositories, \$12,800, including compensation of temporary employees and other necessary expenses.

Salaries and expenses, mints and assay offices: For compensation of officers and employees of the mints at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; San Francisco, California; and Denver, Colorado; the assay offices at New York, New York; and Seattle, Washington, and the bullion depositories at Fort Knox, Kentucky; and West Point, New York, including necessary personal services for carrying out the provisions of the Gold Reserve Act of 1934 and the Silver Purchase Act of 1934, and any Executive orders, proclamations, and regulations issued thereunder, and for incidental and contingent expenses, including traveling expenses, stationery (not to exceed \$2,900), new machinery and repairs, arms and ammunition, purchase and maintenance of uniforms and accessories for guards, protective devices, and their maintenance, training of employees in use of firearms and protective devices, maintenance, repair, and operation of three motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles, cases and enameling for medals manufactured, net wastage in melting and refining and in coining departments, loss on sale of sweeps arising from the treatment of bullion and the manufacture of coins, not to exceed \$500 for the expenses of the annual assay commission, and not exceeding \$1,000 for the acquisition, at the dollar face amount or otherwise, of specimen and rare coins, including United States and foreign gold coins and pieces of gold used as, or in lieu of, money, and ores, for addition to the Government's collection of such coins, pieces, and ores, \$5,400,000.

Printing and binding: For printing and binding for the Bureau of the Mint, \$8,000.

PROCUREMENT DIVISION

Salaries and expenses: For the Director of Procurement and other personal services in the District of Columbia and in the field service, and for miscellaneous expenses, including office supplies and materials, stationery (not to exceed \$27,500), purchase of motortrucks and maintenance and operation of such trucks and motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles, telegrams, telephone service, traveling expenses, office equipment, fuel, light, electric current, and other expenses for carrying into effect regulations governing the procurement, warehousing, and distribution by the Procurement Division of the Treasury Department of property, equipment, stores, and supplies in the District of Columbia and in the field, \$1,300,000: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed during the fiscal year 1946 to transfer to this appropriation from any appropriations or funds available to the several departments and establishments of the Government for the fiscal year 1946 such amounts as may be approved by the Bureau of the Budget, not to exceed the sum of (a) the amount of the annual compensation of employees who may be transferred or detailed to the Procurement Division, respectively, from any such department or establishment, where the transfer or detail of such employees is incident to a transfer of a function or functions to that Division and (b) such amount as the Bureau of the Budget may determine to be necessary for expenses other than personal services incident to the proper carrying out of functions so transferred: *Provided further*, That when there has been or shall be transferred from any agency of the Government to the Procurement Division any function of warehousing, and the agency from which such function is being transferred is authorized at the time of such transfer to perform functions of procurement, warehousing, or distribution of property, equipment, stores, or supplies for non-Federal agencies the Procurement Division is authorized during the fiscal year 1946 to continue the performance of such functions for such non-Federal agencies where such functions are to be discontinued by the agency from which the warehousing function has been transferred, and the receipts, including surcharge, for all issues to and all advances by all non-Federal agencies shall be credited to the general supply fund: *Provided further*, That payments during the fiscal year 1946 to the general supply fund for materials, and supplies (including fuel), and services, and overhead expenses for all issues shall be made on the books of the Treasury Department by transfer and counterwarrants prepared by the Procurement Division of the Treasury Department and countersigned by the Comptroller General, such warrants to be based solely on itemized invoices prepared by the Procurement Division at issue prices to be fixed by the Director of Procurement: *Provided further*, That payments covering transactions between the Procurement Division and field offices of other Government agencies whose detailed appropriation or fund accounts are maintained elsewhere than within the District of Columbia, may be made on the basis of itemized vouchers or invoices prepared by the Procurement Division and sent through the appropriate field offices to the disbursing officers for the agencies involved, who are hereby authorized to make payment based (1) upon certification of the Procurement Division, which shall include the specific statement that the vouchers are issued pursuant to and in conformity with purchase

orders or requisitions duly executed by the agency billed, and (2) upon approval and certification of such vouchers by the agency billed, which action shall be based upon acceptance of the Procurement Division certification as made, subject to later adjustment if necessary, the responsibility of the certifying officer to be limited to the availability of the funds to be charged: *Provided further*, That the general supply fund may be used to purchase from or through the Public Printer standard forms and blankbook work for field warehouse stocking and issue, but issues thereof shall be made only to Government agencies and shall be chargeable to applicable appropriation authorizations or limitations of such agencies for printing and binding, and reports of such issues shall be made as the Public Printer may require: *Provided further*, That advances received pursuant to law (31 U. S. C. 686) from departments and establishments of the United States Government and the government of the District of Columbia during the fiscal year 1946 shall be credited to the general supply fund: *Provided further*, That during the fiscal year 1946 there shall be available from the general supply fund for personal services in the District of Columbia not to exceed \$1,250,000: *Provided further*, That per diem employees engaged in work in connection with operations of the fuel yards may be paid rates of pay approved by the Secretary of the Treasury not exceeding current rates for similar services in the District of Columbia: *Provided further*, That the term "fuel" shall be held to include "fuel oil": *Provided further*, That the reconditioning and repair of surplus property and equipment for disposition or reissue to Government service, may be made at cost by the Procurement Division, payment therefor to be effected by charging the proper appropriation and crediting the general supply fund: *Provided further*, That all orders for printing and binding for the Treasury Department, exclusive of work performed in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing and exclusive of such printing and binding as may under existing law be procured by field offices under authorization of the Joint Committee on Printing, shall be placed by the Director of Procurement in accord with the provisions of existing law.

Repairs to typewriting machines (except bookkeeping and billing machines) in the Government service in the District of Columbia and areas adjacent thereto may be made at cost by the Procurement Division, payment therefor to be effected by charging the proper appropriation and crediting the general supply fund.

No part of any money appropriated by this or any other Act shall be used during the fiscal year 1946 for the purchase, within the continental limits of the United States, of any standard typewriting machines (except bookkeeping, billing, and electric machines) at a price in excess of the following for models with carriages which will accommodate paper of the following widths, to wit: Ten inches (correspondence models), \$70; twelve inches, \$75; fourteen inches, \$77.50; sixteen inches, \$82.50; eighteen inches, \$87.50; twenty inches, \$94; twenty-two inches, \$95; twenty-four inches, \$97.50; twenty-six inches, \$103.50; twenty-eight inches, \$104; thirty inches, \$105; thirty-two inches, \$107.50; or, for standard typewriting machines distinctively quiet in operation, the maximum prices shall be as follows for models with carriages which will accommodate paper of the following widths, to wit: Ten inches, \$80; twelve inches, \$85; fourteen inches,

\$90; eighteen inches, \$95: *Provided*, That there may be added to such prices the amount of Federal excise taxes paid or payable with respect to any such machines.

Surplus property program: For expenses of care and handling and other necessary expenses of the Procurement Division incident to the disposal of property under the Surplus Property Act of 1944; including personal services in the District of Columbia; stationery (not to exceed \$90,000); purchase (including exchange) of lawbooks, books of reference, and periodicals; printing and binding (not to exceed \$100,000); advertising; and maintenance, repair, and operation of passenger automobiles; \$14,999,000.

Printing and binding: For printing and binding for the Procurement Division, including printed forms and miscellaneous items for general use of the Treasury Department, the cost of transportation to field offices of printed and bound material and the cost of necessary packing boxes and packing materials, \$150,000, together with not to exceed \$4,000 to be transferred from the general supply fund, Treasury Department.

No part of any appropriation or authorization in this Act shall be used to pay any part of the salary or expenses of any person whose salary or expenses are prohibited from being paid from any appropriation or authorization in any other Act.

This title may be cited as the "Treasury Department Appropriation Act, 1946".

TITLE II—POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

The following sums are appropriated in conformity with the Act of July 2, 1836 (5 U. S. C. 380, 39 U. S. C. 786), for the Post Office Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, namely:

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

OFFICE OF THE POSTMASTER GENERAL

Salaries: For the Postmaster General and other personal services in the office of the Postmaster General in the District of Columbia, \$247,450.

SALARIES IN BUREAUS AND OFFICES

For personal services in the District of Columbia in bureaus and offices of the Post Office Department in not to exceed the following amounts, respectively:

Office of Budget and Administrative Planning, \$36,650.

Office of the First Assistant Postmaster General, \$710,800.

Office of the Second Assistant Postmaster General, \$553,250.

Office of the Third Assistant Postmaster General, \$879,000.

Office of the Fourth Assistant Postmaster General, \$454,740.

Office of the Solicitor for the Post Office Department, \$120,600.

Office of the chief inspector, \$291,800.

Office of the purchasing agent, \$58,200.

Bureau of Accounts, including the employment of not to exceed three temporary experts by contract or otherwise without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, or the civil-service and classification laws, \$405,000.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES, POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

For contingent and miscellaneous expenses; including stationery and blank books, index and guide cards, folders and binding devices, purchase of penalty envelopes; telegraph and telephone service; furniture and filing cabinets and repairs thereto; purchase of tools and electrical supplies; maintenance of two motor-driven passenger-carrying vehicles; floor coverings; postage stamps for correspondence addressed abroad, which is not exempt under article 49 of the Buenos Aires Convention of the Universal Postal Union; purchase and exchange of lawbooks, and books of reference; newspapers, not exceeding \$200; and expenses of the purchasing agent and of the Solicitor and attorneys connected with his office while traveling on business of the Department, not exceeding \$1,900; and other expenses not otherwise provided for; \$133,000.

For printing and binding for the Post Office Department, including all of its bureaus, offices, institutions, and services located in Washington, District of Columbia, and elsewhere, \$1,750,000.

Appropriations hereinafter made for the field service of the Post Office Department, except as otherwise provided, shall not be expended for any of the purposes hereinbefore provided for on account of the Post Office Department in the District of Columbia: *Provided*, That the actual and necessary expenses of officials and employees of the Post Office Department and Postal Service, when traveling on official business, may be paid from the appropriations for the service in connection with which the travel is performed, and appropriations for the fiscal year 1946 shall be available therefor: *Provided further*, That appropriations hereinafter made, except such as are exclusively for payment of compensation, shall be immediately available for expenses in connection with the examination of estimates for appropriations in the field including per diem allowances in lieu of actual expenses of subsistence.

FIELD SERVICE, POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

OFFICE OF THE POSTMASTER GENERAL

Travel expenses, Postmaster General and Assistant Postmasters General: For travel and miscellaneous expenses in the Postal Service, offices of the Postmaster General and Assistant Postmasters General, \$3,000.

Personal or property damage claims: To enable the Postmaster General to pay claims for damages, occurring during the fiscal year 1946, or in prior fiscal years, to persons or property in accordance with the provisions of the Deficiency Appropriation Act, approved June 16, 1921 (5 U. S. C. 392), as amended by the Act approved June 22, 1934 (48 Stat. 1207), \$75,000.

Adjusted losses and contingencies: To enable the Postmaster General to pay to postmasters, Navy mail clerks, and assistant Navy mail clerks or credit them with the amount ascertained to have been lost or destroyed during the fiscal year 1946, or prior fiscal years, through burglary, fire, or other unavoidable casualty resulting from no fault or negligence on their part, as authorized by the Act approved March 17, 1882, as amended, \$55,000.

OFFICE OF CHIEF INSPECTOR

Salaries of inspectors: For salaries of fifteen inspectors in charge of divisions and seven hundred and ninety-five inspectors, \$3,073,375.

Traveling and miscellaneous expenses: For traveling expenses of inspectors, inspectors in charge, the chief post-office inspector, and the assistant chief post-office inspector, including reimbursement of not to exceed 3 cents per mile for official travel performed by them in privately owned automobiles within the limits of their official stations, and for the traveling expenses of four clerks performing stenographic and clerical assistance to post-office inspectors in the investigation of important fraud cases; for tests, exhibits, documents, photographs, office, and other necessary expenses incurred by post-office inspectors in connection with their official investigations, including necessary miscellaneous expenses of division headquarters, and not to exceed \$500 for books of reference needed in the operation of the Post Office Inspection Service, \$956,250: *Provided*, That not exceeding \$15,000 of this sum shall be available for transfer by the Postmaster General to other departments and independent establishments for chemical and other investigations.

Clerks, division headquarters: For compensation of three hundred and sixty-seven clerks at division headquarters and other posts of duty of post-office inspectors, \$960,000.

Payment of rewards: For payment of rewards for the detection, arrest, and conviction of post-office burglars, robbers, highway mail robbers, and persons mailing or causing to be mailed any bomb, infernal machine, or mechanical, chemical, or other device or composition which may ignite, or explode, \$55,000: *Provided*, That rewards may be paid in the discretion of the Postmaster General, when an offender of the classes mentioned was killed in the act of committing the crime or in resisting lawful arrest: *Provided further*, That no part of this sum shall be used to pay any rewards at rates in excess of those specified in Post Office Department Order 15142, dated February 19, 1941: *Provided further*, That of the amount herein appropriated not to exceed \$20,000 may be expended in the discretion of the Postmaster General, for the purpose of securing information concerning violations of the postal laws and for services and information looking toward the apprehension of criminals.

OFFICE OF THE FIRST ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

Compensation to postmasters: For compensation to postmasters, including compensation as postmaster to persons who, pending the designation of an acting postmaster, assume and properly perform the duties of postmaster in the event of a vacancy in the office of postmaster of the third or fourth class, and for allowances for rent, light, fuel, and equipment to postmasters of the fourth class, \$59,773,000.

Compensation to assistant postmasters: For compensation to assistant postmasters at first- and second-class post offices, \$10,071,000.

Clerks, first- and second-class post offices: For compensation to clerks and employees at first- and second-class post offices, including auxiliary clerk hire at summer and winter post offices, printers, mechanics, skilled

laborers, watchmen, messengers, mail handlers, and substitutes, \$302,000,000.

Contract station service: For contract station service, \$2,900,000.

Separating mails: For separating mails at third- and fourth-class post offices, \$427,400.

Unusual conditions: For unusual conditions at post offices, \$500,000.

Clerks, third-class post offices: For allowances to third-class post offices to cover the cost of clerical services, \$11,492,000.

Miscellaneous items, first- and second-class post offices: For miscellaneous items necessary and incidental to the operation and protection of post offices of the first and second classes, and the business conducted in connection therewith, not provided for in other appropriations, \$3,200,000.

Village delivery service: For village delivery service in towns and villages having post offices of the second or third class, and in communities adjacent to cities having city delivery, \$375,000.

Detroit River service: For Detroit River postal service, \$12,990.

Carfare and bicycle allowance: For carfare and bicycle allowance, including special-delivery carfare, cost of transporting carriers by privately owned automobiles to and from their routes, at rates not exceeding regular streetcar or bus fare, and purchase, maintenance, and exchange of bicycles, \$1,575,000.

City delivery carriers: For pay of letter carriers, City Delivery Service, and United States Official Mail and Messenger Service, \$172,000,000.

Special-delivery fees: For fees to special-delivery messengers, \$11,500,000.

Rural Delivery Service: For pay of rural carriers, auxiliary carriers, substitutes for rural carriers on annual and sick leave, clerks in charge of rural stations, and tolls and ferriage, Rural Delivery Service, and for the incidental expenses thereof, \$93,598,000, of which not less than \$200,000 shall be available for extensions and new service.

OFFICE OF THE SECOND ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

Star-route service: For inland transportation by star routes (excepting service in Alaska), including temporary service to newly established offices, \$19,150,000.

Star Route and Air Mail Service, Alaska: For inland transportation by Star Route and Air Mail Service in Alaska, \$400,000.

Powerboat service: For inland transportation by steamboat or other powerboat routes, including ship, steamboat, and way letters, \$500,000.

Railroad transportation and mail messenger service: For inland transportation by railroad routes and for mail messenger service, \$145,000,000: *Provided*, That separate accounts be kept of the amount expended for mail messenger service.

Railway Mail Service: For fifteen division superintendents, fifteen assistant division superintendents, two assistant superintendents at large, one hundred and twenty chief clerks, one hundred and twenty assistant chief clerks, clerks in charge of sections in the offices of division superintendents, railway postal clerks, substitute railway postal clerks, joint employees, and mail handlers in the Railway Mail Service, \$74,000,000.

Railway postal clerks, travel allowance: For travel allowance to railway postal clerks and substitute railway postal clerks, \$4,025,000.

Railway Mail Service, traveling expenses: For actual and necessary expenses, general superintendent and assistant general superintendent, division superintendents, assistant division superintendents, assistant superintendents, chief clerks, and assistant chief clerks, Railway Mail Service, and railway postal clerks, while actually traveling on business of the Post Office Department and away from their several designated headquarters, \$61,300.

Railway Mail Service, miscellaneous expenses: For rent, light, heat, fuel, telegraph, miscellaneous and office expenses, telephone service, badges for railway postal clerks, rental of space for terminal railway post offices for the distribution of mails when the furnishing of space for such distribution cannot, under the Postal Laws and Regulations, properly be required of railroad companies without additional compensation, and for equipment and miscellaneous items necessary to terminal railway post offices, \$420,600.

Electric-car service: For electric-car service, \$235,000.

Foreign mail transportation: For transportation of foreign mails, except by aircraft, \$400,000.

Balances due foreign countries: The unexpended balance of the appropriation "Balances due foreign countries, 1943" in the Treasury and Post Office Departments Appropriation Act, 1943, is hereby made available for the fiscal year 1946 and prior years.

Indemnities, international mail: For payment of limited indemnity for the injury or loss of international mail in accordance with convention, treaty, or agreement stipulations, fiscal year 1946 and prior years, \$8,000.

Foreign air-mail transportation: For transportation of foreign mails by aircraft, as authorized by law, including the transportation of mail by aircraft between Seattle, Washington, and Fairbanks, Alaska, via intermediate points, \$4,836,000.

Domestic Air Mail Service: For the inland transportation of mail by aircraft, as authorized by law, and for the incidental expenses thereof including travel expenses, and including not to exceed \$74,000 for supervisory officials and clerks at field headquarters, \$43,315,000.

OFFICE OF THE THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

Manufacture and distribution of stamps and stamped paper: For manufacture of adhesive postage stamps, special-delivery stamps, books of stamps, stamped envelopes, newspaper wrappers, postal cards, and for coiling of stamps, and including not to exceed \$22,700 for pay of agent and assistants to examine and distribute stamped envelopes and newspaper wrappers, and for expenses of agency, \$6,500,000.

Indemnities, domestic mail: For payment of limited indemnity for the injury or loss of domestic registered matter, insured and collect-on-delivery mail, and for failure to remit collect-on-delivery charges, fiscal year 1946 and prior years, \$1,270,000.

Unpaid money orders more than one year old: For payment of domestic money orders after one year from the last day of the month of issue of such orders, \$800,000.

OFFICE OF THE FOURTH ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

Post office stationery, equipment, and supplies: For stationery for the Postal Service, including the money-order and registry system; and also for the purchase of supplies for the Postal Savings System, including rubber stamps, canceling devices, certificates, envelopes, and stamps for use in evidencing deposits, and penalty envelopes; and for the reimbursement of the Secretary of the Treasury for expenses incident to the preparation, issue, and registration of the bonds authorized by the Act of June 25, 1910 (39 U. S. C. 760); for miscellaneous equipment and supplies, including the purchase and repair of furniture, package boxes, posts, trucks, baskets, satchels, straps, letter-box paint, baling machines, perforating machines, stamp vending and postage meter devices, duplicating machines, printing presses, directories, cleaning supplies, and the manufacture, repair, and exchange of equipment, the erection and painting of letter-box equipment, and for the purchase and repair of presses and dies for use in the manufacture of letter boxes; for postmarking, rating, money-order stamps, and electrotype plates and repairs to same; metal, rubber, and combination type, dates and figures, type holders, ink pads for canceling and stamping purposes, and for the purchase of time recorders, letter balances, scales (exclusive of dormant or built-in platform scales in Federal buildings), test weights, and miscellaneous articles purchased and furnished directly to the Postal Service, including complete equipment and furniture for post offices in leased and rented quarters; for the purchase (including exchange), repair, and replacement of arms and miscellaneous items necessary for the protection of the mails; for miscellaneous expenses in the preparation and publication of post-route maps and rural-delivery maps or blueprints, including tracing for photolithographic reproduction; for other expenditures necessary and incidental to post offices of the first, second, and third classes, and offices of the fourth class having or to have rural-delivery service, and for letter boxes; for the purchase of atlases and geographical and technical works not to exceed \$1,500; for wrapping twine and tying devices; for expenses incident to the shipment of supplies, including hardware, boxing, packing, and not exceeding \$63,800 for the pay of employees in connection therewith in the District of Columbia; for rental, purchase, exchange, and repair of canceling machines and motors, mechanical mail-handling apparatus, accident prevention, and other labor-saving devices, including not to exceed \$35,000 for salaries of thirteen traveling mechanics, and for traveling expenses, \$4,900,000: *Provided*, That the Postmaster General may authorize the sale to the public of post-route maps and rural-delivery maps or blueprints at the cost of printing and 10 per centum thereof added.

Equipment shops, Washington, District of Columbia: For the purchase, manufacture, and repair of mail bags and other mail containers and attachments, mail locks, keys, chains, tools, machinery, and material necessary for same, and for incidental expenses pertaining thereto; material, machinery, and tools necessary for the manufacture and repair of such other equipment for the Postal Service as may be deemed expedient; accident prevention; for the expenses of maintenance and repair of the mail bag equipment shops

building and equipment, including fuel, light, power, and miscellaneous supplies and services; maintenance of grounds; for compensation to labor employed in the equipment shops and in the operation, care, maintenance, and protection of the equipment shops building, grounds, and equipment, \$2,480,000; of which not to exceed \$780,393 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia: *Provided*, That out of this appropriation the Postmaster General is authorized to use as much of the sum, not exceeding \$15,000, as may be deemed necessary for the purchase of material and the manufacture in the equipment shops of such small quantities of distinctive equipments as may be required by other executive departments; and for service in Alaska, Puerto Rico, Philippine Islands, Hawaii, or other island possessions.

Rent, light, power, fuel, and water: For rent, light, power, fuel, and water, for first-, second-, and third-class post offices, and the cost of advertising for lease proposals for such offices, \$11,700,000.

Pneumatic-tube service, New York City: For rental of not exceeding twenty-eight miles of pneumatic tubes, hire of labor, communication service, electric power, and other expenses for transmission of mail in the city of New York including the Borough of Brooklyn, \$537,000: *Provided*, That the provisions of the Acts of April 21, 1902, May 27, 1908, and June 19, 1922 (39 U. S. C. 423), relating to contracts for the transmission of mail by pneumatic tubes or other similar devices shall not be applicable hereto.

Pneumatic-tube service, Boston: For the rental of not exceeding two miles of pneumatic tubes, not including labor and power in operating the same, for the transmission of mail in the city of Boston, Massachusetts, \$24,000: *Provided*, That the provisions not inconsistent herewith of the Acts of April 21, 1902 (39 U. S. C. 423), and May 27, 1908 (39 U. S. C. 423), relating to the transmission of mail by pneumatic tubes or other similar devices shall be applicable hereto.

Vehicle service: For vehicle service; the hire of vehicles; the rental of garage facilities; the purchase, maintenance, and repair of motor vehicles, including the repair of vehicles owned by, or under the control of, units of the National Guard and departments and agencies of the Federal Government where repairs are made necessary because of utilization of such vehicles in the Postal Service; accident prevention; the hire of supervisors, clerical assistance, mechanics, drivers, garagemen, and such other employees as may be necessary in providing vehicles and vehicle service for use in the collection, transportation, delivery, and supervision of the mail, and United States official mail and messenger service, \$21,848,400: *Provided*, That the Postmaster General may, in his disbursement of this appropriation, apply a part thereof to the leasing of quarters for the housing of Government-owned motor vehicles at a reasonable annual rental for a term not exceeding ten years: *Provided further*, That the Postmaster General may purchase and maintain from this appropriation such tractors and trailer trucks as may be required in the operation of the vehicle service: *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be expended for maintenance or repair of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles for use in connection with the administrative work of the Post Office Department in the District of Columbia.

Transportation of equipment and supplies: For the transportation

and delivery of equipment, materials, and supplies for the Post Office Department and Postal Service by freight, express, or motor transportation, and other incidental expenses, \$320,000.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS, MAINTENANCE AND OPERATION

Operating force: For personal services in connection with the operation of public buildings, including the Washington Post Office and the Customhouse Building in the District of Columbia, operated by the Post Office Department, together with the grounds thereof and the equipment and furnishings therein, including telephone operators for the operation of telephone switchboards or equivalent telephone switchboard equipment in such buildings jointly serving in each case two or more governmental activities, \$27,164,000: *Provided*, That in no case shall the rates of compensation for the mechanical labor force be in excess of the rates current at the time and in the place where such services are employed.

Operating supplies, public buildings: For fuel, steam, gas, and electric current for lighting, heating, and power purposes, water, ice, lighting supplies, removal of ashes and rubbish, snow and ice, cutting grass and weeds, washing towels, telephone service for custodial forces, and for miscellaneous services and supplies, accident prevention, vacuum cleaners, tools and appliances and repairs thereto, for the operation of completed and occupied public buildings and grounds, including mechanical and electrical equipment, but not the repair thereof, operated by the Post Office Department, including the Washington Post Office and the Customhouse Building in the District of Columbia, and for the transportation of articles and supplies authorized herein, \$6,500,000: *Provided*, That the foregoing appropriation shall not be available for personal services except for work done by contract, or for temporary job labor under exigency not exceeding at one time the sum of \$100 at any one building: *Provided further*, That the Postmaster General is authorized to contract for telephone service in public buildings under his administration by means of telephone switchboards or equivalent telephone switching equipment jointly serving in each case two or more governmental activities, where he determines that joint service is economical and in the interest of the Government, and to secure reimbursement for the cost of such joint service from available appropriations for telephone expenses of the bureaus and offices receiving the same.

Furniture, carpets, and safes, public buildings: For the procurement, including transportation, of furniture, carpets, safes, safe and vault protective devices, and repairs of same, for use in public buildings which are now, or may hereafter be, operated by the Post Office Department, \$550,000: *Provided*, That excepting expenditures for labor for or incidental to the moving of equipment from or into public buildings, the foregoing appropriation shall not be used for personal services except for work done under contract or for temporary job labor under exigency and not exceeding at one time the sum of \$100 at any one building: *Provided further*, That all furniture now owned by the United States in other public buildings or in buildings rented by the United States shall be used, so far as practicable, whether or not it corresponds with the present regulation plan of furniture.

Scientific investigations: In the disbursement of appropriations contained in this title for the field service of the Post Office Department the Postmaster General may transfer to the Bureau of Standards not to exceed \$20,000 for scientific investigations in connection with the purchase of materials, equipment, and supplies necessary in the maintenance and operation of the Postal Service.

Deficiency in postal revenues: If the revenues of the Post Office Department shall be insufficient to meet the appropriations made under title II of this Act, a sum equal to such deficiency in the revenues of such Department is hereby appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply such deficiency in the revenues of the Post Office Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and the sum needed may be advanced to the Post Office Department upon requisition of the Postmaster General.

This title may be cited as the "Post Office Department Appropriation Act, 1946".

TITLE III—GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 301. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any person who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided*, That for the purposes hereof an affidavit shall be considered prima facie evidence that the person making the affidavit does not advocate, and is not a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided further*, That any person who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence and accepts employment, the salary or wages for which are paid from any appropriation contained in this Act, shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than one year, or both: *Provided further*, That the above penalty clause shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for, any other provisions of existing law.

SEC. 302. This Act may be cited as the "Treasury and Post Office Departments Appropriation Act, 1946".

Approved April 24, 1945.